

RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
AFRICA

Domestic Science in a Uganda School

D. JACKSON  
(Domestic Science Mistress at Gayaza High School.)

I want to try to convey to you a few pictures of the type of work which I am especially interested in and which is being done in this school, the leading girls' school in Uganda.

Nearly two years ago, it was found imperative to send a Domestic Science teacher here or otherwise the school would have lost its Government Grant; hence, there was a quick transfer of location from West to East Africa and instead of working in Northern Nigeria, I came here, about twelve miles from Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda, to do a pioneering job as the first Homecraft specialist in the country.

The Baganda girls are backward as compared with English girls and as compared with their own brothers. They are backward, chiefly because of lack of opportunity to learn and, to some extent, the men folk of their own race are to blame. In the past the woman has been the beast of burden, and even to-day parents are not prepared to make financial sacrifices for the girls, and the girls' education is stopped. Speaking broadly, the Baganda women are extremely backward in the knowledge of home affairs and perhaps the blame for this lies with ourselves; for their main thoughts are centred about huts, but their eyes have not been opened, so that "having eyes, they see not" and we have not shown them what to see.

This school, like every other school in Uganda, had made no real attempt previously to teach girls the most vital subjects of cooking, laundry, home management, first aid, sick nursing and mothercraft; yet these are the things which very many girls are plunged into soon after leaving school, with the disastrous results which are apparent as one views the general conditions of homes and the status of women out here. I must say that this girls' education out here will fail until housecraft is not only put down on a timetable but is taught by people who know something about it. Domestic Science and Mothercraft, properly taught, can always be adapted to any existing conditions but knowledge and method there must be.

It is only as we teach the girls and women of Uganda to be fit companion for their husbands and to be creators of home life, that they will earn the real respect of their brothers and husbands and that together they can witness to the Power of Love working in their lives, thus affecting family and village life. We can be no longer deaf to their crying needs. The men are asking and pleading for educated wives who can make homes: yet the work is only beginning. We should do well to remember that Love on earth was manifested, and always will be, through home life.

There is a marvellous but colossal work to be done but one has the backing of the Baganda, for they now realise their needs and the work is full of hope.

The girls attending the school are the daughters of the most influential Baganda and it is to them that we must look to be witnesses to their African neighbours as wives and mothers or teachers. Each girl as she leaves Gayaza will, I hope, show to others what she has learnt at school. After she has passed class 6 Primary Standards, a girl enters the higher course, recognised as a Junior Secondary Course, and for about half of her time she learns Homecraft in its many branches and for the rest of school hours other subjects such as English, Art, Music, Arithmetic, History and Geography. For the first year, the work is done in an improvised Domestic Science room or out of doors and it is in this time that the girl is taught how to make suitable cleaning and utility gadgets, such as scrubbing brushes from elephant grass, sweeping brushes from dried grass; dust bins from petrol drums; and ovens, waste paper tins, soap dishes, etc., from paraffin oil tin containers—the latter is an invaluable container from which innumerable articles can be made. Food safes are made from boxes and beaten-out oil containers, baby's beds from boxes and baskets, cooking and utility tables from branches of trees and reeds. In addition they learn the correct methods of doing housecraft, dressmaking, etc. Tidiness has to be inculcated and the true appreciation of the beauty around them fostered so that the glory of God's world is not spoiled by carelessly thrown away banana peelings, rotting food, old bottles and tins.

Their native method of cooking food by steaming in banana leaves is an excellent one, but they would do well to get more variety in method. An oven is an essential, and here we have excellent ones made from paraffin tins and fitted with shelves and doors from sides of tins. Instead of cooking on three large stones, either out of doors or in a little hut away from their living place, which must necessarily be smoke filled, we now have a school cook-house quite smoke-free. But something of which we are even prouder are the smoke-free kitchens of the new Domestic Science houses. A school orchard has been planted and besides the gardening which all girls do from 6-7 a.m. each day, there is a vegetable garden tended by one of the classes; the Baganda would do well to eat more of the lovely fruit and vegetables which can be so easily grown if a little trouble is taken. A few poultry are also kept by the girls, as most Baganda keep hens—though in a very bad way.

I am writing in October when, after the first year of preparatory training, the senior girls have their own Domestic Science houses, "Bethlehem" and "Nazareth." In each of these houses eight girls live and a third house is practically completed and will be in use before you

read this. The Mothers' Union has contributed largely to the cost of the first two homes and there was great joy when the students entered them in June. Practically all the furnishing have been made by the girls and they do everything connected with home life, such as digging in their gardens, taking family prayers and quiet times, cooking their own meals, washing and cleaning, caring for little children, etc. Their knowledge is not for themselves alone but for the benefit of others, and each morning at noon, if you were here, you would see a procession of children from the village school walking slowly to "Bethlehem" or "Nazareth" where the Domestic Science House Group students take turns in treating the ailments of their less fortunately placed sisters. On Monday afternoons many grown-ups attend school here, and after a short service in the School Chapel, little groups are formed and the senior girls get busy in teaching and helping with the various needs of the groups. The latter may require help with sewing, knitting, housewifery or making babies' beds.

Next year it is hoped to build a Domestic Science room fitted for Baganda needs both now and in the future; for here is to be the Domestic Science Vocational of the Protectorate.

We can thank God that every day brings its quota towards a forward campaign in this most important work for the women and girls of Uganda.

(Uganda Church Review.)

AFRICAN NATIVES EARN 4C.

A DAY

CAPE TOWN (UP)—Native farm laborers earning four cents a day for an eight or nine-hour day, clad in rags and inadequately fed, are the subject of a report on conditions in the Orange Free State.

With the increase in the cost of living these workers are worse off now than they were 30 years ago.

Their extreme poverty results in the diseases associated with malnutrition. Fewer than 1 percent of the natives are literate.



# NATIVE OPINION

OF SOUTH AFRICA  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
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King Wms. Town, JULY 8, 1935

## INDIAN, COLOURED AND BANTU

7-7-35  
THE Union Parliament has to all intents adopted the policy of social segregation of the Indian and Coloured communities. The aftermath of this has been the movement by the latter sections towards throwing in their lot with the Bantu races, with a view to forming a non-European front. In addressing a mass meeting of non-Europeans at Kimberley recently Mrs. Gool appealed to Native Africans (of whom there were several hundred present) to cast out fear and suspicion from their minds and to co-operate and support the Coloureds. The United Front she said, would not allow the Africans as a tool, but it aimed to fight not only for the preservation of the few rights the Coloured people still held, but to regain those rights which the Natives had already lost.

The All-India Congress Committee which met in Bombay last week, passed a resolution, among others, that there will be no dissensions between them and that

they will present a united front and co-operate with the African inhabitants of South Africa in opposing segregation policies, which are directed against all non-European races.

At this juncture we do not purpose commenting on the wisdom or otherwise of the Bantu races participating in the non-European bloc. It is significant to observe however, that the Coloured Segregation Ordinance and the Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act are the two pieces of legislation that prompted these sections to think of allied defence with Native Africans. When the Hertzog Native Bills threatened the rights of the Bantu and Coloureds in 1926, the formation of a "Non-European Conference" resulted, with Dr. Abdurahman and leaders of the Indian and Bantu sections in the vanguard. The existence of that league proved to be ephemeral, its early death being due to the promise by General Hertzog that the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill (embodied in his Native Bills) would not be proceeded with. In the meantime the Native races were robbed of political rights after fighting a lone-some battle, unsupported by other non-Europeans. It is just as well to remember this at a time when the European

rulers of the land feel that it is the turn of the Indian and Coloured man to go through the crucible of segregation.



## Confronting a Witch Doctor

DR. S. G. BROWNE, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, YAKUSU

IN the districts furthest removed from the beneficent influence of Yakusu Hospital and its outlying dispensaries, superstition and witchcraft still abound in virulent forms. During the past year, in addition to our almost daily encounters with the evils of "native medicine" in some form or other, we have more than once been face to face with a recrudescence, in an outlying district, of oldtime witchcraft in all its subtly terrorising power; and we have had the joy of proclaiming to an anxious crowd gathered for a poison ordeal, the liberating and saving power of the Risen Christ. Perhaps the following account of one such experience may prove interesting.

While the canoe in which we were travelling one day was still some distance from the villange of B—we could hear the rapid staccato of native drum music, interrupted at more or less regular intervals by the concerted cries of a number of human voices. Some minutes later, as we drew alongside the beach we could see, in the square where the village market is usually held, the whole population of the village assembled in the form of a ring, squatting on their haunches. All eyes were directed towards the centre of the ring, where a native witch doctor was dancing with all the mad frenzy of his kind. Round and round he careered, keeping time with the drums, now faster, now slower, chanting the while some weird, haunting monotonous melody.

On one side of the village square sat old men to the number of half a dozen, beating the high-pitched dance drums. A short distance away was a hideous group of young braves, their faces all smeared with white mud and streaked with (red) camwood paste. The women congregated on the other side, while about a couple of hundred children formed the inner ring, at once fascinated and terrified by the spectacle.

The witch doctor danced on, returning ever and anon to the little collection of sticks rudely thrown together in the form of a native hut in the centre of the ring. Outside this hut was a row of wine bottles filled with a highly poisonous yellow liquid, distilled with devilish cunning from forest herbs and roots. The sinister leer of the witch doctor had its counterpart on the faces of all those who sat round, mesmerised by his mummery. The power of darkness seemed concentrated in that circle of sin-scarred faces.

After standing for a moment, taking in the scene and beseeching the Divine guidance, I sought out the chief, whom I had already met once or twice, he greeted me with a half-puzzled, half-ashamed expression. In answer to my inquiry as to who the witch doctor was and what he was doing, the chief told me that he himself had invited the man to come and cleanse his village. It

appeared that many of his townfolk had been dabbling in witchcraft, and that the chief had been frightened by several attempts recently made to bewitch him by placing "bad medicine" in front of his hut at night. The chief had thought to bring "bigger medicine" by calling in this powerful witch doctor. The dance, so he told me, was to be followed by a great "clean-up" of the village, when the witch doctor would search out all the medicine which had been put down and would discover all who had been trying to undermine the chief's authority and to bewitch him.

Just then the din from the tom-toms became so loud and deafening that I could not hear what the chief was saying to me, so I ordered the drum beaters to cease. The witch doctor came prancing up to me with a broad smile on his face. "I am with great joy to see you," he volunteered, "because I am engaged on the great work of cleansing this town from bad medicine. I am a prophet of the Great Chief of Heaven, and He has sent me to do His work. I shall seek out all the wicked palavers and all the workers of spells, and then we shall have a real cleansing of the town."

Feeling my way very carefully and seeking a means of turning the whole affair to the glory of God, I made the cautious reply that if his motives were pure and if he was going about his work in God's way, then he would do nothing but good. At this there was a pronounced "Hear, hear," from the old headmen. "I have, moreover, the authority of the white Missionary to do this work,"

he further announced in a tone which should have carried conviction to anybody. And then I remembered that some time ago a certain man had been given a letter by one of our missionaries, a letter to a State official disclosing the nature and character of his "work," and seeking the State aid in putting an end to his nefarious activities. I wondered if this could be the man. Sure enough, when he came out from a hut in the village a moment later, bearing aloft his State Identity Book for all to see, and a sheet of paper on which was writing in the well-known hand of one of our missionaries, I realised at once that I was on the right tack. A glance at the paper, and I asked who in the crowd understood French. The chief's son volunteered, together with another man. The very I told them to read the letter, and then to translate it for all to hear. As they did so, the witch doctor's face grew darker and darker, and the crowd awoke to the fact that not only had this man no right to do what he was doing, but his vaunted "authority" from the white missionary was nothing more or less than a sweeping condemnation of his activities.

We adjourned to the little mud resthouse a few yards away, and there, in the presence of the chief and the village notables, and the witch doctor, I learned the

whole story. Then I had my say. Speaking carefully, and trying to carry the people with me point by point I told them of the way to get a clean village, free from witchcraft; from clean hearts, free from wicked palavers. We thought to clean hearts, free from wicked palavers. We spoke of the groundlessness of the witch doctor's claims to be able to hunt out "bad medicine," and to dispense the "medicine of everlasting life" in payment of a fee; we pointed to the Son of God, Who alone had the power to grant eternal life to those who believed in Him, and who followed Him.

As we were speaking the entire village gathered round outside that little mud rest-house and listened. Just then I caught sight of two men who the previous year had made the long journey to Yakusu, and on whom I had operated. They greeted me with a smile of recognition, and I knew that I could count on their friendship and support just now. "Can the witch doctor save a man's life with the work of the knife?" I asked with a flourish. And quick as a flash, these two ex-patients shouted "No!" and the rest of the crowd murmured assent. Then I remembered that some cases of sleeping sickness had been discovered in this very village, and that they had been cured by the wonderful

drugs we have now at our disposal. "During all the time that the sleeping sickness was in your district, did all the witch doctors manage to cure a single case?" I asked. Again they had to reply in the negative. The first skirmish resulted thus in a victory for us, and public opinion was veering towards our side. It now remained to carry home the advantage gained.

The chief said in a loud voice that the doctor's words were good, and should be acted upon. The witch doctor was to leave the village at once. "But cannot I stay to complete the good work I have commenced?" he inquired. I refused, seeing that were he to stay in the village he would insidiously work his way in the hearts of the people once again. He turned on his heel and left the rest-house without a word.

In a few minutes he returned, arrayed in European dress. His dinner-jacket was of impeccable cut, though



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# Hitler May Have Eyes On Africa

"WAR IS HELL!" That is what Sherman said.

But those who lived through the late World War do not have to take Sherman's word for it. They know. They have seen the blood-soaked fields and rivers turned red. They have seen the twisted bodies and the warped minds of their brothers walking across the world without hope. There will be no sunrise for those who live in perpetual darkness as the result of the late World War.

WAR IS HELL. Aside from being hell, war is absolutely useless. Men who call themselves civilized do not have to murder other people to obtain justice and fair treatment.

Almost every war is the result of greed. A careful analysis of the present European crisis shows that no one knows with any definiteness what the struggle is about.

True, Hitler wants Danzig and control of Poland. If it is not given to him, he proposes to take it by sending troops into that country. But is that the real cause for the crisis? Why does he want Danzig and full control of Poland? And if he gets what he says he desires now, will he be satisfied? Will not his insatiable appetite for power and control force him to create another crisis by demanding a larger control of Europe?

It may be possible that what Hitler is actually fighting for, is control of Africa. The things he is doing now may simply be his method for securing sufficient strength to seize possessions in Africa. History shows that those who dream of Empire-building always cast longing eyes at Africa—rich, unexploited Africa with its teeming millions of defenseless natives.

But regardless of whether Europe goes to war, it should be the studied policy of the United States to stay out. It may be difficult, but everything should be done to save America from the devastating effects of another crazy struggle to make the world "safe" for something it does not want.

Sometimes it is necessary for a nation to fight in self-defense, just the same as it is necessary for a man to kill another man to save his own life. But aside from that extremity, the United States should keep its soldiers and money at home.

Our diplomats must remember that it is exceedingly difficult to interfere with other people's quarrels without becoming involved. Regardless of how earnest we might be in our desire to act as peacemaker, it is sometimes dangerous to assume the role. Often a peacemaker gets knocked in the eye and then, before one knows it, he is engaged in the fight.

In all of our thinking, remember always that war is hell. And nothing but a fool wants to jump in hell.

## FORCED-LABOR LAW FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Detention Camps Provided for Natives Refusing to

Pay Their Taxes

ANNUAL DEFAULT \$450,000

Finance Minister Says New

Plan Ends Jail Stigma, but

Doubts Are Expressed

In an effort to stop the loss of about \$450,000 a year through the failure of natives to pay their taxes, the Legislature of the Union of South Africa recently passed a law instituting what virtually amounts to a system of forced labor, according to a report sent out by the Geneva office of the International Labor Organization.

The act, which follows recommendations laid down by a committee that investigated the tax situation, provides the following treatment for different classes of defaulters:

Those in employment who are willing but unable to pay; arrangements may be made with the employer for the payment of the tax by deductions from wages.

Those not in employment who are willing but unable to pay; government officers will endeavor to find employment for these natives under conditions providing for the payment of tax by deductions from wages.

Those who are not in employment and are unwilling to pay; detention camps may be established and the defaulters employed from these camps at prevailing rates of wages from which the tax will be deducted by instalments.

### Debate on the Measure

The most important debate on the principle of the measure took place in the House of Assembly. The Minister of Finance explained the origins and terms of the proposals as follows:

"In this bill we are making an earnest attempt to keep the native tax defaulter out of jail. It is only the man who wilfully refuses to pay, or to accept employment which has been found for him, who will suffer imprisonment. It is intended in such cases that the imprisonment will, wherever possible, take the form of detention in a labor camp. It will no longer be necessary for-

mally to charge them, and so make criminals of them, as has been done under the existing law.

"I may say in this connection that strong representations were made to the committee that tax defaulters should be allotted to farms. While it would be impracticable to legislate on those lines, the provisions now made will permit of farmers who are approved by the native commissioner and who pay prevailing rates of wages to benefit by this scheme. It will also have the effect, for instance, in the Orange Free State, of reducing the necessity for the recruitment of foreign natives to work on roads, and so many of those natives recruited for that purpose will be available for farm labor."

### Natives' M.P.'s Dubious

While the bill was welcomed from different quarters of the house, members representing the native voters expressed doubts as to its possible consequences. In particular it was urged that the imposition of new labor supplies on the labor market would have a depressing effect on native wages, and also that there was a danger of a new phase of forced labor.

In the Union of South Africa, every adult male between 18 and 65 years of age is liable to a personal tax of £1 (about \$4.50) per year and, in addition, a local tax of ten shillings (\$2.25) per dwelling is paid by the occupier of every hut or dwelling in a native location. Provision is made for the exemption of indigent natives, of natives whose permanent residence is outside the Union, and of natives attending approved educational institutions. The problem with which the committee had to deal was summarized in its report as follows:

"Under the existing system of collection there were, during 1935 and 1936, no less than 68,915 and 63,072 convictions of native taxpayers for failure to pay their taxes, and of those convicted during 1936, 30,493 served terms of imprisonment. Yet despite the pressure induced by the imposition of these criminal sanctions, the annual loss of tax has, for some years past, been in the neighborhood of £100,000.



RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
AFRICA

AFRICA: PAWN OF THE POWERS

Adolf Hitler's long and strident speech to his assembled stooges, and his reiterated demand for a share in the colonial loot of England, France and their satellites, emphasizes more strongly than ever the prominent role the 150,000,000 natives of Africa play in world politics.

That there must soon be a showdown is clearly apparent to all observers.

Rome, Berlin and Tokio have got the jump in armaments on London and Paris, and realizing their scarcity of natural resources for a long struggle, they are disposed to strike now before the so-called democracies are in a position to effectively strike back.

With Japan taking all Eastern Asia as her province, it is left for Germany and Italy to obtain colonies in nearby Africa, and having the momentary advance over France and England, they mean to obtain them as quickly as possible, either by battle or bluff.

Thus Africa is not only the great pawn of the Powers in their struggle for supremacy, but is more than apt to be the great battleground as well.

England and France are disposed to let the "have-not" Powers obtain African colonies in order to fend off a world war which may destroy them all, but London and Paris will give none of their OWN real estate in Africa.

On the contrary, they are planning to arrange for Germany and Italy to obtain some parts of the colonies belonging to lesser Powers like Belgium, Portugal and Spain.

There is especial danger here to Liberia, the remaining independent country in Africa, which is too weak to defend itself against any aggression whatever, and is therefore likely to be the victim of another deal similar to that by which Czechoslovakia lost so much of her territory.

Liberia occupies a very strategic position, not only because of its proximity to the steamship lanes between Europe and South Africa, which is England's life line, but also because it is only 1,700 miles from South America, where totalitarian States are seeking a foothold.

Whether in view of this fact the United States will countenance the grabbing of Liberia remains a moot question, considering President Roosevelt's admission that this country is aiding the "democracies" to head off the Fascist-Nazi threat.

But whatever the course of the current struggle between rival ideologies, Africa remains the great pawn, the rich prize over which it is likely much blood will be shed, perhaps before the close of 1939.

LADYSMITH AND "ASIATIC MENACE."

Prime Minister Urged to Act.

Immediate legislation to fight the "Asiatic Menace" is demanded in a resolution which the Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce has sent to the Union Prime Minister, the Minister for the Interior, and Mr. A. Friend, M.P.

The resolution points out that since 1909 Ladysmith has nearly doubled its rateable property but that, in spite of this progress, European traders have decreased and Asiatics have "a stranglehold" on the trade of the town and district. Several neighbouring towns, it says, are 300 per cent. Asiatic in trade.

A further example of the steady encroachment quoted in the resolution is that Europeans are now being employed by Asiatics.

The meeting asked for legislation prohibiting the further issue of licences of any kind to Asiatics.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to Chambers of Commerce in all towns in the Northern district of Natal asking for their support.—Reuter.

NATIVE TAXATION

The amendments to the Native Taxation Act, which are to be introduced during the present session of the Union Parliament, should go a good way towards removing the basis for some of the reproaches that have been levelled at South Africa on the subject of native taxation and tax collection. The fact that some 70,000 convictions for tax default are recorded annually is in itself clear proof that there is something wrong with either the amount of the tax or the method of collection or with both. The pleas that have been put forward periodically for the reduction or the grading of the existing taxes on natives have been countered by the Government with arguments which, though debatable, are not unreasonable. A method of tax collection which seems to have the result of manufacturing criminals without benefiting revenue is less easy to defend, however, and some measures to stem the steadily increasing flow of native tax defaulters through the courts were obviously called for. Under the amending legislation which the Department of Native Affairs is putting forward, it is proposed that the tax should be collected without force during the first six months of the year, and that in the case of non-payment the Native Commissioner should try the effect of voluntary employment or labour camps as an alternative to imposing a prison sentence. The opportunity will also be afforded those arrested for tax default to pay off their arrears by deductions from wages. These reforms will be widely welcomed as a definite step towards a more equitable system of native taxation, and are likely, in practice, to prove beneficial to the Treasury by increasing rather than diminishing the yield from this source.

E TAMOH'S MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the WEEKLY NEWS.

Sir,—Permit to me a little space in your valuable journal to write on an important matter in connection with the forerunners of our Sierra Leone Education system.

In the issue of January 13 of this Paper Grenkanwa reminded the Revs. Sumner and Max Gorvie to make the movements to raise a memorial to the name of one of its veteran heroes in the field of Education.

Samuel Tamoh was a teacher who none did excel in his day. He was a man of high culture, a pronounced classical scholar but whose studious reserve left him on the back ground of an assured position of merit.

Trained in the Grammar school, a classical student of the Fourah Bay college in its earlier years he became an eminent educationist of no mean repute. As an able Arabic Scholar and Philosopher he was Dr. Blyden's friend. He taught in both colony and Protectorate; few men of the older school are left who did not come under his tuition.

He was a man with large mind but a heart of love, expending all his energy in the interest of his pupils.

The negro is known as a great hero worshipper—the graves at the front of houses in the Protectorate would in itself clearly tell their own story. We shall therefore do well to remind ourselves of the spirit of this great man and open a fund to build a memorial to this great educationist.

Meanwhile I am asking Mr. B. R. Morrison to be treasurer of this fund with Rev. Dr. Sumner and Mr. A. G. Randle as President and Vice respectively, that the Rev. Max Gorvie be organizing Secretary with Mrs. Queen Morsal Betts and Miss collie Joe-Jones as Secretary and Assistant.

I would therefore appeal to all lovers of good teachers, particularly to persons who knew Mr. Samuel Tamoh and passed under his training at school, that they donate liberally to this fund.

All contributions to the Samuel Tamoh Fund should be directed to Mr. C. R. Morrison its appointed Treasurer and full report would be made in the Press from time to time.

Yours for Education in the colony and Protectorate.

MACATA.



## THE WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE. U. B. C. MISSION.

BY REPORTER

The 59th session of the West African Conference with the mission of the United Brethren Church has passed into history a review of its challenging record inspires all lovers of Missions as it brings glory to The Eternal God of the ages.

Several days before the official appointed time great were the expectation, movements were pronounced christian men and women including our veteran Missionaries on the Sierra Leone Frontiers taking in Kono and Kisi embracing christian converts from mining zones vied with each other in their enthusiasm to witness for Jesus at this conference.

The conference theme was:—  
"God's Will Be Done."

By the 18th of January the time set for conference and at 6.45. the Regent Road U B Cathedral was packed full to its utmost capacity by Missionaries, Mission Workers, Quarterly Conference Delegates, lay members of United Brethren Church and friends when the Conference Hymn "Have Thine own way Lord" announced by the Chairman Dr J. T. Musselman was lustily sung and prayer was offered by him.

The opening message was strikingly brought to the consideration of conference by the Rev. Mr. Walter Schutz own Missionary at Kono on the subject "Gods Will be Done in the Church" this was unanimously the prelude to great expectation.

The daily devotions were conducted by the following Ministerial Brethren: Samuel, B. Sawyerr, H. R. Cross, T. F. Halliwell, David G. Williams and Dr. Bradford Tennyson Sumner. The Itinerant Roll of Ministers was revised to include the name of our two new missionaries namely:— Miss Ellen Perrin and Mr. V. F. Lemming who were both introduced to the conference and given permission to make short speeches.

Business sessions were held every day after devotion throughout the conference. The included reports and discussions on the various Educational institutions of the Church, Medical interest. Quarterly conference districts Theological reading courses. At one of these sessions a special letter from the Foreign Missionary Board in America read before conference suggesting an advanced step touching Native Leadership of the Albert Academy and by motion report was adopted and the vote of confidence and loyalty passed the House.

There were several interesting features after the conference prominent among which was the superintendent's Annual report which in a logical way reviewed all the activities of the Church. Secondly the report on the work among the women and girls of Sierra Leone and its Protectorate was vividly outlined by Mrs Alice D. Musselman. The work of this good Missionary Lady was highly appreciated and the activities of the women of the Conference specially commended. This work among the women in Sierra Leone is a local project initiated by Mrs Alice D. Musselman and is responsible for giving free education to poor Christian girls who may be worthy of receiving it and for training women and girls into the arts and sciences of a good christian home.

A third interesting feature was the setting aside to Holy Orders of the following Brethren:—T. Jonathan Fitz-John, E. George Taylor and D. Garnett Williams. These men were ordained to elder's orders by the Rev. Dr. Musselman assisted by Revs. Dr. Sumner, S. D. Caulker, S. M. Renner and J. K. Fergusson. On the day of Ordination, the Great Cathedral was crowded out with more than 500 souls and such was the inconvenience for a standing room that the necessity for enlarging the only one church at the Head Quarters of the Mission became urgent and incumbent on all members of the U. B. C. Denomination and all its well-wishers. In consideration of this need the chairman gave an open invitation to all those who are willing to help in this noble project.

The conference sermon was ably delivered by Rev.

S. Brooks Caulker the Veteran Pastor of the Weaver Memorial Church Bonthe Sherbro from the text found in Acts 28: 20.

On Saturday afternoon the conference was invited to tea by Rev. Dr. Musselman and his good wife when the conference group photograph was taken.

The following Tuesday conference assembled to a memorial service held in Honour of the Rev. Dr. J. R. King, the first General Superintendent of the African Missions and who recently died in America; Miss Victoria Attarah a qualified nurse of the Hatfield Archer Dispensary at Rotifunk and Mrs. Fanny Coker who met her tragic end by a Motor Car accident. All these died in the Faith and may they rest in peace.

The conference showed advances in finance, evangelism, and in church membership. New stations were opened in several places; local support is meeting sympathetic consideration of every community and boarding schools on self support basis are being gradually born.

The last day of conference was devoted to a consecration meeting under chairmanship of Rev. T. B. Williams. After an introductory speech, there followed a duet by Rev. and Mrs. B. T. Parsons. Following which Rev. Parsons gave the conference an inspiring message which ended by the lighting of candles by each worker of the conference while verses of consecration were read from the Altar by Rev. Parsons and responses made by the conference. This was closed by prayer.

The Stationing Committee made its report; among the many changes made, these few are of note:—

Rev. S. M. Renner formerly of Moyamba	Rev. S. B. Sawyerr " of Freetown
Rev. E. A. Coker formerly of Mano	" H. R. Cross " " Mokorewo
" E. G. Taylor " " Bradford	

Among the teachers  
S. D. Kokoya formerly of Albert Academy  
Academy F'twn Willie Fitz-John " " Moyamba  
Rotifunk A. Max Bailor " " Njania Kono  
Roruks Daniel Johnson " " Rotifunk  
Mokorewo I. N. Inskip " " Kwellu  
Sembehun R. S. Caulker " " Kwellu  
Gbangbatoke H. E. Tucker " " Sembehun  
Supervising Teacher Designate T. M. Williams  
The resolution was read by Rev. D. G. Williams and by motion adopted by Conference when the 59th Session of the West African Conference stood adjourned SINE DIE.

### ALLEGED CANNIBALISM IN THE PROTECTORATE.

#### A SCANDAL.

BY MAOATA.

Never in the annals of Sierra Leone History has there been such an unprecedented blazing stinking scandal as that which now stains its pages, comparable only to that which obtained in 1912.

In 1912 as was in 1988, it was rumour intermingled with semblances of truth. Imagination transformed men into rapacious beasts clothed in the habiliments of leopards, alligators and baboons which naturally brought upon them the opprobrious epithet of Human Leopards, Human Alligators and Human Baboons.

The rumours spread with alarming disquietude. Government became interested, some murder was localized, the guilty convicted and paid the life penalty; but then, while the

good was being done, tendencies crept in unawares; indiscreet arrests were made of persons who lived thousands of miles from the alleged cannibal zones and living in territories the chiefdoms of which had not once been polluted by this barbarous practice.

The 1912 incident occurred in 1988 when startling disclosures of cannibalism were made beginning from Seghwema, it soon spread into Hangha, Kenema of Nongowa taking in Dama the adjacent chiefdom forcing into flagrant disgrace chiefs of those places and threatening the reputation of not only aborigines but Sierra Leone Settlers as well. The rumour was demoralizing.

Government gave leverage to this by allowing men of questionable characters to point out cannibal suspects; whoever was barrier to their ambitious progress notwithstanding his innocence, was handcuffed and dragged before the courts.

As soon as it was known that Government permitted the arrests of suspects without due exercise of law or a writ of Habeas Corpus, these questionable messengers daubed the goods of every well-to-do man or woman, and Commissioner in his disregard of the chief as Sierra Leone Settlers have been no exception. happened at Moyamba and at Mano. The It is no longer a case of seeking out truth, District Commissioner so interpretes the and unfounded rumours make it into stinking scheme, that the unlettered native does not scandal which is a reproach to any people.

Panguma which is 26 miles away from the cannibal prohibited area is at present exposed to this scandal. Its fine Christian Chief Joe about the country making disquietude and with Kwi Nyagua a youngman of 88 years of age this abnormal new Administrative Instrument, and whose election was vigorously contested leverage is given wicked people to flout their for two years till his appointment was under-taken by the Secretary of State himself, without due exercise of law can engineer their has had his country exposed to this baneful being thrust into dirty, unsanitary dingy cells. scandal which in this case is initiated by hate Furthermore Government should know that greed and jealousy of his opponents arising Bambara is a treaty chiefdom its chief from the last election fight.

Urged by one Isaac Bockary the opponent of Nyagua III go about the country fabricating Majesty's Government, the character therefore lie and attempting material persuasions of such a chief should be held inviolate and some persons heralding news of Cannibalism ironsullied and not allowed to be tarnished by Bambara by which concerted means, they mean scandal arising from dissatisfied persons who to wrest the chiefship from its present adminisare opponents to their chief. trator and create another election fight.

Truck loads of persons from Bambara, a chiefdom hitherto unpolluted by and stain of cannibalism have gone before the Commissioner of Cannibal Investigations and made false allegations in order to mislead Government and thereby satisfy their own wicked desires.

It is the desire of all good citizens to assist Government to ostracise persons of barbarous disposition but still it is their natural wish to enjoy the right of liberty and the unsullied pursuit of happiness.

What Government should do is to find out material evidences against suspected persons; arrests should be based on facts and not on false allegations and unfounded rumours

injurious to the reputation of Sierra Leone as is now the case; for what touches the aboriginal Protectorate native when it comes

to matters of morality must inevitably affect Africa.

Government should find out through serious study the history of any chiefdom that is antagonized by this slanderous rumour, whether cannibalism had been at any one time practised therein or whether any one of its inhabitants had been known outside as cannibals before undertaking this scandalous procedure; for after all we believe in British fairplay.

The new Administration scheme is to my opinion the most dangerous instrument eloquent but disguised, responsible for these evils and sapping at the very vitals of native laws and custom; it is a blind to weaken the power of the chief whose power of authority is occasionally flouted and his person brought into open disrespect by subjects hitherto respectful and law abiding. In most cases the these questionable messengers daubed the goods of every well-to-do man or woman, and Commissioner in his disregard of the chief as Sierra Leone Settlers have been no exception. happened at Moyamba and at Mano. The It is no longer a case of seeking out truth, District Commissioner so interpretes the and unfounded rumours make it into stinking scheme, that the unlettered native does not scandal which is a reproach to any people.

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# Non-European child welfare Society.

## Annual General Meeting held.

The work of the Society is being more and more widely appreciated by non-Europeans as shown in the increase of cases attended to by the Society's Nurse Sister Sebeta.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the non-European Child Welfare Society was held in the Methodist Hall on Tuesday December 6th., and was well attended. The Town Council was represented by the Mayor (Dr. C. P. Theron) and Councillors Smuts and Verster; and the Child Welfare Society by Mrs. Smit (Vice-president Mrs. du Plessis (Secretary) and others. The Joint Council by Mrs. Edwards, while other public bodies included the Magistrate's wife (Mrs. Krige), Mesdames Frank Smuts, Sheppy, A. R. and Edwin Bell. There was also a very representative gathering of non-Europeans, including the clergy and the location.

After welcoming the visitors Mrs. Purchase (President), called

for the Secretary, Treasurer and Nurse's Reports. This showed definite progress in all directions and also emphasized the need of a proper clinic and nurse's quarters, and it was gratifying to hear from the councillors present that this was likely to be attended to during the coming year and to be assured by them of sympathetic support of the Town Council in the Society's work.

The work of the Society is being more and more widely appreciated by the non-Europeans as shown in the increase of cases attended to by the Society's Nurse Sister Sebeta.

Mrs. Krige, on behalf of the European Child Welfare Society, Messrs. Smuts and Verster all paid tribute to the work done by the Society and Sister Sebeta, and more particularly by Mrs. Purchase, and great regret was expressed at her departure.

The President, after thanking the speakers for their tributes mentioned the splendid work done by the Town Council for the location during the past three years, and during which period a new hospital, fine school shower bath and other instalments etc. had been erected. She asked that thanks to the Town Council be recorded for their annual grant of £100 and for the use of a room in the Hospital as a clinic, also for the use of the Parish Hall for the meetings and for their house as the nurse's quarters. The M.O.H. for help and co-operation at all times, the Magistrate for sympathetic assistance and the Location Superintendent and staff for their unfailing courtesy and help.

### Sister Sebeta's Report.

"The total number of cases attended by me during this year amounted to 63 of which 6 resulted as still births and five as miscarriages. Four cases were so obstinate that I had to summon a medical doctor for assistance.

"There is, however, a slight improvement in the number of ante-natal cases this year. The Africans are realizing more and more the necessity of receiving ante-natal care. As many as 46 women reported for treatment.

"The location clinic has become very popular among old and young. Especially to the school children. Now and again they report for treatment of both major and minor injuries. Cases attended at the clinic amounted to 142.

During the short period that preceded the outbreak of enteric fever in the location as many as 20 mothers weighed their babies. At this particular period the weighing was becoming a regular competition to the mothers. But unfortunately it had to be discontinued, the reason being that the room where the weighing was recorded for their annual grant occupied by enteric fever patients. As the fever subsided and the number of patients is reduced to nil, the weighing will be continued. Sister Sebeta in conclusion mentioned the fact that, it was necessary that there should be a special house set for the clinic only.

### The Oxford Group and Race Relations.

Recently I have had the opportunity of coming into contact with the Oxford Group in action. I wish to thank the organisers most sincerely and those Europeans who are furthering the Group's activities in African communities.

Whilst the Group aims at individual change of heart it also aims at national reconstruction. It wants a God-controlled people. I am almost sure that if the Group be a success amongst the white races of South Africa it will change the present Native policy.

If men can be sincere to Christ then we would have solved a great problem of international affairs. We now live in a perverse world, a world of selfishness and dire exploitation of the weaker races. This world with the advance of science is now in a more dangerous position than has ever been known in the history of humanity. We recently escaped war

and surprisingly enough we are drifting fast into another. Students of humanity believe that in just as much as the world avoided the recent crisis so could the pending crisis be avoided if humanity did only one thing, to listen to God, and have God-controlled statesmen. The real fault lies in the sin in men. Men must change their hearts in order to live in peace and harmony with their neighbours.

Unfortunately the absence of the spirit of Christ in this country is conspicuous by divergencies of opinion and conflict of interests between white and white, and white and black. Although it seems practically impossible to reconcile the three prominent S.A. races the Boer, Briton and Bantu if men can listen to God we shall find a solution. I am one of those, who belong to the school of thought which believes that Christianity only can be the basis of our interracial co-operation, and I strongly believe that South Africa cannot play its rightful place in bringing about world peace if she has not solved her domestic affairs. Charity begins at home and before charity begins to flourish men must change their hearts.

The modern liberal youth among Boers, Bantu and Britons must now unite and readjust our relations in order to have a new South Africa. We must realise that laws cannot change men but men can change if they listen to God. I believe God has a plan for the three races to live together happily and harmoniously not according to doctrines of misleading and ill informed propagandists but according to the actual standards of Christ.



So you know that people in this world would like to know what is right with the world than to be told of what is going wrong with it. Let the new Youth of South Africa listen to God so that we may have a new platform of political dog-fight under "Divine Guidance".

South Africa I think has a wonderful opportunity to be an example to the world. If only we could have racial reconciliation in this country we surely would be opening a doorway for European countries to strive for real peace. We want both European and Bantu leaders to further the Oxford ideals in this country so that it may build new relations.

The world is feverishly arming to the teeth. We do not know what may happen in the next coming months. What we also need as one statesman said is "Moral Rearmament". Mr. Frank Buchman sums up the world's situation by saying, "The world is at crossroads. The choice is guidance or guns. We must listen to guidance or we shall listen to guns."

PATRICK J. D. RIBATIKA  
Adams College.

## GOVERNMENT CONSULTS NATIVES NATIVES' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

### A Short Account of the Natives Representative Council, By way of Question and Answer

WHAT ARE THESE NATIVES DOING HERE?

THEY are discussing Government business which specially affects Natives.

WHO ARE THEY?

They are representatives of the Abantu of the Union of South Africa.

WHO BROUGHT THEM HERE?

The Government, under a law passed in 1936, called the Representation of Natives Act. They are members of what is called the Natives Representative Council.

WHAT DO THEY KNOW OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SPECIALLY AFFECTING NATIVES?

They are kept informed specially, and they in turn are given facilities to visit their constituencies twice a year to keep in touch with them.

In addition the Government itself keeps the Native population constantly informed, direct, of Government matters that specially affect Natives.

HOW ARE SUCH MATTERS BROUGHT UP AT THIS MEETING?

They are set down on an agenda which has been drawn up officially and which, of course, includes matters that have been submitted by individual members.

The usual rules of debate are followed.

WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE MEETINGS OF THIS COUNCIL?

Mr. D. L. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs for the Union of South Africa who presides in terms of the law.

WHAT IS THE USE OF ALL THIS, WHAT IS THE GOOD OF IT?

It is an expression of the goodwill of the Europeans of this country towards the Native population. Whatever differing opinions may be held about what is good and useful in life, the position is that the law is in force and is clearly intended for the general public good.

HOW LONG WILL THESE MEN REMAIN REPRESENTATIVES?

For five years—they hold their seats for five years.

HOW MANY OF THEM ARE THERE?

Sixteen, though one has still to be elected to make up this number.

ARE THERE ANY EUROPEANS ON THIS COUNCIL?

Yes, six official members. They are the Secretary for Native Affairs, who presides at these meetings, and the five Chief Native Commissioners of the Union. They have no vote but the presiding officer has a casting vote.

Apart altogether from the Council, the law provides for Cape Native voters electing three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council, who hold their seats for five years.

In addition there is special representation of Native interests in the Senate. Under the 1936 law

the Native population of the Union has elected four Senators, one each Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and for the Cape excluding the Transkei. They too hold their seats for five years.

HOW WILL IT WORK, THIS NATIVES REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL?

The outlook is promising. A kindly spirit has presided over the beginnings of its activities and led it gently over its first steps.

WHAT "KINDLY SPIRIT"? A presence that augurs well for the future.

HOW?

It shows itself in the frame of mind that animates all who take part in the proceedings. Each has resolved for himself to do the best he can in the general interest of the whole country.

The Bantu representatives are men who know the practical side of the life of the people they represent, in relation on the one hand to their responsibilities as Councillors and on the other hand to the resources available to the State for the administration of the

affairs of the Abantu.

AND WHERE DOES ALL THIS LEAD?

To Parliament. The Secretary for Native Affairs, as Presiding Officer, submits to the Minister of Native Affairs a report of the proceedings of the Council, which is laid on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

In this way, and through the special European representation mentioned, direct contact is established between the legislature and the views of the Native population of the Union. That is what the 1936 Act of Parliament has done.

ACTUALLY, WHAT ARE THE MATTERS SPECIALLY AFFECTING NATIVES THAT ARE DISCUSSED BY THE COUNCIL?

Proposed estimates of public expenditure by the Department of Native Affairs and proposed legislation, directly affecting the Bantu population, and any matter specially affecting them. (88/38.)



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
AFRICA

# COLONIES BECOME OUTSTANDING WORLD PROBLEM

THE NATIVES LOOK AT HITLER

BY HAROLD CALLENDER

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Having revised the peace treaty by redrawing the map and re-creating a great army, thus removing his principal territorial and military grievances in Europe; having attained not merely the "equality" that he had demanded but something like supremacy, at least in Eastern Europe, Adolf Hitler—continuing to set the pace and choose the agenda for European diplomacy—now turns to colonies.

Because his speech last Monday proclaimed it so, colonies have become the great European problem of the year 1939. They form the immediate issue that the totalitarian partners have set before the powers that are territorially and economically richer.

While armaments are a crushing burden for countries with such limited resources as Germany and Italy, they must partly pay for themselves in they prove a means of acquiring new wealth. Anyhow, this is the doctrine that the writer has repeatedly heard advanced hopefully by Italian Fascisti and German Nazis.

## Investment in Destiny

Heavy taxes, short rations and State-imposed frugality are defended by these proponents on the theory that by expanding the military power they will insure a wider national realm, greater resources and hence a better standard of living in the future.

The sacrifices of today are regarded as a kind of collective investment in imperial destiny. This is, so to speak, the psychology of colonial aspirations.

To these hopes Chancellor Hitler adroitly appealed on Monday in arguing that colonies were an economic necessity for Germany. His appeal will find an echo in Germany, where the people long for release from strain and deprivation. There will be much support also for his contention that colonies were taken from Germany by the victorious Allies in violation of President Wilson's fifth point promising an "impartial ad-

## Concessions Are Not Ruled Out if Italy And Germany Should Keep the Peace

justment of all colonial claims." Thus Germany again appears in the role of a vanquished nation demanding a correction of injustice.

### The Plea of Italy

Italy's role is different. She makes the same economic plea, but the opposite moral one. Ever since the war her claim to colonies has been based upon the rights of a victor—upon the contention that she helped vanquish Germany and hence is entitled to a greater share in those spoils that the Germans find so unjust. At the peace conference Italy was willing to accept anybody's colonies, but today Premier Benito Mussolini, who owes his position in the world mainly to Herr Hitler's backing, asks not for former German colonies but for some of France's. Thus the claims of the victor and the grievances of the vanquished are reconciled and linked.

Before he was burdened with the responsibility of power Herr Hitler repudiated the colonial policy of pre-war Germany and urged instead that Germany should expand to the east in Europe. But he now wants back the colonies lost in the war. He evidently now favors both eastward expansion and overseas expansion, though he once regarded them as mutually exclusive alternatives. His aspirations have grown with achievement.

Perhaps it is partly because he finds his eastward advance has not brought the benefits expected that he now writes his colonial demand at the head of Europe's agenda. For in Austria and the Sudetenland he has acquired two virtually depressed areas that for the present and for a long time to come will be economic liabilities rather than assets. Meanwhile Germany's economic subjection of Eastern nations has proved less swift and irresistible than had been expected.

Probably Germany's internal economic stress—not yet lightened by

the Continental conquests—also has hastened Herr Hitler's conversion to the colonial program. For he professes to look to colonies for relief from the problems of finance and imports that are beginning to overwhelm the Nazi regime because of its warlike economy, in which everything is subordinated to armaments. He argues that Germany must export or die, and suggests that colonies would give her raw materials and markets.

### Raw Materials in Colonies

The former German colonies were before the war and still are decidedly minor sources of raw materials. The Berliner Tageblatt two years ago compiled a table showing first the amounts of Germany's imports of seventeen colonial raw materials; second, the amounts of those same raw materials that were exported in 1934 by the former German colonies. The table showed that in 1934 total exports of cocoa from the former German colonies were a third as much as Germany imported, exports of bananas from the colonies were about a third of Germany's imports of bananas, exports of sisal from the colonies were about twice Germany's imports, exports of phosphates were some two-thirds of Germany's imports and exports of tropical woods were about a fifth of Germany's imports.

Thus in only five out of seventeen materials listed could the former colonies supply any considerable part of the German needs.

Apart from sisal from Tanganyika, vanadium from Southwest Africa and phosphates from Nauru, the raw materials of the former German colonies form a negligible proportion of the world's supply. Those colonies produce just over 5 1/2 per cent of the world's phosphates, copra and palm oil and slightly over 1 per cent of the world's olive oil. Of no other industrial raw materials, except vanadium and sisal, do they produce as much as 1 per cent of the world's output.



Orr in The Glasgow Record

## A British cartoonist sees a new angle on the colonial question.

These colonies can serve as markets for the possessing power only to the extent they can export to the rest of the world, and to the extent they have for export raw materials and foodstuffs. In 1911 the German colonies exported to Germany materials worth \$10,500,000, while Germany's total imports of raw materials alone—excluding foodstuffs—were worth \$1,350,000,000. In the boom year 1929 colonies supply any considerable exports of all former German colonies amounted to only \$60,000,000 and imports to \$58,000,000.

It hardly appears likely, therefore, that these colonies could bring Germany either vast wealth in raw materials or vast markets for her manufactured goods. They could do little to relieve her deficiency in such as iron, zinc, nickel, manganese, oil, rubber and the like, although they would help as regards vegetable oils, timber, cotton, sisal and so forth. They would supply very little of the eighteen materials

essential to war which Germany lacks, according to a computation by Brooks Emeny in his book, "The Strategy of Raw Materials." This is the conclusion reached by all students of the question outside Germany and some in Germany. Other Germans, including Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, argue that past or present production in the colonies is no measure of their potentialities, and that in the economically closed world of today Germany would develop colonies far more intensively than before. Dr. Schacht goes so far as to say that "a large part of the food supplies and raw materials we lack" could be furnished by the colonies. Especially important is the fact that they would provide sources of raw material within the German currency area.

### The British View

The predominant British view is that Germany's economic plight is due to her militarized economy aim-



ing at self-sufficiency, and that return of the former colonies would not begin to solve her problems. Access to raw materials generally would help her far more, the British say, and the government offered to discuss this project, which, in many British minds, is the alternative to the return of the colonies.

The official British attitude, as stated by Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies, in December was that Britain was not ready to hand over any of the colonies she administered and that the government was "not discussing the matter and not considering it." Yet there is reason to believe British officials would consider the return of some German colonies if it were part of a general agreement in which the dictators would give as well as take—especially if they agreed to a halt in the armaments race.

The British have never been eager to give up colonies, but two developments have stiffened their reluctance to do so. The first was the German treatment of the Jews and the second was German armament and the Nazis' aggressive demeanor.

#### Africans and "Aryans"

Natives of Africa could hardly be handed over to a State that respected only "Aryans," it was argued.

Nor could the British Empire be expected to welcome the prospect of supplying Herr Hitler with a string of submarine and air bases around Africa or in the Far East, whence he could further threaten British shipping and further weaken the defenses of the Empire. Vast sums are being spent to strengthen those defenses, mainly because of Herr Hitler's armament, and surrender of the colonies would be considered as a material setback to British security—especially in South Africa, Kenya and other British territories that would acquire Nazi neighbors.

This is the greatest obstacle of all to the Hitler colonial program. It is an obstacle he himself has created. The British would help Germany gain freer access to raw materials, especially if she abandoned those aggressive and exclusive commercial practices that so displease Secretary of State Cordell Hull. They would assist her recovery from her armament depression in many ways, even possibly with loans, if only she could prove she meant to keep the peace.

#### A Difficulty Presented

But, as long as Germany must be regarded as a possible aggressor, it

is difficult for the British to add to her fighting power either by helping her get raw materials or by giving her colonies as military outposts on British imperial sea routes.

Yet it seems possible that eventually—if they keep the peace—both Germany and Italy will get colonial concessions in Africa and perhaps in Asia. For many British feel that Germany has a right to colonies because of her size and her economic needs, and last Tuesday a German newspaper was able to cite words of three British politicians and scholars to this effect. The British and the French are eager to placate Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini if by doing so they can avoid war. The argument that Germany and Italy are growing nations needing space is one that carries some force even in Britain and France.

## SO. AFRICAN NATIVES PREFER BRITISH RULE

### Nazis Take Over Part of Liberia

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 23—(ANP) — While the natives of British-ruled Africa openly declare that of the two "evils", they prefer English domination to that of Germany, the Nazis are going ahead gradually gaining economic and spiritual control of many parts of the continent, a survey discloses.

Great inroads are currently being made in the little republic of Liberia, in which both Great Britain and the United States hold great interest. An entire section of the north-west corner, comprising several thousand square miles has been taken over by the Nazis. Colonisers have settled there and are now constructing a railroad to Monrovia, the capitol.

Certain sections of the British government are encouraging Germany's attempt to set up clandestine colonies and bases on this

continent. British administered Gambia is now practically in the hands of the recently established German military mission and an important air field has been constructed at the capitol, Bathurst, which will be the starting point for a German-South American air line. This air center can also be used to dominate all French communications in Senegal, particularly the Dakar-Kayes-Bamako railway line.

Southwest Africa has witnessed recent activity by political agents, trained propagandists and Nazi teachers who are generally found as clerks in German firms in the area. They have organized many National Socialist clubs both in the towns and surrounding farms.

It is persistently rumored that large supplies of arms and ammunition are being illegally shipped in, packed in piano cases or oil containers, then stored at a certain point in the Kalahari desert for future use. It is well known that German inhabitants of the area are better armed than other Europeans there, although fewer in number. They are also enthusiastic marksmen and are organized into hunting clubs. All farmers store arms, ostensibly for use in hunting.

Practically all of the native newspapers carry occasional stories pointing out these and similar conditions, and are unanimous in opposing any change in government from England to Germany. The Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and other territories have asked the British government to keep this in mind.

On the other hand, France, unlike England, does not seem disposed to let either Germany or Italy either actually take or dominate her African possessions and interests. France is ready and in a position to cope with Italy, her greatest threat. The home populations of the two nations are about the same, but the French resources in Africa are far superior to those of Mussolini.

France has a colonial empire of around 50,000,000 natives, while Italy can count no more than 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 of whom the greater part, around 8,000,000, are Ethiopians still unpacified. She could actually count on no more than 1,500,000 natives at best.

### TREKSTROOM CHRISTMAS CHEER.

As a happy termination to the recent Christmas Tree by the Mayor and Mayoress assisted by a band of willing workers to the European children in town a similar function which took the shape of refreshments—cakes sweets, bread and gingerbeer, took place at the mission Coloured School organized public subscription and convened by a committee on the 21st. of December. One hundred and sixty Coloured children and 600 Natives, were entertained.

The Mayor officially opened the proceedings in a very little speech while Cr. P. W. de Plessis expressed pleasure that the spirit of Christmas is still among them and the committee and hoped that this function will be made an annual event.



## DISCUSSING THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR COLONIES



"Colonies for Germany?" say the two in this French cartoon. "No! We are not savages here!"

## BRITISH SEEK COLONIAL NAZI CURB

By G. L. STEER

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Toward the end of this month a conference of British defense associations will meet in Rhodesia to hammer out a program of resistance to local Nazi organizations which have been most active since the Munich pact. There will be delegates from Southwest Africa, which is mandated to the Union of South Africa and inhabited by 20,000 South Africans and 10,000 Germans, 6,000 of whom are naturalized British subjects, and from Tanganyika, where, of the 10,000 total of whites, 2,800 are British settlers and 3,100 Germans. The Rhodesias and Kenya will also be represented by a delegation holding the majority view that the transfer of the former German colonies of Tanganyika and Southwest Africa would be fatal to security and destroy the last links of the British Empire south of the Sudan.

For the past five years in Southwest Africa, despite police raids, expulsions and constant surveillance, the Germans, with naturalized British in the lead, have been organizing a State within a State in obedience to instructions from Berlin.

### Leaders in Movement

The local leader, the German Consul at Windhoek, Dr. Oelhafen, is ably backed up by Dr. Frey, a naturalized British subject and Assistant Director of Education—therefore the purveyor of "Mein Kampf" to the German schools, which, since the Smuts conciliatory policy of 1923, have been allowed maximum liberty to shape their own curriculum and import teachers from Germany.

Not only are the schools completely nazified, but the German Consul has established at Ushla a German court of honor, which all Germans are forced to use, whether naturalized or not. Menaces are reported against their property and their relatives in the Fatherland or against themselves "when the Union is obliged to return Southwest Africa to the Reich."

Similarly all German associations—labor, social and youth—are dragged into Nazi conformity. An intricate system of espionage is said to extend to every government office and the German Consul makes no bones of the fact that he is there to see Southwest Africa restored to the Reich.

Extensive Organization

The whole German farming community has been organized into Nazi cells for the last five years. Young lads were taken first into the Hitler Jugend until it was banned and then into the Pfadfinder, which is the Hitler Jugend under another guise. Since all British subjects have limited franchise in Southwest Africa, the 6,000 naturalized Germans form a party in the legislative assembly which after a long struggle between "moderates" and "extremists" on tactical issues is now wholly

"gleichgeschaltet." The leader signs his circulars "Heil Hitler" and at a recent conference the group decided to support the colonial claims which are being made in Berlin.

Though the Nazis themselves remain British subjects, they treat all Germans who are naturalized as traitors. Moreover, since Munich there has been a systematic campaign against British South Africans on outlying farms in order to frighten them out of the country and buy up the land. The German Government finances purchases of land and the farming operations of good Nazis. All farmers are encouraged by a special Nazi land board to export butter, wool and hides to Germany and to break the customs union with South Africa.

### Own Economic System

Germany makes a point of including Southwest African goods—valued at about £700,000 annually or one-fifth of the total exports—in the barter agreement under which she has increased her influence over the Union Government. Thus the State within a State is developing its own economic system along approved Nazi lines.

In Tanganyika, the former German East Africa, the problem is of the same type, though its urgency is not so pressing. The German is a more scattered as well as a smaller community. Its strength is that it is the largest European community in the territory. The-

### Rhodesia Parley Will Study Defenses

retically organized on the same Nazi lines, it has neither a youth organization nor schools nor a naturalized German officialdom to carry it forward.

### Germans in Highlands

The German settlers in the southern highlands are separated from the main bloc of the German community in the Tanga-Moshi sector on the northern frontier and from Dar es Salaam, where are the headquarters of the German Usagara Company, which performs in Tanganyika the functions of the consulate at Windhoek. The former officer class is not always willing

to obey orders. Nevertheless, the behavior of the Germans in the Tanga sector gravely embarrassed the Kenya and Tanganyika governments in the Munich crisis, when it was believed that the Nazis were organizing to sabotage the principal hydroelectric works supplying power to the great local sisal plantations and stirring up native labor in that area, which is only 100 miles from the most important naval harbor of East Africa, Mombasa.

With the danger of Italian invasion from Ethiopia against scarcely defended Kenya an ugly situation might have arisen. Hence two companies of the King's African Rifles have moved to Tanga and another battalion is now being sent to Moshi.



# A SPECIAL APPEAL TO ALL BANTU PARENTS !

## EDUCATION IS OUR ONLY SALVATION

IN a short while hundreds of thousands of scholars will be returning to school to continue their studies. In the hands of these students lies the future of the African race.

### WHAT EDUCATION STANDS FOR

There are today thousands of parents who have to make the decision whether they should send their children to school and so give them a chance in life or allow them to grow up in absolute ignorance. There are also many parents who have sent their children to school for a few years and now wish to take them away.

This week we make a special appeal to all parents who are in doubt to let their children stay in school as long as possible. In five or ten years the African without a little learning will be no better off or in a worse position than is the case today. On the other hand there will be many good positions waiting for the Africans with education. The educated African will receive more money, be able to live under better conditions and also help his less fortunate people.

You have to make the choice? Do you wish to see your children always working for others often doing hard work for little pay? Or would you rather see them in a good position with good prospects ahead? With the help of education they might even be able to start their own small businesses and would be able to help their parents in their old age.

Make your decision today. If your children are at school keep them there as long as possible. If you have not yet sent them write to the principal of any of the schools advertised on this page and ask for full particulars.

By doing this you will not only

be helping your children and yourself but the whole African race.

THROUGH education we are able to become great men and women, but to search out for education we must find out what the word itself means.

Education promotes health, gives possession of knowledge and idea of character. Education enables us to sample the realm of knowledge. The word itself spelt letter by letter shows us characters that an individual should possess in life: E—Earnestness D—Development, U—Usefulness C—Carefulness, A—Accuracy T—Truthfulness I—Intelligence, O—Obedience and N—Neatness

AN educated man is looked upon as one who has foresight and sympathy by those who require his action. He has a heart and is proud of his people; he will not leave them in mire and misery. The educated man is the mouthpiece of his people. In other words, the educated man is the leader of his people. And if that is so he is confronted with the big task of leading his people in the right way.

It is during the time we are at school that we should foster within ourselves those characteristics that are essential to successful leadership. If we study to be teachers, we should see that we have love for children. We must see eye to eye with them otherwise our position of leading children is not rightly filled.

In the schools and colleges scholars, through their initiative or personal capability, are chosen to lead others as prefects, captains of sports, Pathfinder masters and also leaders of social movements.

We see a prosperous future for the youth who leave school with some idea of leadership. We do not only need political leaders, but economists, capitalists and others. There is a great need to know amongst our people today, and if that need must be fulfilled, there is no better chance for the African youth.

How many intelligentsias can we find amongst Africans, whose talents have been left to lie fallow uncultivated? A

pretty good lot. Many a talent has indeed been buried. Laziness or lack of means is the cause of all this burying of talent. But in most instances the former is the strongest cause. For some people have got good brains, but they are lazy to use them. Others have talent that would startle the world if only it was shaped correctly.

Now then, young Africans, let us do the country and our people a good turn by developing all the good that is in us.



## Origin of community domestic service centre.

THE steps Bloemfontein has taken to ensure that the best mistresses get the best servants were outlined by Mrs. F. W. Stotey, convener of the Native Affairs sub-committee of the Bloemfontein Branch of the National Council of women, in an interview with "The Friend" on the 22nd. June.

A Community Domestic Service Centre has been set up in the location where Native servants who knew their jobs are registered. Mistresses requiring servants apply either to Mrs. Storey or to the location Pass Office and are supplied.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of providing efficient servants was the lack of means of instructing Natives in domestic duties, said Mrs. Storey. This could only be overcome by some public-spirited individual or body of people.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin, a leading Native social worker, suggested that it would be wise for the Council to have a separate office to which the Natives could come for registration, so Mr. J. Britz, Assistant Manager of the Native Administration Department was asked if he could find a room. He got one next to the Post Office in Community Street in the Location. He had it clean-

ed and furnished. Mrs. Benjamin is now in charge and is devoting tireless service to the scheme. Her salary is paid by the location authorities.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin is a woman of good standing in the location and will not be her fault if the scheme fails.

## BANTU CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILISATION

"THE nation could be composed only of different sections of the White people already in South Africa" said General J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice, when addressing a United Party rally at Rustenburg last Saturday. General Smuts' conception of a nation, despite his international fame as a statesman, has become so warped that a population of six million Natives among two million Whites is no factor in nation building.

It is fortunate for the subject race that in South Africa the regrettable lapses among politicians are to a large extent counterbalanced by the ecclesiastic fraternity, whose motto is *fiat justitia ruat coelum*.

An anti-climax to the 'all White South Africa' complex advocated by the Minister of Justice was provided in the

significant address of Rev. William Meara to the Methodist synod held at East London last week. This dissertation instilled a ray of hope for the Bantu as showing that not all Whites are obsessed with a false vanity of being the only human beings God designed to inherit this earth.

"Reference was frequently made," said Rev. Meara, "to the contribution of the two White races in this land but the African had made his contribution too. It was a politician and not a parson who said some time ago that the civilisation of South Africa owed a tremendous amount to the African people. He had lived in Johannesburg for 20 years and he wondered if there would have ever been a mining industry on the present scale if it had not been for the African. For four years he was the superintendent of the great Witwatersrand Mission, the largest African circuit in South African Methodism, and it was then that he realised that South Africa owed much to the African. Today there were sons of Africa labouring in the bowels of the earth, making their contribution to the prosperity of Africa, and so he had been intimately associated with the national life of the country.

"It was the same in agriculture and other industry, great contributions had been and were still being made. The social need of the people was a transformation not only of the maize problem, but of the whole economic life of the

African people to be placed on a right basis.

Mr. Meara said he wanted them to consider themselves as a band of men who were called together in co-operation with the kingdom of God especially in these grave and critical days, and days that were grave and critical

not for one nation or race only but for all people.

In England he said, they sometimes spoke about the social application of Christianity, and salvation was conceived as a comprehensive term, embracing every aspect of human life. The social life is bound up with the economic life of their African people.

The Natives were underpaid and underfed and they had malnutrition among thousands of their people. The time had come when the Government must face up to the position. Constant travelling, especially in the Native territories had convinced him of the seriousness of the position. The social sphere of their African people was being hampered and hindered and blighted by their terrible plight through unfair, unjust and crippling economic conditions. Until the economic life and conditions of their African people was placed on a humane, not to say Christian basis, the cruel, unjust and degrading social conditions would continue. He wished to say emphatically and with deep conviction that the present economic conditions under which the African people were living were unjust, inhuman and anti-Christian. These conditions were contrary to the

principles of both humanity and Christianity. These conditions had become so serious and desperate as to threaten to undermine the sturdy stamina of the African people, concluded Rev. Meara.



# WHAT IS BEING SAID IN WEST AFRICA . . . .

## . . . ABOUT NATIVE COURTS IN PRACTICE

There is no doubt that there is still ample room for improvement in the general working of the Native Courts, and perhaps, in view of the increasing scope of the Protectorate Court system, and the general popularity it enjoys, the time may come when it will become clearly evident that these Courts (Native) have outlived their usefulness. In the meantime, any alteration or improvement that has to be carried out in the matter of procedure will have to take strict regard of the individual requirements of the area concerned.

No general rule can be laid down which will take in all the areas where Native Courts function without bringing clashes of the various laws and customs which in the end are likely to do more harm than good. What may be usefully suggested, therefore, is that in every case where reasonable complaints are brought to notice efforts should be directed towards removing them without necessarily attempting to establish general principles applying to all Native Courts as such. In this way only, can we hope, by a gradual process, to bring our Native Courts into a state of general efficiency that will bear fairer relationship to the pace at which progress in other spheres of our national life is now proceeding.—  
*Nigerian Daily Times.*

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*London, 7-29-39*  
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# RACE PROBLEM-1939

## AFRICA

### DEATH OF SIR EMMANUEL MATE KOLE.

A Progressive Gold Coast Ruler.

*African World*  
The Gold Coast has lost one of its most enlightened natural rulers and a prominent leader in African education through the death, on January 30 last, of Nene Sir Emmanuel Mate Kole, Konor of Manya Krobo, at the age of eighty-four years. 2-25-39, no. 1894, vol. XLVI  
Appointed to the paramount stool of Manya Krobo State by the then Governor of the Gold Coast, the late Sir Brandford Griffith, in 1892, Sir Mate Kole sought, through the abolition of fetishes and local superstitions current at the time, to raise the standard of learning among his people. By precept and personal example he encouraged progress towards the higher branches of education, and became famous as the first Chief to thoroughly identify himself with the aims and objects of the Government in this direction.  
In 1911 he was appointed to a seat on the Legislative Council, and was the first Chief to have that honour. H.



The late Sir E. Mate Kole and his family.

retired in 1921, when he achieved another record, becoming the first Gold Coast recipient of the King's medal for African Chiefs. In 1929 he received the honour of Knighthood. Throughout his reign he always gave the fullest support to the Government in the various measures taken to enhance the welfare of his people, and will be remembered with gratitude and affection both by them and by the many officials with whom he came into contact.

### WEST AFRICAN PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS.

Dr. Haden Guest on His Recent Visit.

*African World*  
Comparing the present state of West Africa with that which existed in Europe in the Middle Ages, but without its cultural and religious background, Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.P. speaking at a luncheon at the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, pointed out that the modern world demands more rapid development in West Africa than the slow route through the centuries by which Europe has attained its present status of civilisation. 2-25-39

Dr. Haden Guest, who is Secretary to the Leverhulme Research Fellowship Committee, and a member of the recent commission composed of Members of Parliament and experienced advisers which visited the West African Colonies, mentioned the significance of the dense population in the rain forest areas of West Africa. In some places, he said, the population was as high as 1,200 to the square mile, and yet the impression he retained was one of wonder at the speed with which the

modernising process was being assimilated.

It was possible now to motor anywhere in Nigeria, over roads which, if not perfect in the European sense, were centuries ahead of the native tracks existing only fifty years ago, when the country was "darkest Africa" in the full sense of the term. The African methods of farming in Nigeria and the natural products of the forest provided all the food and nearly all the vegetable industrial materials which the people required. Nothing approaching a famine could even occur now, with the new road and rail communications which have been built.

Dr. Haden Guest mentioned the considerable trade done in native arts, weaving, carving and metal work, among other things. West Africa, he said, is on the right path, but one thing was essential, and that was that there should be more co-ordination between the different parts of Africa. Africa was self-sufficient, and affected less by world trade than any part of Europe, even the least developed. For this reason the problems to be solved were technical ones of the increase of knowledge, the application of new methods, and the improvement of existing organisation. Subsistence—and for the bulk of the inhabitants, employment—are provided by the traditional methods of farming and handicrafts.

### Health and Nutrition Problems.

*No. 1894, vol. XLVI*  
On the question of malnutrition, Dr. Guest agreed that it existed, but maintained that it was of a special kind, due to deficiencies in the quality of the food rather than to its insufficiency. The African soil, for all its apparent productivity, often lacked certain mineral constituents. A lack of knowledge of food and food values was very evident among the Africans, and even when living in the surroundings created by a mixed population like that to be found at Lagos each tribe had a way of keeping to its own kind of diet.

Out of a population of 20,000,000 in Nigeria, Dr. Guest said he personally estimated the cases of leprosy to amount to as many as 800,000. He had been given various figures, he said, ranging from 200,000 to 1,500,000. Leprosy appeared to form a special problem in Nigeria, which seemed to be the world headquarters of the disease.

Concluding, Dr. Guest said that from the point of view of the European, West Africa is certainly a country where health conditions are trying compared to those in Great Britain, but it is one where the risk of death or serious injury from disease is being reduced year by year. To consider the reduction, control and prevention of disease were matters which would engage the attention of the members of the West African Commission in framing their report. A policy, he ended, for any single part of Africa must inevitably embrace and consider the whole of Africa.

Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., another member of the commission, said that while in West Africa they had been bombarded with inquiries concerning rumours of a possible transfer of territory to another country, and some natives had even hesitated to pay their taxes lest they should be demanded again by the newcomers. The denial by the British Prime Minister that such a transfer was likely to take place had brought great relief.

### "THE SOUTHERN BANTU."

Fine Work On African Race Relations.

*African World*  
There have been many books, official and otherwise published recently on the race-relationship, characteristics of the Bantu—under whose many branches are assembled some millions of African natives—but few authors have tackled their task with such commonsense straightforwardness as Messrs. L. Marquard and T. G. Standing. In their book, "The Southern Bantu," they have not only contrived, while writing separate parts of the book, to give each subject treated its due weight but also each has achieved a style which dissolves the difficulties of presenting such intricate issues in a clear and easily understood form.

Their object is that of clarifying the problems now besetting the inhabitants of Southern Africa; and by so doing, to strengthen, perhaps, the sympathetic relations between black and white races in the continent. The fundamental differences between European and African are revealed in a way which shows clearly the reason for opposition in views and—agreeing with many other knowledgeable writers—the inference is made that a sound working vocabulary in the particular dialect of the group, together with some knowledge of their customs and age-old beliefs is essential if a utilitarian understanding is to be built.

The problem of how successfully to approach the African with a view to harmonious relations has been treated often; the problems arising, however, in the Bantu mind upon being approached have seldom, if ever, been dealt with with such penetration.

"The Southern Bantu." (Oxford Press. 7s. 6d.) By L. Marquard and T. G. Standing.

### "HANDS OFF AFRICA" CONFERENCE.

New Defence Federation Formed.

*No. 1895, vol. XLVI*  
BULAWAYO, March 2.  
The first stage of the Tanganyika League's Rhodesian campaign ended to-day with the closing of the Bulawayo Conference, and the delegates are now going on a tour of Southern Rhodesia to address meetings. More than forty delegates met at the conference, representing the two Rhodesias, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, and Uganda. 3-4-39  
The conference succeeded in welding into one body, to be known as the Africa Defence Federation, the four organisations represented—the South-West Africa Association, the League for the Maintenance of Democracy, the "Hands Off Africa" Association, and the Tanganyika League. The object of the federation is to oppose any reversion of territory in the African Continent which is at present governed by mandate, an aim described by the chairman of the federation, Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck, as the protection of Africa, which includes the protection of the African people. The federation is governed by a council, the members of which are representative of all territories. It was decided to raise a fund of £5,000 for the central organisation, and the council will now discuss the question of petitioning or sending delegations to the interested Governments.  
Apart from the conference itself, a public meeting held in connection with it was well attended. At the meeting a resolution was passed requesting the British Government to oppose the cession of any mandated territory in Africa to the control of Nazi or Fascist Powers, and this is being forwarded to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State.—"The Times."



## MR. HOFMEYR'S PLEA FOR RACIAL CONCORD

Need for Tolerance and National Unity.

JOHANNESBURG, March 12.

On the eve of his installation on Saturday as Chancellor of the Witwatersrand University, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, addressing a political gathering, appealed for the maintenance of the United Party principles of national unity and tolerance.

While the Nationalist Party had increased its strength in Parliament and its effectiveness, he said, the United Party had lost ground since the General Election. Suspicion and dissatisfaction had to some extent taken the place of

harmony and enthusiasm, and there was a good deal of uncertainty about the direction in which the party was moving.

Since the Voortrekker celebrations much had been heard of national unity; but those who used those terms were thinking of only one aspect of national unity—the political reunion of the Afrikaans elements of the population.

An attempt had been made to split the United Party by creating an Afrikaner bloc in opposition to an English-speaking bloc. No real unity could be founded on the domination of one element over the other, or the absorption of one by the other.

Referring to the principle of tolerance, Mr. Hofmeyr condemned as "utterly vile and contemptible" the pandering to base feelings and the reversion to barbarism that the nationalists desired in respect to natives, coloured people, and Asiatics.

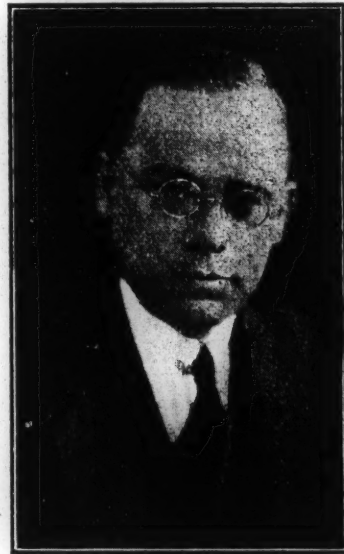
The United Party, which had adopted the principles of Christian trusteeship of the native people and the maintenance and the protection of the rights of Asiatics who had made the Union of South Africa their home, must not allow itself to be stampeded.

In an address delivered after his installation, Mr. Hofmeyr said that the greatest conflict in the world to-day was that between the spirit of democracy and the spirit of authoritarianism.

In that conflict, he added, no university worthy of its great traditions could fail to range itself on the side of democracy as a vehicle for the free human spirit and for the expression of the principle of freedom.

Freedom for all to develop their capacities to the fullest extent was perhaps of special significance in South Africa, and as a nation they would be judged undemocratic in proportion as they deprived non-European races of the freedom to develop.

Among the receivers of honorary doctorates of law was Professor Robert Warden Lee, Rhodes Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at Oxford University.—"The Times."



MR. J. H. HOFMEYR.

# BLACK CHAMPIONS IN BOXING

## What is the Secret of Their Success?

"Special to the Imvo": Part I.

FOR the first time two-coloured boxers have met in a contest for the heavy weight championship. Therefore, to-day many people are discussing with some concern the superiority of the negro boxer.



It is, I believe,

generally

thought that

this is mainly

due to the fact

that negroes

possess abnor-

mally thick

skulls, and so

are not so easily

knocked out as

white men. This

is a complete

fallacy.

There are, in fact, two main reasons why so many coloured men—mostly negroes—become champions.

First recruiting. I do not think it is too much to say that for every white man who adopts boxing as a profession, there are twenty negroes doing the same.

This is mainly because, in the U.S.A., the colour-bar is so apt to lessen the negro's chance of making anything like so much money, or of making it so quickly, at any other profession.

But if the somewhat exaggerated extra-thickness of the negro's skull is no great factor in making him a more useful boxer than the average white man, there is something else in his make-up that is. And this

in my opinion, is a legacy from the old slave-days.

For generations of hard-living and ill-usage has both toughened the negro's hide, and also made him far less susceptible to pain than his white brother.

Which of course, means that he can stand far more punishment than can the average white man.

The fact remains, however, that if you take comparative results, actually fewer negroes than white men become established champions.

It must be remembered that it is far easier for a negro to "get into the game" than it is for a white man, who must first show at least some sort of quality before he can get so much as a try-out.

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## EDUCATED AFRICAN, WHO SPEAKS 13 LANGUAGES, AIDS GREAT BRITAIN

NEGRO CHIEFTAIN SPEAKS  
THIRTEEN LANGUAGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (ANP)—  
Discovery of a native African Negro chief who speaks 13 languages, including three European tongues, was reported several days ago here.

In a report prepared before he was recalled to England at the outbreak of the war, Brigadier H. S. Winterbottom of London, general secretary of the union, said he found the Negro chieftain, apparently an Oxford university graduate, in a small village in Uganda.

He owned a library ranging from Shakespeare to Mark Twain, the English scientist said, and helped train native survey lines through different jungle areas, even teaching them to use telescopes to fix the positions of such lines by star-positions. His name was not given.

### Highly Educated African Chief To Help Britain

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### African Laborers Strike

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, W. AFRICA, Sept. 28 (ANP)—  
Lack of a bargaining agent to settle labor disputes between employers and workers was given here this week as the cause of the recent strike at Marampa which lasted 20 days, was finally ended when workers were given a wage increase of one cent per day. One of the workers affected said:

"Settling of the strike at Marampa by the additional payment of a penny a day to the laborers, bringing their wages up to 20 cents per day, awakens the thought as to whether if there had been a medium between employers and employees in the Colony, there would have been the waste which has resulted from a cessation of output for 20 days inclusive, for the sake of a penny a day."



From  
Over  
the  
World

KENYA COLONY  
MEDICINE MAN.

10-1-39  
250



# NATIVE LABOUR SHORTAGE ON FARMS

## DEMAND PRESSING IN TOWN & COUNTRY

Trust Farms Not Responsible As Alleged

EMBARRASSED BY ACUTE NATIVE LABOUR SHORTAGE, EUROPEAN FARMERS IN MANY PARTS OF THE UNION HAVE INVADED THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS FOR HELP. THE MINISTER STATES THAT THIS SHORTAGE EXISTS EVEN IN RHODESIA FROM WHERE THE UNION FORMERLY MADE UP SHORTAGES IN THE PAST.

### Trust Farms Not Responsible

In a statement issued by the Department it is denied that the labour shortage is caused or aggravated by the purchase of Trust farms and that the Government is allowing farm labourers to break their contracts to go to the towns.

"The Trust buys ground only for the extension of over-populated locations in order to prevent portions of our country from being worked out and becoming desert, for the settlement of Natives who, in accordance with the provisions of the Native Urban Areas Act, must leave the urban areas, and also for squatters who may perhaps have to leave farms as the result of the application of chapter four of the Native Land and Trust Act of 1936."

### Farmers To Blame

Mr. Fagan's statement goes on to say that the system of preventing Natives from leaving the farms is undermined, firstly, by neglect on the part of the farmers to make the necessary notes in respect of contractual obligations on the tax receipt and secondly by the fact that the farmers seldom supply tax identification numbers of Natives about whom they complain. These loopholes could be blocked by the farmers' associations co-operating with the officials.

The statement concludes to the effect that instructions have been given to all Government bodies to ensure that Native applicants for work are not under contractual obligations to farmers.

### E. Lon. Commissioner Explains

Mr. Hartman, the Native Commissioner at East London, in an address to the Western Districts Farmers' Union, advocated the adoption of the Transvaal system

in regard to Native farm labour. This implied that the farmers should organise themselves, agree to granting a specified standard of wages and conditions, and maintain a census of farm labour requirements in their area. They could then rely on the full co-operation of the Department, which maintained that there was not so much a shortage of labour as an unequal distribution of it.

His suggestion was agreed to.

### Policy On Trust Farms

Mr. Hartman, in the course of his address, referred to the released area, commonly known as Ward-1 of this (East London) district, which up to now was practically the only area which had not been utilised for Native occupation. This land was being held in reserve in case of congested Natives from municipal areas and other places.

When filling up a newly released area, he said, it was the policy of his Department to be very cautious not to take Natives from agricultural areas, so that any shortage among farmers was not due to Natives being absorbed by his Department.



### CONGO KIDS

Sirs:

I am enclosing a picture that a missionary friend of mine in the Belgian Congo sent me of her grandson John Stauffacher III, one year old, examining the beads of his little friend Maria Azander, two years old.

MRS. H. R. BROWN

San Anselmo, Calif.



# Institute of Race Relations Sees Danger in "Colour Petition."

## Petition Fans Racial Antagonism.

### Its Inevitable Results.

At the request of the Council of the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Executive Committee has prepared the following statement, for the guidance of members of the Institute, and of the general public, on the so-called "Colour Petition" which is being circulated for the signatures by one of our political parties:

"For the first time in the history of South Africa, this petition demands the application of the Principle of Segregation uniformly to all non-Europeans whatever, and in every sphere of life, political, economic, residential, social. Moreover, it demands this application in the name of the "dominance of the European race", promising to return the benefits of an undefined "guardianship".

### RACIAL ANTAGONISM FANNED.

"Inevitably, this demand, made in this sweeping form, has already begun to fan race antagonism into a flame. The Coloured Community at the Cape which has still a limited access to the Parliamentary franchise and which, in the past, long run but one effect, viz., to

has been promised by responsible South African statesmen that in place of the spirit of goodwill and co-operation without which our race-relations will degenerate into sheer race-antagonism, and without which the White community cannot hope to maintain indefinitely its leadership and control, we shall have a united front of all non-Europeans against all Europeans as their common enemies. No thoughtful White South African can conscientiously vote for a policy which must have this effect. Vague promises of "guardianship" cannot stave off this hostility. Non-Europeans cannot be blamed if they see in "domination" and "segregation" nothing but the exclusive advantage of White South Africa and the permanent disadvantage of non-White South Africa.

### APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

"The Institute of Race Relations, therefore, feels justified in making an urgent appeal for a different, more co-operative, more constructive, approach to the problems which have given rise to the "Colour Petition" for which only the signatures of "Adult Whites" are being sought.

### INEVITABLE RESULTS.

The White community, we dare not forget, constitutes barely one-fifth of the total population of the Union [without the Protectorates]. To apply to the non-European population a policy of totalitarian segregation, over-riding traditional differentiations in the positions of different sections of the non-European population, can have in the long run but one effect, viz., to force together all non-Europeans

into a single anti-European bloc. In place of the spirit of goodwill and co-operation without which our race-relations will degenerate into sheer race-antagonism, and without which the White community cannot hope to maintain indefinitely its leadership and control, we shall have a united front of all non-Europeans against all Europeans as their common enemies. No thoughtful White South African can conscientiously vote for a policy which must have this effect. Vague promises of "guardianship" cannot stave off this hostility. Non-Europeans cannot be blamed if they see in "domination" and "segregation" nothing but the exclusive advantage of White South Africa and the permanent disadvantage of non-White South Africa.

### ROAD TO DISASTER.

alone, is the sure road to eventual disaster in our race-relations.

### PLEA FOR WITHDRAWAL.

The Institute therefore, pleads with the organisers of the petition to withdraw it; to take thereby the whole problem of the realm of party-politics where it has no chance of being thought out on its merits; and to seek instead a solution by the method of consultation and exploration of all possibilities of adjustment, with the co-operation of the Churches and other non-political bodies, and not least, with the co-operation of the responsible leaders of the various non-European communities. History has laid upon the Union the task of making a success of a multi-racial society; in that task it will miserably fail, if the White community, strong in culture and past experience of leadership, loses the co-operation and trust of the non-European majority.

Signed of behalf of the Executive Committee.

R. F. ALFRED HOERNLE.  
(President, S. A. Institute of Race-Relations.)

J. D. RHEINALLT JONES.  
(Adviser on Race-Relations, S. A. Institute of Race-Relations.)



Senator RHEINALLT JONES.  
Photo: Pearl Freeman, London.

### White S. Africans Seek To Prevent Mixed Marriages

CAPETOWN, S. Africa, Mar. 16 (ANP)—It was learned here this week that an effort is to be made by the Nationalist party to induce the Union government to introduce legislation to prohibit mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans (natives) in South Africa, and to segregate colored people.

At the recent National party's union congress, a petition for this purpose was planned, to be signed only by Europeans over 21, throughout the union. Petition states that the whites regard themselves as guardians of the natives, that retaining this status is of importance to the future of South Africa. The following legislation is sought:

To prohibit all mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans. To make punishable as an offense all miscegenation between Europeans and non-Europeans. To put a stop to Europeans and non-Europeans living together in the same residential areas. To carry out economic and political segregation between Europeans and non-Europeans.



# CHARGE PLANTERS WITH ENSLAVING AFRICAN NATIVES

CALABAR, W. Africa, Mar. 30—(ANP)—African natives are being forced into slavery by white Spanish planters in Fernando Po, Oron and neighboring districts, it is being openly charged in some quarters here. Apparently in the employ of plantation owners or their agents, the smugglers transport the slaves by pretending to operate canoe ferries between Oron and Calabar.

Natives already taken in Fernando Po are said to be of the lower class, unemployed and impoverished, who fell easy victims to promises that they would find employment there. On arrival, however, they soon found themselves unwilling slaves under the white planters.

These and similar charges were made in a recent issue of the Nigerian Eastern Mail, whose editors made an investigation, then conferred with police officials in an effort to stop the traffic.

Said the mail: "The superintendent of police wishes the general public to be informed that those intending to go to Fernando Po for employment will meet nothing but slavery and starvation there. He has been informed by the doctor that those who return from the island do so with broken health due to bad living."

## FRENCH CHAMBER RE-ELECTS CANDACE OF GUADELOUPE TO VICE PRESIDENCY.

Graffen Candace, Race deputy for Guadeloupe, was unanimously re-elected as one of the vice Presidents of the French Chamber of Deputies. He has held this post since the spring of 1936, and was previously an under-Secretary of State.

Monsieur Candace, a former Professor at the College de France in Guadeloupe, has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies for 27 years, having been elected in 1912.

A brilliant, eloquent speaker and a specialist on merchant marine and colonial problems, Candace is considered the most popular and one of the most learned and influential members of the French chamber.

Born in Guadeloupe in 1873, Candace attended the normal school of Toulouse and the University of Toulouse from which he received his doctorate in 1904. He was a year later commissioned by the French government to examine economic and social conditions in North Africa and in the British Isles. His reports and surveys were so thorough-going that they serve to this day as a permanent index, and an indispensable guide to the French colonial office.

In his very first speech in the French Chamber he argued for the application of the military law to old colonies, which resulted in the admission of the French colonials into French military service.

Candace sent a letter to the deputies saying that, if they chose a Race man again as one of their vice Presidents they would demonstrate that France was indeed an empire of 100,000,000 inhabitants without distinction of race.

# GANDHI AND AFRICANS

**D**URING an interview with Mahatma Gandhi at "Indian Opinion."

Segoon by Rev. S. S. Tema (Orlando) and Rev. J. C. Mvus (Fort Har.) the following replies on African topics were given by the celebrated Indian leader.

The Congress was inaugurated by selfless people. The founder was a Professor of History who became saturated with knowledge gained in Europe. He drew to himself a band of Indians and Europeans in 1885. They formed themselves into a self-chosen group of 18. They started by criticising the English people and brought up their shortcomings, and because they were highly cultured they captured the imagination of the people. They introduced the franchise. The people had to pay only 4 annas and sign the pronouncement. You haven't got such Africans said Mr. Gandhi. Among the educated Africans in S.A. there are no selfless men. Leaders are Christians, and the bulk of the people are not. You teach in terms of the Gospel. In politics you are limited. Here in India only one Christian was once a chairman of the Congress branch and he too had to change his ideas later on. Christians have not captured the imagination of the people, except C. F. Andrews who identified himself with the people. His home is not distinct from a Hindu home. (As in a Zulu home) for one would not be ashamed as a Zulu to carry my spear and wear my loin cloth. You Africans must realise that COS-TUME does not add one inch to your moral height.

My advice to you is:—*Bwila From The Bottom And Around The People.* United Non-European Front! This would be a false step because it would be a combination of weaknesses. You Africans stand on your bottom and develop along special lines without prejudicing the case of the Indians. Your relations should be friendly and not superficial.

I notice that foreigners are trying to belittle your cultural heritage. Beyond this I have no message to give you. My son is there, I speak through him in the "Non-violence." "I have abolished distinctions" said Mr. Gandhi. I must find room in my heart for all. We are like branches and leaves of the same tree. We acknowledge the parent stock. There should be no rivalry between us. My doctrine is non-violence. I say non-violence all the time; even in impenetrable darkness never lose hope. Violence means defeat. Non-violence is possible in the presence of God. India. India is at present struggling to achieve independence political and economic. Certain things have happened since Congress accepted office. But we do not control defence, posts and telegraphs, and foreign affairs. So the African Christianity Christinity as it is presented in S.A. cannot save the people. The flower of Christianity in S.A. was not good enough for me.

As leaders of your own people do not think that you are peculiar people. Make common cause with your people. That is my advice to you.



## RACE PROBLEM-1939 AFRICA

### GERMANY'S STAKE IN BRITISH AFRICA

Existing Figures Indicate It Is  
Smaller Than Britain's in  
Two Former Colonies

By ROBERT P. POST

LONDON.—The recent agitation looking toward the return of the African colonies taken from Germany after the World War raises the question of the extent of British and German interests in those areas as well as in the Union of South Africa.

Figures to indicate the extent of these interests are few, and even these are taken with a large grain of salt by experts. Ever since Great Britain took over the mandate of Tanganyika and the Union of South Africa took over what was German Southwest Africa there has been little or no attempt to keep German and British interests separate in the two territories.

Census figures, however, show the differing nationalities among the territories' European populations. In Tanganyika, out of a total white population of 8,456, 4,145 are British and 2,981 are German, according to the 1937 figures.

In Southwest Africa, which is administered under mandate in a fashion which makes it virtually an economic unit of the Union of South Africa, the British are in far greater proportion. Of a total white population of 31,600, some 21,000 are British. The Germans are estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000.

#### Question of Investments

The Colonial Office, the Dominion Office and the London representatives of the three areas concerned make no attempt to estimate the respective investments of Great Britain and Germany in those areas.

Experts here say that in both Tanganyika and Southwest Africa it is virtually impossible to distinguish between German and British investments. It is known that after the war, when the German properties which had been held by the British during the conflict were auctioned off, many of the purchasers were merely dummies acting for German individuals or companies.

To this day, say both official and unofficial sources here, it is impossible to say whether a sisal plantation or a mine is or is not, in the last analysis, German-owned.

In the trade field, as compared with Germany, Britain and the empire still dominate all three areas despite the former connection of two of them with the Reich.

James Saxon Childers To

#### Tour Africa And Tell Readers Of Trip

James Saxon Childers, noted Birmingham writer and world traveler, yesterday sailed from New York on the first major leg of his journey that will take him through the wilds of Africa.

Traveling alone, the Birmingham author will dock some 22 days from now at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, after stopping at the island of St. Helena, famous as the exile home of Napoleon.

The trip, Mr. Childers said, will take from six to eight months. He will return to Birmingham in late Summer before the opening of classes at Birmingham-Southern College where he will resume his teaching.

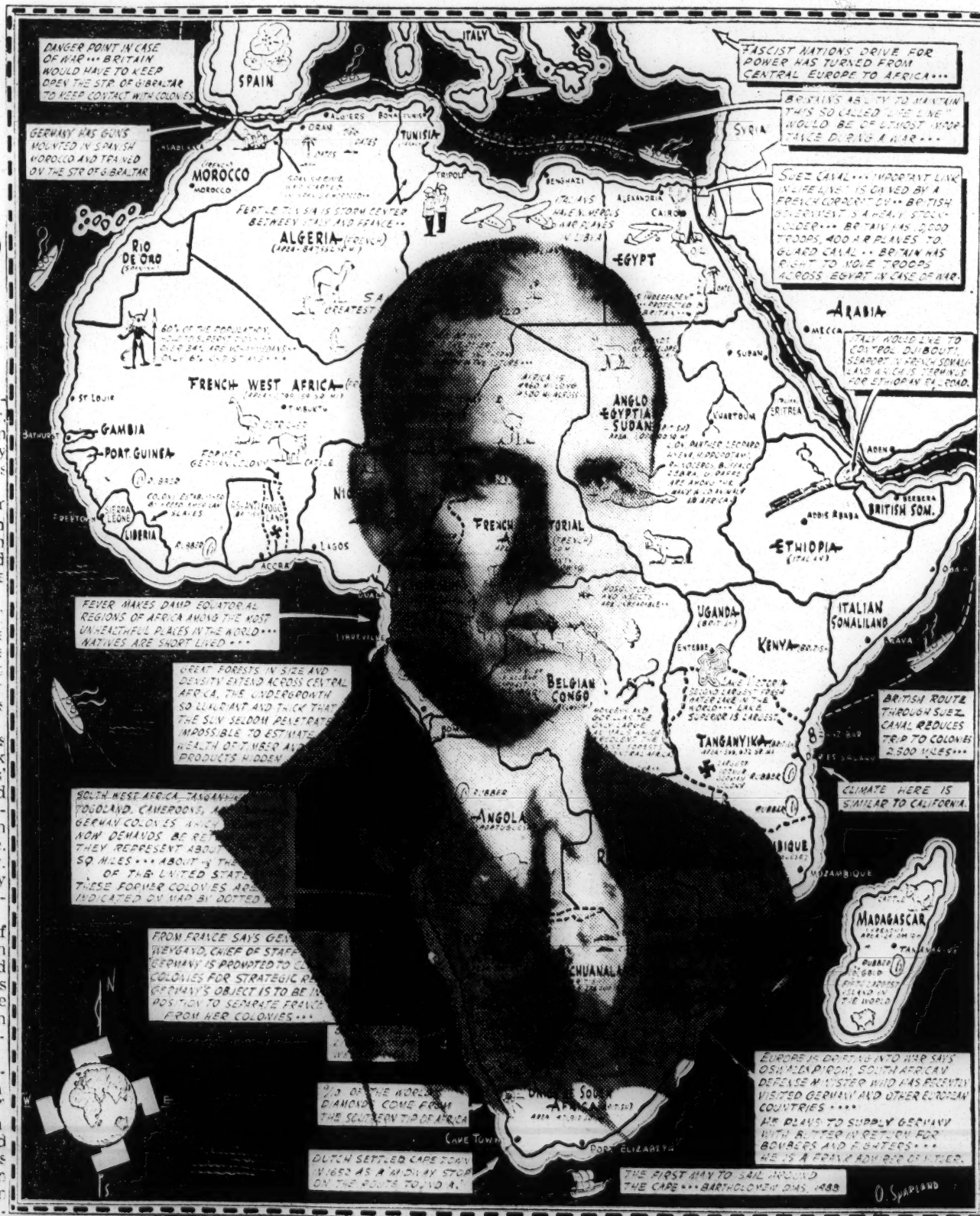
Readers of the Birmingham News will be given a picture of the Dark Continent through Mr. Childers' stories. Once in Africa, he will send some weekly dispatches. Meanwhile his Sunday magazine section feature in The News will continue.

Upon culmination of the journey, Mr. Childers will compile the weekly African features, together with additional information, into a book.

"Travel up the East Coast of Africa," Mr. Childers declared in an interview, "will be by boat and motor. The transportation facilities here are more modern than on the West Coast where travel through the jungle will be difficult."

Deadly tropical fevers are particularly dangerous in this section known as the "white man's grave," he pointed out. Inhabiting the area one of the most wild and uncivilized on the globe, are man-eating beasts and possibly unfriendly savages. In the damp, equatorial region, however, for all types of disease, even natives are short lived.

Especially precaution must be taken against yellow and typhoid fever and smallpox, the African "pox" having myriad dangers as compared with the regular run of the disease. At Rockefeller Center in New York, only place in America to obtain serum against yellow fever, Mr. Childers was vaccinated against the malady. Typhoid and smallpox vaccines were administered the newspaper man in Birmingham. In the jungle and for 10 days out of the



**BOUND FOR AFRICA**—James Saxon Childers, noted Birmingham writer and world traveler, who sailed from New York City yesterday for Cape Town, South Africa, from which picturesque port at the foot of Table Mountain he will travel through the wilds of Africa, visiting the jungles as well as the gold and diamond centers. Mr. Childers will tell of his experiences in articles in The News and upon his return will compile a book on his travels as he has done on former journeys to far places. Mr. Childers is regarding you in the above picture from the map of the vast continent he will visit. In Durban, the great seaport in tropical session noted for its rubber production, Natal, as his next stop. The province of Portuguese East Africa, near the gold and copper route down the coast back to Mozambique, then will be visited by the Birmingham man who will go from here he will journey inland to Tanganyika, a British possession, through the gold and dia-



mond country to the famous gold mining capital, Johannesburg.

The hazardous trek up the West Coast will follow. Up the gold, ivory and slave coast, Mr. Childers will spend time in Liberia and Sierra Leone. He plans to take the next leg of his journey by plane. Taking off in Liberia, he intends to fly back over Nigeria, the Cameroons and French Equatorial Africa to the Belgian Congo, then overland to Uganda, thence to Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia, providing Italian authorities will permit his entrance. Considerable time will be spent in the Congo.

Once again on the East Coast, Mr. Childers will travel by motor through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, land of many wild animals. A jaunt through Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and finally Morocco, will complete the African trip. In Morocco, he will take a boat for home.

Mr. Childers has made several similar trips, the most recent being to South America in 1933 and to the Orient in 1929. Out of these expeditions came "Sailing South American Skies" and "Through Oriental Gates." Also prominent in the world of fiction writers, the Birmingham-Southern man is the author of "Story of a White Man and a Black Man in the Deep South," "God Save the Duke," "Laurel and Straw," "Hilltop in the Rain," and others.

## Birth Control Is Unknown To Africans, Says Bishop's Wife

(By CHARLOTTE CORGMAN WRIGHT For ANP)

NOTE: Mrs. Wright is the wife of Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., and accompanied her husband to South Africa after his assignment to that district of the A. M. E. Church in 1936. She has travelled over 60,000 miles.

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The South Africa Bantu or native has not taken to birth control. There are babies, babies and more babies. One of the most unusual sights when we first came to the country, but one to which we have now become quite accustomed, is the method of transportation for these infants. They are carried on the backs of their mothers. All over South Africa you see the little ones carried thus. A native woman very seldom carries her babies in her arms. Whether she is walking the streets of Cape Town or Johannesburg or Bulawayo—it matters not where she carries her little bundle quite nonchalantly upon her back. Many Christian native men and women of education and achievement laughingly say, "O, yes, all of us have at sometime been carried on our mothers' backs."

### CARRIED ON BACK

But even more interesting than the sight itself is the process of getting the baby adjusted for his journey. A friend of ours, a native woman, took a tiny baby and gave us a demonstration. She held it by its tiny wrists, bowed her head forward and lifted the little one over. But we saw the process more completely demonstrated in church one evening. Frequently the baby remains on its mother's back during a church service, but occasionally she unties the trappings and takes baby on her lap. In this particular instance the baby was on his mother's lap, she got ready to take him home before the service was ended. With as little self-consciousness as a child she handed her baby to the woman next to her, carefully tied two ends of a shawl around her waist, took the baby, raised it over her head and shoulders slightly balanced it for a

moment on her back while she quickly caught hold of the other two ends of the shawl, brought them under her arms and tied them above her breasts as baby gradually slipped into a comfortable sitting posture upon the lower end of the shawl with his legs about his mother's waist, but with ample room to move his hands around, and rear back turning his head from side to side and taking notice of things about him. Then she wrapped another cloth around and tied it and finally a decorative blanket of course part of this was for warmth and everything was in marching order.

So, whatever of sentiment attaches to the carrying of her baby on her back we believe that when the custom has died out, as it most certainly will under the conventions of civilization, a new day will be ushered in, bringing with it a more abundant life both mother and child.

## 14 Students From Slave and Gold Coasts Of Africa Study at Lincoln U.

OXFORD, Pa. (ANP)—From the slave coast and Gold coast of western Africa, from which many of their forbears were sold into slavery in America a few centuries ago, 14 native African boys are now numbered among the 840 students of Lincoln university in Chester county, near here. Twelve have entered this year and two came a year ago.

Eleven of the group came from Nigeria, on the slave coast, near the mouth of the Niger river, and three from the town of Accra, capital of the Gold coast. They are mostly members of one tribe and came here largely through the influence of an earlier Lincoln graduate who returned to work among the tribesmen.

## White South Africans Ask Ban On Mixed Marriages, Propose Discrimination Legislation

## Petition Signed By All Europeans Over 21; Whites Regard Themselves As Natives' Guardians

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, March (ANP)—It was learned here this week that an effort is to be made by the Nationalist party to induce the Union government to introduce legislation to prohibit mixed marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans (natives) in South Africa, and to segregate colored people.

At the recent National party's union congress, a petition for this purpose was planned, to be signed only by Europeans over 21, throughout the union. Petition states that the whites regard themselves as guardians of the natives, that retaining this status is of importance to the future of South Africa.



RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
AFRICA

Congo Babies

Congo babies with laughing eyes,  
You are the worlds darkest pride,  
You have diamonds in your heart  
Pearls in your eyes.  
You have impes of deceit with every  
Smile.

Congo Babies with laughing eyes-  
With kinkey hair and mouth all smiles,  
Congo babies with joy in their hearts  
Frolicking around with family pride.

You don't care who say you can't  
This is one man world of knock and can'ts  
Then laugh little men, wipe away your tears,  
Swing your bodies and kick ~~up~~ your heels.

Cong babies are Africa's pride  
Mothers little angles, and everybody child.  
Congo babies some day to be men  
The world will snob you because of dark skin.

6-18-39

Mary Frances Moody



*Julius* 6-18-39 From Miss Nina Jorgenson, Westmont  
BELGIAN CONGO BABIES.



RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
AFRICA



Congo Babies

Congo babies with laughing eyes,  
You are the worlds darkest pride,  
You have diamonds in your heart  
Pearls in your eyes.  
You have impes of deceit with every  
Smile.

Congo Babies with laughing eyes-  
With kinkey hair and mouth all smiles,  
Congo babies with joy in their hearts  
Frolicking around with family pride.

You don't care who say you can't  
This is one man world of knock and can'ts  
Then laugh little men, wipe away your tears,  
Swing your bodies and kick ~~up~~ your heels.

Cong babies are Africa's pride  
Mothers little angles, and everybody child.  
Congo babies some day to be men  
The world will snob you because of dark skin.

6-18-39

Mary Frances Moody

*Julius* 6-18-39 From Miss Nina Jorgenson, Westmont  
BELGIAN CONGO BABIES. *Cherry*



Off to Meet Man "She Loves"



MISS HARRIETT MERCER, former Philadelphia girl, who recently sailed for an undisclosed destination where she will meet Prince Batoula, of Senegal, West Africa, to become his princess. She met the Prince at a recent party which was given in his honor, later consenting to don the permanent glass slippers as marriage to the man she loved — of royal blood.

She left this country on the good ship S. S. De Grasse to do what many of her set would probably like to do — be a Princess.



## U. S. Negroes "Not So Hot" With This African Prince

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS  
(Special To The Tribune)



PRINCE BATOULA

PARIS, FRANCE — Taking time out from his volley of denials that he ever intended marrying Miss Harriett Mercer, the tan "Cinderella," Prince Batoula, royal son of Senegal, West Africa, came forth with the unexpected announcement, last Thursday, that he was disillusioned on his "good will" trip to America last April and May.

The lack of racial unity, with its numerous class distinctions, and the laughs and giggles that fell his lot when he walked through the streets of Harlem in his native attire, perturbed him greatly, Prince Batoula said.

Prince Batoula, 44, tall, handsome, picturesque in his flowing robes and skull cap of Senegalese sovereigns, is a descendant of the Egyptians who migrated south and furnished all Africa with dynasties, scientists, glorious kings, high priests and sorcerers, whose fantastic and supernatural performances are almost inconceivable.

His father, King Mamadou, rules 2,000,000 natives. Like his father, Prince Batoula is a high priest of the cult of Zombi.

By contrast to the Prince's endless denials that he ever asked the hand of Miss Mercer in marriage, the former Harlem laundress, who used to make her home in Philadelphia, denied, when sought by members of the press, ever stating she was coming abroad to marry Batoula. At the same time she revealed her disapproval of all publicity and declared "war" on all newspapermen.



## WRONG CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY

**S**OUTH Africa, as well as other dominions forming the Commonwealth of Nations, is ruled on democratic principles. This form of government permits of no republican or dictatorial state with its mechanism, except through a revolutionary upheaval that would approximate secession from the Commonwealth.

In the Union of South Africa, a peculiar situation exists, as a result of the numerical superiority of the backward six million Bantu against the ruling minority of two million Europeans. The majority of white inhabitants as represented by the party in power have lived in a state of fear, of future domination by the black masses. A little over ten years ago, General Hertzog, speaking at Greytown, (Natal) pointed out that they were 2,000,000 Whites surrounded by Natives and threatened daily, though not intentionally, by the growth of Native life. The fact was forgotten, he said, by those who said that the Natives should have equal treatment, that the European took many centuries to reach the present stage, and if this gap was forgotten they would be mixing matters that would be difficult to mix. There were more Native children at school in the Cape than white, and in a generation the Natives would dominate the voters roll. The opinion of the Prime

Minister was soon after followed by the notorious "Black Manifesto" issued by himself and two colleagues early in 1929. The bogey of domination by "Kaffir" states in Africa was spread throughout the whole of South Africa and did much to worsen the fear complex among Europeans.

Obviously the Prime Minister and his friends holding similar views had calculated the political future on an erroneous conception of democracy. With them, the mere preponderance of a class of people in numbers necessarily handed that majority the key to power. More important and essential attributes that fitted a class to rule majorities were sadly overlooked, with the result that a tendency towards unwarranted representation of innocent classes was created. The example of separate representation of Whites and Blacks in the Union Parliament is a direct outcome of that wrong conception of democracy.

Once again Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.P. seems to have come to the rescue when this illusion still threatened the Bantu population in future relations between the two races. In a speech before the Royal Empire and Trade societies at Salisbury recently he fairly clarified the difference between democracy and rule by the majority.

"Democracy was not necessarily the same as majority rule," he said. "The important thing was not the extent to which democracy had the

majority of the people behind it, but rather the extent to which the minority was allowed to criticise. They must protect democracy not only from enemies without but also from enemies within. Perversion of democracy would be their greatest danger."

Democracy did not necessarily mean equality. That statement might seem strange

until they applied it to the question of the Native franchise. Democracy did not require that if they gave the franchise to Europeans on a certain basis they must give the franchise to Natives on exactly the same basis in countries like Rhodesia and the Union. Mr. Hofmeyr said he could see nothing undemo-

cratic in Europeans having an adult franchise while a civilisation test was applied to Natives. He did not think it was part of the gospel of democracy that all men were born equal. What was essential was that all men should be free to develop to the maximum extent of their capacity and ability. That ultimately would be the test that would be applied to the Union and Rhodesia. They would have to prove at the bar of history that they had been prepared to allow non-European people to develop and

bring out the best that was in them. The supreme achievement of the British Commonwealth of Nations was that it had learned the lesson of tolerance, which must be maintained if democracy was to survive. We in South Africa have a fertile field for stimulating intolerance. We have colour prejudice. We must apprehend in time the danger of these insidious attacks

upon the defences of our democratic stability" concluded Mr. Hofmeyr.

## REBUILDING THE BLACK NATION

*James Z. M. M. M.*

P-28-39

## AIMS of African (National Congress)

**T**HE Bantu Methodist Church, which has been in conference in Cradock, invited the public to a meeting to listen to visiting officials of the African National Congress speaking on congress affairs.

## INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Mr. R. G. Bloyi, M.R.C., one of the Transvaal and Orange Free State members of the Natives Representative Council, was invited to speak. Mr. Bloyi began by explaining how he came to join the Bantu Methodist Church which event took place at the same time as his election to the office of treasurer-general of the African National Congress. He had since formed another association which had prospects of a good future, The African National Business Association. The trouble with the Africans was that they suffered from an inferiority complex. This should be removed as soon as possible. Mr. Bloyi appealed to the Africans to do all they could in South Africa to maintain their colour. "Let us develop pride of our colour and in that way we shall learn to love

one another and unite, and resist the governmental policy of 'divide and rule.' In his opinion the African National Congress was the body to rebuild the black nation of South Africa.

He went on to say that as treasurer of the congress he had a mandate to collect a million pennies, each member of the congress to contribute one penny, and last week in the Transvaal he collected £225 in pennies. The African people had not yet learnt the European proverb to take care of the pennies and the pounds would take care of themselves. Therefore he was saving their pennies for the African National Congress.

He was sorry Europeans had not been invited to this meeting for he would like to have told them that the world is pregnant. As a demonstration of what unity can achieve, he told the audience that some Johannesburg locations did not accept the last census, and when the leaders were brought before the Court, their defence held.

## DEEDS—NOT WORDS

The chairman then called upon the Rev. J. A. Calata to address the conference.

Mr. Calata thanked the Bantu Methodist Church for arranging the meeting, and stated that since his election as national secretary and chaplain, he had endeavoured to place congress on a definite

(Continued in next column)  
Christian basis. Congress was now embarked upon schemes to unite the Africans of all tribes and races and



preparing educational scheme to use the government policy to the advantage of the people

He said he did not agree with those who criticised the white people. He believed the salvation of any people lay in self criticism.

The Africans, he declared, are famous as eloquent speakers who never follow their words with deeds. The time had now arrived for doing more and saying less. If the Bantu Methodist Church could join the Congress, they would help to strengthen the Christian basis of the African National Congress. Congress must also have Christian leadership.

At this stage, a number of ministers and delegates joined the African National Congress and paid the half-crowns.

# GENERAL HERTZOG AND RACIAL UNITY AFRIKANERS' UNITY YES.

## BUT NOT AT OTHERS' EXPENSE

DR Albert Hertzog has communicated with the Prime Minister and Dr. Malan, the Nationalist party leader that both should make an effort to unite the Afrikaans-speaking section of the white races. The terms of the appeal were, in the opinion of the Prime



Minister, somewhat ambiguous and suggestive (by inference) of disunity among Afrikaans — speaking & non-Afrikaans-speaking sections.

"Allow me, in conclusion, in all sincerity and with no other purpose than to be of service to Afrikanerdom, to warn you and your young Afrikaner friends that along the road which you are walking only national destruction is to be found."

## South Africans Battle Jim Crowism Monster

### Categorical Rejection

In reply to Dr. Hertzog, the Premier was unequivocal in his dissension for several reasons. Inter alia, he said: "You will thus gather that my answer to your appeal is nothing less than complete rejection of the proffered co-operation. Under no circumstances will I give an assurance that I will ever lend my support in politics to people who are not prepared to recognise and accept the principle of complete identity of interests and equal treatment of both the Afrikaans- and English-speaking sections on the basis laid down in the programme of principles of the United Party."

### Price Too High

"I desire no less heartily than you the unity of the Afrikaans-speaking people, but I am not prepared to buy that unity at a price which must of necessity doom the whole Afrikanerdom, both Afrikaans- and English-speaking, to endless division and strife in the future with self-destruction as the ultimate outcome!"

KIMBERLEY, S. Africa—(ANP)—Prime topic of conversation these days among Kimberley's officialdom and private citizens is the threat of segregation against the colored or non-European residents of the union.

While Kimberley citizens feel confident that City Council representatives to the Municipal Congress will oppose the proposed Residential Ordinance, they view with alarm possible support of the measure by representatives of the smaller municipalities.

In Cape Town, opposition to discrimination has taken the form of a petition against segregation and racialism to be presented to the House of Assembly and Senate. It is being circulated throughout the union for signature, by the National Liberation of South Africa.

The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, condemn proposals to segregate the non-Europeans—residentially, politically and industrially—and to legislate against mixed marriages as undemocratic and unjust, and calculated to lead to racial disharmony."

R. F. Wagner of New York. The association petition definitely insisted that Negro patients and dentists receive equitable consideration in the use of the health funds.



# Basutoland Students Association

## Basutoland Students Association.

NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD AT MASERU

IN DECEMBER, 1938

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

J. M. Mohapelo.

Ladies and gentlemen,  
I believe the purpose of a speech of this nature is to imbue the members with zest and enthusiasm, as well as to point out ways of improvement. But I am thoroughly convinced of your zeal. I only hope that I shall not be found less eager than the best member of our association. As for ways of improvement, I know that your unwearied interest in the association has resulted in you always revolving in your minds schemes whereby a better B.S.A. may be effected. There are many people who tolerate 'fair,' many more are satisfied with 'good,' a few look for 'better,' fewer still aim at 'best.' We should belong to the last group. There are far too many associations that are content to remain mediocre. It is enough for them to have a name and a constitution; to hold periodical meetings in a dull fashion.

That is what I want to warn you against. If we are satisfied to be merely a name we are as good as dead, and there is no reason why we should not do ourselves the good service of throwing this movement on the scrap-heap or burying it with this very suitable inscription on its tombstone, "Here lies what would be an association but never went beyond holding meetings."

We are young, and youth is the time for building. There can be no sight more sad than that of young men and women content to follow the paths beaten by their forebears and never striking out on new ventures. We have energy (even though the old may tell us we lack gumption), and this energy is given to us so that we may use it—and use it well. I can think of no better method of utilizing it than by working for the betterment of Basutoland through this association. It is the biggest sin to do nothing. I agree with the poet who says.

"Let a man contend to the uttermost for his life's set prize be it what it will." You will see from this that I want you to believe in a great future for this association; to have big aims. Belittling oneself is compensatory behaviour adopted by people with an inferiority complex. Let us follow these introductory remarks with a short consideration of the characteristics of a student, and incidentally the characteristics of a students' association. I shall relate a story which may be true or false but which may be made to have meaning for us. It runs thus. At a certain college the students were not satisfied with the bread they were given. At supper one evening they left the dining hall without eating the bread. One of the students went into his warden's office and rang up the principal about the bread. When the principal asked for the name of the person speaking, the reply came, "A Hungry Student." That is the first characteristic of a student—hunger. Not hunger for bread and meat, but hunger for knowledge.

A student should follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bound of human thought. He should be like the person portrayed by Browning in the poem "The Grammarian's Funeral." Here we have a man who has spent all his time learning. He never tires. He is told that he should sometimes leave his studies and enjoy himself for time escapes! He answers,

"What's time? Leave Now for dogs and apes."

## Are Bantus Descended From Jews?

### Mr. Maphumulo's Interesting Theory.

many works and profound Zulu scholar, says: "The Zulu language, then is eminently well-stocked and vividly expressive, is resourceful and plastic to all demands. It luxuriates in sweet, mellow vowel-sounds, and the quaint musical cadence of its flow rivals the most silvery-toned Italian. Indeed, in certain respects it is probable that no living European language, if left only to its own resources and unable to borrow from other languages, could even compare with it. Nor does the language show any structural inferiority: indeed in this respect it absolutely outclasses many of our European languages, and had it been planned by one of our most modern inventive geniuses, it could scarcely have been better modelled. In the hands, so to say, of one expert in its use, it is capable of expressing anything in the run of ordinary life, in a manner as perfect, and often-times an easier and cleaner way than in English!" Hhawu!

### IN PRAISE OF ZULU.

The Rev. Dr. J. Astrup writes: "Of all Bantu languages, I consider the Zulu tongue to be the most interesting and most complete. The Latin grammar has always been considered a guide to all grammars and it deserves that distinction to this day. The Zulu grammar deserves a similar position. The rules governing the composition of the language are as clear and precise as that of Latin, its flexibility and adaptability as exquisite as that of Greek, its grandeur and figure of style reminding of Hebrew, its musical rhythm and cadence as charming as that of Latin life. That the great Bantu family is and Greek combined, and its vocabulary so immense that lexicographers have a great deal to learn—all of it proclaiming the Zulu tongue one of the most interesting studies of the day. The language alone, in my opinion, demonstrates the complete superiority of Zulus above all African tribes."

### BANTU DESCENDED FROM JEWS?

In his praise of the Zulu tongue, Dr. Astrup said: "Its grandeur and figure of style reminding of Hebrew." Most of the customs are quite Jewish; we understand the Old Testament better than the New Testament: for it describes so perfectly our house life. That the great Bantu family is remotely descended from the Last Ten Tribes of Israel the following extract from "In Darkest Africa" clearly demonstrates.

In Volume II pages 354—357 Stanley wrote:—"The Wabuma are true descendants of the Semitic tribes, or communities, which emigrated from Asia across the Red Sea and settled on the



coast and in the uplands of Abyssinia, of their captivity had swallowed once known as Ethiopia. From this them up. There has been, however, an unwillingness to admit that a fate which has befallen so many nations has overtaken the Ten Tribes. Why should they have been less tenacious of life than their brethren of Judah? Nay, the scriptures speak of a future restoration of Israel, which is clearly to include both Ephraim and Judah. The problem is reduced to the simplest form. The Ten Tribes are certainly in existence. All that has to be done is to discover which people represent them."

#### MAPHUMULO'S DISCOVERY.

I have discovered, after much research, that the great Bantu race is remotely descended from the Ten Tribes of Israel. As a punishment, God caused them to "lose" their identity as White people. The same thing has happened in regard to the descendants of the Early English Settlers in Natal who married

Representative G. H. M. Barrell of Kimberley and Councilor T. Erickson of Beaconsfield, who reportedly have promised to fight the "segregation ordinance" to the last ditch. It is hoped, however, that the Jim Crow threat may rouse non-Europeans from their apathy and indifference, which in the past has prompted many to go on in their "happy go lucky" manner, leaving the battle for their rights in the hands of a determined few.

#### Circulate Petitions

Many public speakers, some colored, have warned, "The destiny of the colored people rests largely in their own hands."

In Cape Town, opposition to discrimination has taken the form of a petition against segregation and racialism to be presented to the House of Assembly and Senate. It is being circulated throughout the union for signature, by the National Liberation of South Africa.

The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, adult inhabitants of the union, regard the welfare of all sections of the people as essential to the progress of South Africa."

"We condemn proposals to segregate the non-Europeans — residentially, politically and industrially — and to legislate against mixed marriages as undemocratic and unjust, and calculated to lead to racial disharmony."

"We respectfully request the rejection of such segregation proposal and the repeal of laws discriminating on grounds of race or color."

If we go East a few days, we enter Uhha, and we are in the presence of twin-brothers of Zululand—tall, warlike creatures, with Caucasian heads and faces, but dyed darkly with the sable pigment. If we go East a little further we see a tall, graceful-looking herdsman with European features, but dark in colour. If we ask him what he is, he will tell us that he is a Mtusi (this tribe is largely represented in this Province, and it is known as abakwaThusi). Still advancing to the North we behold an immense snowy range. It is an impassable barrier; we deflect our march to the West and find this Mtusi type numerous, and stretching up to the foot of the mountains; and at once the Caucasian type ceases, and the Negroid features—the flat nose, the sunken ridge, and the projecting of the lower part of the face—are dumb witnesses that here the wave of superior races was arrested."

The Jewish Chronicle, May 2, 1879, declared:

"The fate of the Last Ten Tribes is a mystery which has a peculiar fascination for some minds. While not a link is missing of the historical chain, so far as the remnant of the House of Judah is concerned, the Israelites who were subjected by the Assyrian power disappear from the page of history as suddenly and and completely as though the land

to women

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO

Esidunjini.

## SO. AFRICANS UNITE AGAINST JIM-CROWISM

KIMBERLEY, S. Africa, March 9—(ANP)—Prime topic of conversation these days among Kimberley's officialdom and private citizens is the threat of segregation against the colored or non-European residents of the union.

While Kimberley citizens feel confident that City Council representatives to the Cape Municipal Congress will oppose the proposed Residential Ordinance, they view with alarm possible support of the measure by representatives of the smaller municipalities.

Staunch opponents of the proposed measure, to whom the colored residents rely implicitly, are



## "SOME ECONOMIC PROBLEMS"

*Native Opinion*  
A Monogram has just been issued, entitled "Some Economic Problems of the Bantu in South Africa," this comprising a series of lectures given by Mr. D. Hobart Houghton (Lecturer in Economics at Rhodes University College) at the Vacation Course on African Studies held at Fort Hare last year. *3-18-39*

The Institute of Race Relations assessed the lectures at a high value for the better understanding of the economics of Bantu life, and thus arranged that these should be made available to all students of these problems in the Monogram form. This series is the first of them, and is obtainable from the S. A. Institute of Race Relations, P. O. Box 97, Johannesburg at 1/7 post free. *Native Opinion*

The contents are grouped under five chapters, namely: 'Contact between Black and White—' 'Some Problems of the Reserves—' 'The Farm Native—' 'The Economic Status of the Urban Native—' 'The Bantu as Producers and Consumers.'

Mr. Houghton exhaustively traces the impact between Black and White from as far back as the eighteenth century in the eastern Cape, up to the time these two races initiated co-operation in 1870. He then deals with

industrial and agrarian revolutions that followed during the mines discovery era, showing how the drift to the towns in 1891 numbered a population of 251,310 Whites, and 311,130 Natives and Coloureds. The corresponding figures for the year 1936 being 1,307,285 Whites and 1,709,039 Natives and Coloureds.

Segregation being the established policy of the present-day Government, the relevant portions of this pamphlet on the conditions in the Reserves are of unique interest. We would publish excerpts from this particular chapter which clearly show how involved the problem is from the angle of the economist, however much the politician may imagine a solution within the realm of practical politics. Mr. Houghton observes:

"The real line of progress, it may well be, lies, not in a return to tribal conditions however idyllic they may appear in the perspective of time, but in carving out an industrial future for the Bantu people in the rough and tumble of modern life. Many friends of the African, thinking of him as a child to be protected, would keep him from the struggle and strife of industrial civilisation, but the general lesson of modern history would seem to point the other way and the Bantu will have to be prepared for a large number of their people becoming a permanent industrial proletariat, divorced from the land, and forming an integral part of the

industrial system within which they will have to organise and struggle for better conditions and a higher standard of living. It is well, therefore, to dismiss the possibility of any further large additions to the Native areas and concentrate attention on what can be done to improve the position in the reserves as they exist at present."

"But a greater obstacle to making the reserves self-supporting comes from the need of European capitalists for the Bantu labour."

"Is it really proposed, as would seem to be implied, that economic segregation is to be introduced and the Natives released from their toil in mines, on White farms and in industry, and encouraged to develop as independent producers? This is a direct reversal of the century-old policy of forcing the Natives out of the reserves to give labour to the Europeans who would never tolerate such a blow to South African economic development and to their own profits. For this reason it is idle to expect that the reserves will ever be developed to the extent of robbing the capitalists of their principal workers by providing adequate subsistence for the whole Native population. This raises the further question, whether the reserves should give partial support to the whole population entailing the continuance of the present system of recruiting, or whether it would be better to require them to give full support to a smaller number and to find some other accommodation for the industrial workers, their wives and families. If the latter course were adopted the reserves could develop as a self-contained community of peasant farmers with some local indus-

tries springing up to supply the wants of the population. The labour market in the towns, on the other hand, would not be depressed by the presence there of what are virtually subsidised workers, whose homes in the Reserves enable them to undercut the urban workers thus depressing all wage rates accentuating the "Poor White Problem."

## BLACK CHAMPIONS IN

*Native Opinion*  
*King Williams Town, South Africa*  
**BOXING**

## What is the Secret of Their Success?

"Special to the Imvo": Part I

(Continued)

But this is not so with the negro. Throughout the vast American continent there is always a demand for black ring-fighters. Skilled or not they can be used as chopping blocks or punch-bags at any of the large number of smaller halls and armouries, to make a Roman holiday for the crowd when matched against some local star.

Thus they have far greater opportunity than any ordinary white man to acquire actual ring-training

(which is a more important asset than most people imagine).



But it is only the more intelligent and gifted of them who get any further than the local rings, and those who do find themselves faced

by a very hard row to hoe. They have to survive in a terribly tough school, where they receive none of the sympathy and patronage which is extended to their white rivals. They are not given their chances easily, and the negro boxer who breaks away from the ruck, and gets anywhere approaching the front-line of fighter does so, as a rule, by his own ability.

There is no quick road to stardom for the negro, but this is not entirely a disadvantage in the long run. Too often in these days a promising young white boxer is rushed through to championship, merely for the sake of the quick money, and usually with the result that, owing to lack of training and experience, he does not last for long, and ultimately brings disappointment to his "fans" and backers.

But if—and when—the negro boxer arrives at the top, he is the



finished article. He only arrives in us, a skill, and an architectural the champion class by dint of hard sturdiness never yet attained by work, dogged persistence, and the any other age. But all this—the gradual development of that per. riches of diamonds and gold, the fact, co-ordination of brain and Pyramids, and the vastness of the brawn which is essential to the continent itself—has become a making of the first-class fighter. spoil for predatory nations of European extraction.

## Southwest Africa

Southwest Africa is a great, almost uncharted region equal in size to Texas and Louisiana combined. Much of the land is desert, and most of the rest is suited only to grazing. Uncounted Bushmen roam the northern part of this mandate of the Union of South Africa. Bantus—Ovambos, Hereros, Bergdamaras and Hottentots—compose most of the native population. But there are some Europeans, 30,000 and more, and many of these are German.

Last week the presence of Germans in Southwest Africa was worrying the government at Cape Town. The authorities feared disorders that would lead to Nazi attempts to regain Southwest Africa, until its conquest in 1915 a German colony. General Jan C. Smuts, Vice Premier, told the Union House Assembly that in recent years hundreds of young Germans had gone to the Fatherland and then had returned to Southwest Africa fully trained soldiers.

The Smuts warning followed introduction of a measure to consolidate the Southwest African police with that of the Union. Meanwhile an armed contingent was rushed to Windhoek, capital of Southwest Africa, as token of the Union's determination to preserve order in its League mandate.

## WHOSE FATHERLAND?

Africa, according to John A. Menaugh, writing in a local daily, Sunday edition, is a land where "might is right." Africa the land of teeming millions of blacks, the land of the elephant, and jungles infested with many forms of wild animal life; the land of gold, of diamonds—of riches untold—whose fatherland? Here in the land of Ham, according to the very ancient records, civilization began. Here—in Egypt of Africa—still stand the imperishable Pyramids as monuments to a gen-

The native African, struggling under the yoke of the white European says Africa is his fatherland. The American Negro claims Africa as the birthplace of his forebears. But of all her vastness black people rule only a small portion—in the Republic of Liberia, the godson of the United States of America. More than 11,000,000 square miles of Africa's territory is claimed and held by might by six white European nations, with England and France holding the largest areas. A few whites rule over 153 million people, whose fatherland these whites are exploiting with customary Nordic zeal and disregard for the rights of subject peoples. Who will forget the atrocities of Belgium's old King Leopold, who ordered that the natives' hands should be cut off unless they brought in more ivory?

And you read last week of the struggle for human rights that the natives of the Kimberly region are putting up against forces that are bent upon oppressing them even in their own fatherland. That makes you think, no doubt, and whether or not you have ever yearned for the shores of the continent from which came your ancestors, you can thank your lucky stars that even your lot in the land of your adoption is no worse than that of the poor native Africans, whose homeland has been pilfered out from under their very noses.

Chicago, Rec.

# THE PEOPLE'S FORUM - - -

Ben Azikiwe, Editor,  
"Tossed Into Prison"

To the Editor:

As the nearest blood relative of Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe in the United States, I beg to correct a statement made by your Lincoln University correspondent in your issue of March 23, 1939, under the caption "College Campus Lures Regal Africans."

That Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was the Editor-in-Chief of the "African Morning Post," a daily, published in Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, there is no dispute.

On May 15, 1936, The African Morning Post published an article entitled "Has the African a God?", written by an anonymous correspondent whose pseudonym was "EFFECTIVE." Certain portions of the article were alleged to constitute a violation of section 330, sub-section 2b of Chapter 29 of the Laws of the Gold Coast Colony as was amended by the Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance No. 21 of 1934. The afore-said article was calculated to be seditious. Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was therefore, arraigned for an alleged seditious publication. The case which became a "cause celebre" in the annals of African Journalism was up from May 28, 1936, to about January, 1937.

The onus was on the prosecution to prove publication. To assist this onus the Crown relied on proof that Mr. Azikiwe was the Editor of the paper in question. Evidence was given that Mr. Azikiwe admitted on May 23, 1936, that he was the Editor, and on January 7, 1937, no evidence was led to prove that Mr. Azikiwe was editor on the material date May 15, 1936. The prosecution failed to prove the above point and Mr. Azikiwe was acquitted.

Yours faithfully,  
"COZZIK"



# White men must be retrenched when there is not enough Native labour available.

## Minister's Statement.

IN a statement on Native labour in the Union, the Minister of Native Affairs Mr. H. A. Fagan, says that the great shortage of Native labour is being felt also in Rhodesia from where the Union was able to make up shortage in the past. The demand for labour the statement continues, is equally pressing in the towns as on the platteland. In mining and industry, the shortage of labour restricts the employment of Europeans as a certain ratio is maintained between Natives and Europeans employees.

"Thus," continues the statement, "it happens that White men must be retrenched when there is not enough Native labour available, and conversely, that more white people may be employed when Native labour is available."

The statement denies that the labour shortage is being aggravated by the purchase of farms by the Native Trust and that the Government is allowing farm labourers to break their contracts to go to towns. The Trust buys land only for the extension of

over-populated locations in order to prevent portions of our country from being worked out and becoming a desert, for the settlement of Natives who, in accordance with the provision of the Native Urban Areas Act, must leave the urban areas, and also for squatters who may perhaps have to leave the farms as the result of the application of Chapter 4 of the Native Land and Trust Act of 1936.

Mr Fagan's statement goes on to state that the system of preventing Natives from leaving the farms is undermined, firstly by neglect on the part of the farmers to make the necessary notes in respect of contractual obligations on the tax receipt, and secondly by the fact that the farmers seldom supply identification numbers about the Natives whom they employ. The loopholes could be blocked by farmers' associations co-operating with the officials.

The statement concludes to the effect that instructions have been given to all Government bodies to ensure that Native applicants for work are not under contractual obligations to farmers. "The Government is doing everything it can under very difficult

conditions to regulate the position as best it can, but no one can do the impossible and the shortage is so general that no shifting of or re-arrangement of labour forces can prevent it," says the statement

## Nyasaland Tobacco Industry

WHEN THE EARLY pioneers arrived in Nyasaland they found, as did Livingstone, slave routes to the eastern parts," states the report of the Commission appointed by the Nyasaland Government to inquire into the tobacco industry in the Protectorate. Not only slaves but tobacco figured in the exports, and the latter enjoyed a good reputation on the coast. It was then prepared from a yellow-flowered aromatic herb which was usually grown in the drier seasons and ripened as only the sun of Africa could ripen it. It was sold in rolls, such as can still be seen in all Eastern Africa, but more frequently in the markets of the Yao, that most intelligent Native of the Lake regions. These rolls were also issued as ration tobacco to Natives during the East African Campaign.

One of the early pioneers, Mr. Buchanan, introduced seed of the Virginia type of tobacco, and as long ago as 1893, the year in which the southern Yao slavers were subdued, tobacco figured in the exports of Nyasaland. Steady progress was seen from 1899 onwards. The opening of the Shire Highlands Railway, followed by the opening of a factory in Limbe by the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1908, soon gave a considerable impetus to the industry.

Following this interesting introduction, the report makes a comprehensive survey on all phases of the tobacco industry in Nyasaland, and concludes with a summary of 25 recommendations, all of which should be studied by business houses associated with the industry.

The report is published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 1s. net.

## SOME AFRICAN PROVERBS

In order to understand the wisdom of a people, it is necessary to study their proverbs. Here are some African proverbs that show wisdom, brevity and force:

"The weasel has a hole, the snake having gone out of its hole" (When the cat is away, the mice will play).

"Pots are made while the clay is in good condition" (Make hay while the sun shines).

"The cow licks the one that licks her" (Kindness brings its own reward).

"The potter eats out of a broken kettle" (The shoemaker's children go worse shod).

"Do not begin to eat meal before the water is boiled" (Do not count your chickens before they are hatched).

"It is better to turn the enemy back on the hill than to drive him out of the village" (Prevention is better than cure).

"He weeps with one eye" (He is insincere).

"You kindle a fire and leave it" (You are a talebearer).

"A thief catches himself." (Murder will out).

"Anger is a warmth which lights itself."

"Scarcity lives in the house of the quarrelor."

—Dr. C. E. West, in *The Other Sheep*.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

I shall adopt new views as far as they appear to be true views.

—Lincoln

He who is not liberal with what he has does but deceive himself when he thinks he would be liberal if he had more.

—W. S. Thuermer

Judge: "I have lost my hat."

Lawyer: "That's nothing. I lost a suit here yesterday."



# COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC DEDICATED AT WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AFRICA

## Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. Says Building Is Gift Of Negroes in United States— Great Step Forward

EVATON, South Africa.

—Small donations from Negroes scattered all over the United States has made possible the establishment of a health clinic at Wilberforce Institute which will be of untold benefit to the natives of South Africa, Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. said in speaking of the clinic dedicated here last summer.

Bishop Wright, presiding A. M. E. bishop of the fifteen Episcopal district which embraces five conferences in South Africa, is largely responsible for the opening of the clinic which has been named the Croghan Communal Clinic. The clinic is named for the late parents of Mrs. Wright, prominent educators of Atlanta, Ga.

Since he was assigned here at the 1936 general conference of the A. M. E. church, Bishop Wright has made great strides in improving the status of the South African native.

### African Has Ambition

Although the African is far down the scale of civilization, he is down because of a lack of education and religious training, Bishop Wright believes, and not because of a lack of inherent ability. In fact, the bishop says that the Africans have brains and ambition. "From what they have done with the little they have," he says, "they show wonderful progress."

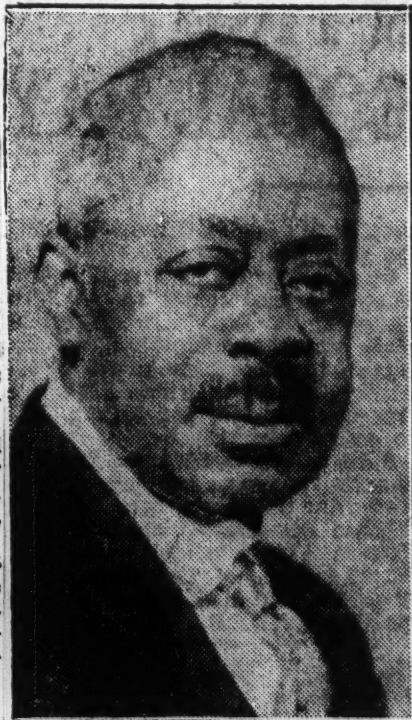
"In a hundred years," Bishop Wright adds, "they ought to be able to help the American Negro whose help they need today." If it were not for the church, the Africans would have no education, the bishop says.

The Croghan clinic meets a long-felt need in South Africa. Two doctors and two nurses are stationed there to care for the physical needs of the South Africans.

### First Negro Nurse

One of the nurses, Miss Grace Wares, is the first American Negro nurse to come to South Africa. She arrived with Bishop Wright when he returned here after

ter a three-month visit in America during which time he raised



BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT JR.

money for the clinic and attended the Bishop's Council at Philadelphia.

Miss Wares has had 12 years' experience in nursing. She is a graduate of the Lincoln Hospital Nurses Training school in New York. Her reception in South Africa was cordial.

Since he has been in South Africa, Bishop Wright has built nearly 50 churches, school houses and parsonages. The Africans themselves, out of their small earnings, have supplied 75 per cent of the funds. Less than 25 per cent has come from America.

Bishop Wright has brought eight graduates of American universities to South Africa to help in the educational program. Besides Miss Wares, he has brought eight others.

### Yale Graduate

Dr. J. R. Coan, a graduate of Yale University, has charge of the theological department at Wilberforce.

A. J. White, a graduate of Harvard, teaches secondary studies and has charge of teacher training.

Mrs. C. M. Maxeke is president of the Transvaal Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M. E. church. This group has given not less than \$5,000 a year for education and missions during the last three years and have translated the missionary constitution in several languages.

Bishop Wright has found real friends in the American consul, W. Earl Russell, and Mrs. Russell. Mr. Russell is from Detroit while his wife comes from Ohio.

On his return from America, Bishop Wright was accompanied by his son, Richard R. Wright 3rd, who came to join the faculty of Wilberforce Institute.

### New Light Plant

Another gift which the bishop brought back from America was an electric lighting plant which he said would be a tremendous improvement over the rather primitive lighting system known to the South Africans.

In addition to the churches, schools and the health clinic which Bishop Wright has built, a normal school for the study of home economics will be dedicated soon. The education authorities already have given permission for this work to be taught. The school will be called the Lydia Wright Normal school, named for Bishop Wright's mother.

Bishop Wright plans to bring at least six South Africans to America to attend the 1940 general conference in Detroit. He says that it will be an inspiration to them to see what progress the American Negro is making. Outside of the A. M. E.'s who come to this country, the South Africans seldom see a Negro. "Every civilized African, however, knows of Joe Louis," the bishop says.

## Great Britain in Africa

When the Recording Angel the grim scroll  
Of human words and actions shall unroll,  
And fore the Throne th' assembled nations stand  
Awe'd by the Presence in whose mighty Hand  
Lies condemnation for misdeeds, and praise  
For good accomplished in the bygone days,  
What answer, Britain, wilt thou have, what plea  
To justify the task assumed by thee  
To guard and guide the helpless African?

Methought I heard thine answer. Thus it ran:—

"By the Permission, humbly I defend  
"My Trust in Africa; and to this end  
"I call a witness: let Uganda speak  
"Whom I did rescue from the wanton freak  
"Of royal misrule that dyed the land with blood:  
"I toiled unceasing; sought the Natives' good.  
"Peace I established, brought the rule of Law;  
"In me the weak found refuge from the claw  
"Of cruel oppression rampant; and I led  
"The land to prosper, with its folk well-fed.  
"Not to enrich mine own I daily strove  
"But patiently to win the people's love.  
"Religion, too, I fostered, 'till to-day  
"The tribes all hear the Gospel. Angel, say  
"Have I done well?"

The Angel, bowing low  
Before the Presence, said: "'Tis written so."



# Need For Secretary For Zulu Nation.

## Regent's Increased Responsibility.

(By M. T. MOERANE, B.A.)

All Bantudom received the official announcement of the conference of the title of "PARAMOUNT CHIEF" to the Regent Mshiyeni kaDin'uzulu with jubilation and gratitude. The new office enhances the greater honour and wider official authority to the Regent. (It must be observed that throughout Natal and Zululand the Bantu people have always accorded the Regent-Paramount love, respect and loyalty.)

Every privilege carries with it obligation of proportional moment. In the case of the new office, this means that the constituency or domain of the Regent has suddenly extended its boundaries. Noting only the narrow confines of wieldy and conservative Zululand claim his lead and counsel, but the whole Zulu nation.

Size of domain is not the only change; the nature of the problems to be tackled cover a wide range and variety of complexity. All manner of problems come to the door of the Regent. In view of this complexity and variety of the new problems, duties and obligations, we feel it is high time that the Zulu nation had a full-time Secretary.

### CHIEF CONCERN.

Nor is this an unwarranted or even

new step. Whereas the councilors, like the venerable, Mntwana Phika kaSitheku have always discharged their function of supporting the Chief and advising him admirably indeed, to-day we find the Regent requiring very much the services of such men as Mr. C. J. Mpanza or Dr. Dube or Mr. Mafavuke Ngcobo, etc. Useful as such men are in interpreting the tendants of the Chief. What is more, they are men wholly employed in Culture, Education, Business, etc. Yet the Chief's concern is the nation at every minute. For this, we want a man who shall at all times be watching the interests of the nation, assisting the Chief in his unique and onerous duty.

### TO CORRELATE SERVICES.

I may observe here that this is not in anyway meant to underate or find fault with the capability of the Regent himself. He is quite familiar with urban and rural life and the whole country is satisfied with his sagacity and vision; nor do we mean that his other attendants are unnecessary or even superfluous, on the contrary they represent definite aspects of the national life. What we require is a secretary to correlate these.

This is a matter to be dealt with by the nation and the Gov-

ernment. I am quite sure Mr. Fagan will be in sympathy with this suggestion from the experience of the utmost help he realises from the assistance of men like Mr. Smit. I do not wish to stress the analogy. Let us hope men like Dr. Dube, Messrs. J. Maphumulo, A. Champion, and W.W. Ndlovu will see this step through

P.O. Maphumulo.

## Hanga Lase Natal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1939.

### "On His Own Lines."

This enigmatical phrase has, since its introduction and adoption in South Africa exercised the minds of many people on both sides of the colour line. To be exact, the phrase does not affect so much the other racial groups as it does the Africans. It was evolved after lengthy cogitations to discover a via media for the solution of the intriguing so-called Native Problem. As is well known no conclusive basis has been agreed upon as to the connotation of this problem as to what may now be taken as the correct meaning of the words.

The difference of colour and outlook is the direct cause of this problem. It is evidently desired to so adjust conditions of life in South Africa that the European shall always and everywhere be looked up to as of right the master legislator and ruler over the other races inhabiting this country. The snag of the problem is that the aborigines are in numbers superior to the European conquerors, in which case if that be a gate

opened for raising the status of Africans, the superior civilization and education as well as the higher mentality of the ruling classes would be swamped.

The Africans have never disputed the manifest superiority of the Europeans now ruling over them as they themselves acknowledge the fact that from their past and present surroundings they were, and are not in a position to occupy a position of predominance over a people at present their social and economic superiors. But what surprises them is the attitude assumed by the majority of the ruling classes to exhibit a determination to block their way of progress. It would seem that all means at their disposal are made use of to keep the African "to develop on his own lines."

What are his own lines? When the Europeans first came to settle in this country, they found the aborigines not in possession of any civilization—so called. Their culture was still in a rudimentary stage. They had no literature and they had no commerce to boast about. All that they were aspiring after seemed to be in the possession of the newcomers.

When, then, they had obtained by various means the sovereignty over the country and its former masters, what can this phrase mean if not to confine them to an unbearable stagnation where there will be no forward move for the improvement of their lot?

So far all who have tried to explain the meaning of this saying revealed their innermost thoughts to be actuated by a desire to keep back the development of the African in order to facilitate the complete subser-

vience of this whole race. If these politicians mean to be consistent why don't they fully give scope to the Africans in the rural areas, to the extent of freely opening the door of development so that in these areas their aspirations shall be gradually introduced up to the higher life of the Europeans? Why cannot the Administration so manipulate matters that those of the Africans who exhibit eagerness to live the higher life which they have observed in urban areas to have demarcated portions of the tribal land for villages where there shall be established schools and even townships so that money sense may be initiated and developed in the quickest time possible?

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*June 10-4-39*  
**TRANSVAAL:** A native road-mender playing a musical instrument during a rest period at one of the camps in the Kruger National Park.

# PICTURES FROM OUR READERS



**SUDAN:** This scholar is reading a chapter of the Koran to a mother and her children. The chosen passage is inscribed on a wooden board.



# Co-operation Among the Citizens of Africa

Sir,—There has been in the past a great question put forth in all the four corners of Africa by one of the greatest African leaders of the 20th century, Aggrey of Africa. This question asks whether Africa will not in the future be a citizen in the civilized family of the continents. The African people are to-day running to that circle where love and co-operation exist, but there are obstacles which threaten along their way. I think it is gratifying that to-day by the love of God through His servants the Missionaries, the African people are gradually being recognised as civilized citizens of this country though not yet as a whole. Will the prophecy of Dr. Aggrey come to pass, that black and white will one day co-operate for the good will of Africa? 9-2-39

The African people are, as they have been taught by their early Missionaries respectful to those above them. I do not know whether there is any man under the sun like an African in this respect of giving honour to his superiors. No matter how learned this black skin may be. It should be remembered that when we desire this Africa to be the home of both black and white, it should be the duty of the leaders of both Nations to teach their people to honour and respect Africa, and Africa can only be honoured and respected when both Nations do the same to each other. It will then be the beginning of love which will lead to goodwill of the people who respect Africa as their place of birth and home.

Is the downfall of Africa to come because her citizens have no co-operation, is it to be like in the Middle Ages when Germanic tribes invaded the Ro-

mans with the result that the whole civilization was left to die? Surely this should not happen in this our generation. I do not think that talented Africans will give up in this long race of civilization because of their disappointments along the way. The building of Rome was not a day's work.

There is only one small thing which is not realised i.e. "That the co-operation of black and white is in Nature herself." If Nature be followed then co-operation must follow. There's beauty in a sensible mixture of black and white colours (note that mixture is meant here not integral fusion). To use Dr. Aggrey's own analogy—a melodious harmony is produced from an organ or piano by playing both the white and black keys. These colours are complimentary in every respect, one invokes the other.

MOTORCAR TAU TSHEKOE

**Industrial School For Africans**  
Opened By Nigel

Mayor

9-16-39

The industrial school at Charters-ton, the Nigel municipal location, was opened by the Mayor of Nigel, Mr. F. J. du Pisanje on Wednesday.

Mr. du Pisanje expressed his pleasure at being able to open the school, which he said was the first of its kind in South Africa.

The Rev. R. J. Moore, chairman of the executive council of the Nigel Natives schools, accepted the school from the municipality on behalf of the administration. He paid tribute to

the Nigel Town Council for what it had done. He did not think there was another municipality in the whole of South Africa which had done as much for Native education.

The work of the town clerk, Mr. W. D. Pretorius, was referred to, and appreciation was expressed for the part he had played in bringing the scheme to fruition.

Other speakers were Rev. T. P. Burness, member of the executive council of Native schools, Mr. A. Carinus, the Native Commissioner for the Heidelberg district, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, and Councillor W. T. O'Reilly Merry, chairman of Native Affairs Committee.

**EUROPEAN, COLOURED AND BANTU EDUCATION**

Native Opinion  
9-16-39

THE National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Pretoria, has just issued a bulletin for the whole Union, giving educational statistics for European, Coloured and Bantu communities. The bulletin is obtainable at a cost of 5/-, from the Government Printer. In view of persistent representations made by Native self-governing bodies for the equitable financing of Native education, which, as compared with services provided by the State for other races, has been shamefully starved, it is of interest to read actual figures supplied by the National Bureau.

A summary table showing growth of State and state-aided education in South Africa reveals that in the year

1910, 165,407 Europeans education, is not an *ad hoc* receiving education enjoyed educational subsidy but is a an expenditure of £1,596,279, general subsidy paid to the this representing a cost per province and not earmarked White pupil of £9.65. In the for education although it is year 1932, 376 873 Europeans calculated on educational receiving education were statistics. In recent years all apportioned £7,803,948, this the provinces, with the exception of the Free State, have pupil of £20 71. For the spent more on Coloured and same year (1932) 109,003 Indian education than the sub- Coloureds receiving education subsidy they received calculated got £517,871—a cost per on the attendance of Coloured child of £4 15.0 ed and Indian pupils.

For the same year (1932), A special course of training 298,523 Natives receiving for selected female teachers education were allotted £584, of experience and ability with 058, this representing a cost a view to their subsequent per Native pupil of £1 19.2. employment as female super-

The figures for the year inaugurated in 1936 in the 1938 are as follows:—

Europeans 403,800, £10,373, 064, at £25.69 per head. Coloureds 157,893 £933,108 at £5.18.2 per head. Natives 422,438, £938,052 at £2.4.5 per head.

It must be remembered that since 1926, the Bantu were specifically taxed to pay for their own education. A member of the Natives' Representative Council estimated at the 1938 session that from 1928 to 1937 the proceeds of the General (poll) tax that went into General Revenue coffers, i.e. money not allocated for expenditure on Natives, amounted to £4,000,000

The National Bureau gives other items of interesting information. It observes that the Union Government pays to the provinces an annual subsidy of £5/5/0 per Coloured or Indian pupil. This, as in the case of European

The only Native institution of university rank is the South African Native College at Fort Hare. The candidates take the examinations of the University of South Africa, an external examining body.

Native primary and secondary education is financed with funds paid to the provinces by the Union Government. The provinces make no contribution to the cost of Native education except for £25,000 in the Cape and £6,000 in the Transvaal

Fort Hare is assisted with grants from the Union Education Department since it provides higher education. The Native Affairs Department of the Union Government also makes grants for Native agricultural education



The Transkeian General Council makes grants from its funds to education

Training of Native teachers for secondary work is provided at the South African Native College, Fort Hare. The course for the Teachers' Diploma of the college normally extends over two years post-Matriculation.

In the Cape Province inspectors of schools are responsible, within the areas allotted to them, for the professional supervision and for the inspection of all government or aided schools (European, Coloured or Native). In the other three provinces a special field staff of inspectors of Native schools is employed. In the Cape and in Natal specialists are employed as departmental instructors or instructors for woodwork, industrial trades, Native handwork, needlework, housecraft, music, etc. A staff of Native supervisors of schools (visiting teachers, itinerant headmasters) assist the European inspector in improving the methods of instruction of the primary schools.

## Address By The Minister OF NATIVE AFFAIRS TO THE NATIVE PEOPLE

*9-23-39*  
"I have been appointed Minister of Native Affairs in the new Government which has been formed under the leadership of General Smuts. You probably know the reason for the change of Government. Parliament has decided that this country should declare itself on the side of Great Britain in the war against Germany. General Hertzog in these circumstances resigned and the Governor-General called upon General Smuts to form a new Government. As I said, I have been appointed as Minister of Native Affairs in that Government.

I want to take the opportunity on my assumption of office to say a few words to the Native people. In the first place I must emphasise that this change of Ministers does not mean that there will be any change in policy in regard to Native Affairs. Mr. Grobler and Mr. Fagan who were Ministers of Native Affairs in General Hertzog's Government established themselves in your confidence by their sympathy and interest in your welfare. I hope you will continue to put the same trust in me as you did in them. I shall do all in my power to carry on the work they have been doing for your well-being and progress. It may be that the fact that there is war will prevent us from moving as fast as we had hoped, but I can give you my assurance that we shall do our best as far as circumstances permit.

### GOVT. WATCHING INTERESTS

A few days ago Mr. Smit, the Secretary for Native Affairs, issued a message asking you to remain calm and not allow yourselves to be influenced by the many false reports and alarms which are always spread abroad at times like these. I fully endorse that message and would

add the assurance that the Government is fully alive to all the possibilities of the position and is ready to take adequate steps, if they should become necessary, for your safety and protection.

Many of you are working far from your homes and it is perhaps only natural, when there is so much talking being done that you should have some feeling of uneasiness about your families and relatives at home. Such a feeling is not however justified. Everything is perfectly quiet and orderly at home in your reserves and locations and there is nothing which makes it necessary for you to return. The best thing you can do is to go on quietly with your work. The officials of the Native Affairs Department throughout the country will see that no harm comes to the people at home.

### UNTRUE STORIES ABOUT SAVINGS

I have been informed that many of you have withdrawn money which you had in the Post Office Savings Bank and that you have done so because you have heard stories that the Government is going to take your money and will not return it. I want to tell you quite definitely and clearly that such stories are untrue. There is no need to withdraw your money. It is quite safe in the Post Office and none of it will be taken away. It is much safer in the Post Office than in your own possession, for if you have it, it may be very easily stolen or lost or spent. South African Natives have always shown themselves in times of trouble to be peaceable and law-abiding. I feel sure that I can rely upon them at the present juncture to show the same good sense and modera-

tion which their reputation has led us to expect.

## Problem Of Poverty In Africa.

GORDON R. WALLACE writes in the Sunday Times: "The Economic Advisory Council of Britain which recently reported on conditions on the African Colonies found that many of its subjects were poor and hungry."

Belated as the discovery is, it is worth having it put on official record.

What we do need is some "Daniel" to call us more particularly now to alleviate permanently a social condition which cries out for cure. London has hitherto relied on its church missionaries and other unofficial sources to tell how the Black people fare in Africa.

The root cause, of course, is an economic one. Union Natives don't fare quite as badly on the whole, but we had our low-grade section of the white population, too, which complicates our problem.

The Carnegie Corporation set out the facts of that problem admirably after its intensive investigation completed some six years ago. We are told that some 10 per cent of the Whites in the Union are well below the bread line.

Something has been done to help since then, but I would not be surprised to learn that if another investigation were made now the percentage has not improved in relation to the normal growth of population.

These investigations were a useful purpose in standing the problem, but I would like to see them do more in presenting us with the solution. But at its lowest plane it would help us all to help the underdog and raise his economic status.

I don't want to be uncharitable to the British, but their purpose in sponsoring the recent inquiry may not be entirely altruistic. Britain needs all the markets she

can find when the German Fisherman is making good catches.

If she does extend her markets in Africa and by so doing lifts up humanity that will be all to the good. We can do good work by giving more of our own milk butter and eggs to our own underfed—White and Black.

*The domestic market is being closed down*

*9-30-39*  
*Madras*  
*Southland*



# Dr. Brookes on Transfer of Native Education.

## Segregation Underlying Principle

### Change no Improvement.

In a prelude to his speech on the proposed transfer of Native Education from Provincial to Native Affairs Control, Dr. Edgar H. Brookes, Representative of the Natal Bantu in the Senate, made reference to the Native Land Amendment Bill now before Parliament, against which our representatives had put up a hard fight, as the Bill had come too soon, before the Government had bought enough land for occupation by Bantu ejected in accordance with provisions of this Bill. 3-11-39

Reference was also made to the Bills calculated to destroy the Token System, to regulate Taxation, and to segregate Indians. *Dr. Brookes, Natal*  
BASIS OF TRANSFER.

Underlying the proposed transfer, Dr. Brookes said, was the Principle of segregating almost everything Bantu. This was a challengeable conception for it created a little Government within the State Government. The country could not do without the Native Affairs Department and its progressive work and its present splendid leadership were features to which Dr. Brookes paid tribute, and did not doubt that from the old days this Department had self-sacrificing and public spirited men. He had nothing against the N.A.D. as such.

### OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED TRANSFER.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE. Since Union Bantu, European and Coloured Primary and secondary Education had come under Provincial Control. The Provinces had not done much more than allowing development in Bantu Education to progress without intervention.

Missionaries had had to develop Bantu Education without hindrance. All the Provinces had done was to pay Teacher's salaries from Government grants, these being drawn from the General Native Tax. These were proportional to the revenue drawn from the Poll Tax and were inadequate for the increasing demands of Native Education. At present only 25 percent of School-going children of school going age are in Schools.

The proposals in the new Bill were attractive at first sight, for they allocated all the 20s. from Poll Tax to the Native Development Fund, as against the 12s. at present. This might promise restoration of cuts and increase in salaries, but that would not last long. The increase of the number of children attending school would soon force a return to present conditions. Besides, Social Welfare Services, if this Bill were passed, would come under the Native Affairs Department and be no more financed by the Department of Social Welfare.

After about three years Native Education would again find itself stranded, there being nowhere to turn to for additional funds. That would mean that there would be no additional expenditure because taxation would not go higher.

During the current year the Government had only been able to maintain a position similar to that obtaining last year because of draws from the Reserve Fund. The Reserve Fund was exhaustible and the estimates for 1940-41 indicated the possibility of our doing with less than what we had for the current financial year.

### THE CONTROLLING BODY.

The Education Commission, popularly referred to as the Welsh Commission had advocated the transfer of

Native Education from Provincial to Union Department of Education control. The Native Affairs Commission was for a transfer to N.A.D. Control. This was backed by the argument that the transfer would be in accord with the Government's Segregation Policy. It lost recognition of two facts viz. that Education could not be changed, and that work on Native Education under the N.A.D. would be in an atmosphere of strain and suspicion.

Besides, it would be only reasonable to have Native Education under expert control by the Union Education Department. The Native Affairs Department was expert in Native Administration. Education was for Educationists and not for non-Educationists, to be directed by them only as a matter of policy. No system of Education could be sound if it was only for propaganda purposes.

"We have got to beware, lest under our own eyes a separate state under the Native Affairs Department is created, ruled by Proclamation without appeal to courts," concluded DR. BROOKES.

## MERGING IN POLITICAL PARTIES

COMING events cast their shadows before themselves to initiate the move. It is only three weeks ago that our lobby correspondent in Parliament informed us that the move that was started last session in regard to the desire of three of the elected Senators representing Natives, and one of the Assembly representatives to join the United Party caucus is still running.

The report of a meeting of the newly-formed Transkeian

Native Voters' Association appears in another page here of in the vernacular. Here it is stated that the question of the request of Parliamentary representatives to be allowed to merge themselves in the ruling party caucus was discussed; and it was finally decided that the matter stand in abeyance pending a more representative attendance.

From the above it is clear that the pressure to gain this object emanates from the Transkeian constituency members. A definite request to get this permission has been made to the Transkei electors, when nothing of this nature has been officially asked of the electors in the Ciskei or the other provinces.

We have unequivocally expressed our strong opposition to this idea in these columns, and it is not intended to reiterate the reasons we have furnished thereanent. We let it be assumed purpose dealing here with the impolitic side of the action of representatives who have brazenly taken it upon themselves to initiate the move. It is only three weeks ago that our lobby correspondent in Parliament informed us that the move that was started last session in regard to the desire of three of the elected Senators representing Natives, and one of the Assembly representatives to join the United Party caucus is still running. The report of a meeting of the newly-formed Transkeian

nature or their being, the group of representatives chosen by Natives was destined to exist as a separate entity, labouring collectively among themselves through a different *modus operandi* to gain the maximum of justice for their constituents.

If the sponsor of the political segregation of native Africans had visualised in the Native Representation Act an effective weapon of ending the insidious influence of the "blanket vote" in European interests, how on earth may our representatives ask to be sent back the white voters' caucus to rekindle the so-called malicious influence of the blanket vote? Be it remembered that the head of the United Party caucus is the selfsame sponsor of political segregation—General Hertzog!

For the sake of argument let it be assumed that the Transkei voters were gulled into granting this permission. Where would the sincerity of the caucus leader be looked for, if he kicked Native representation out of White circles in 1936 only to receive it back in the form of confidential caucus pals in 1939? It is problematic how the two could ever work to satisfy opposing outlooks. The abolition of Poll Tax may be taken as an example. The Government caucus is adamant towards repealing this iniquitous measure, and those



representatives who ask to join that caucus have it as a basic mandate from the Transkei and other Provinces to battle for its abolition. They are at once torn asunder, and become worthless as Bantu representatives.

The only conclusion to be arrived at is that this unholy fraternisation could never be in the genuine interests of the Blacks. The new arrivals in caucus would be used either as deciding votes in controversial European questions or as pawns to further undermine what few Native rights are left, and the latter to be effective for the perpetual subjection of the aborigines. This conclusion is apparent from the knowledge that the caucus is the court where political sweets of office are divided between pals who have rendered good service to the United Party. A member of the caucus is eligible to Government preference for positions like the Native Affairs Commissioner, membership of control boards, and ambassadorial distinction, all of which carry lucrative remuneration. Such preference may be granted long after a member has ceased to be a representative of Natives in Parliament, and this consideration might be an irresistible temptation to members to feather their nests within the five years of their parliamentary career.

Nothing can convince us in the argument of getting more from the present Government through

the caucus. The sum total of what benefits may be derived would never transcend the benefits to accrue to the member himself, and this (as experience has shown) at the sacrifice of constituents' treasured rights. This amalgamation would be the surest way of antagonising a successor Opposition government towards Natives.

At this juncture we do not intend to discuss the moral aspect of a decision by a section of our people who may choose to act independently of their Union compatriots in a grave matter of this nature; nor even to comment on the adroitness or otherwise of exposing the Bantu political front to the 'divide and rule' policy of White politicians. These we hope to discuss at a later stage, when the issue has passed its inchoation stage.

### Rights of Coloureds to be maintained.

MR. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of Labour, is reported, in the daily papers, to have referred to the question of segregation, when he opened a bazaar in Claremont. He stated that he knew that the coloured people were afraid, but they must not be misled by "certain premature and entirely inaccurate reports that have been published in regard to the alleged intentions of the Government."

The question of residential mingling in certain areas was under consideration.

The political rights of the Coloured people would be

maintained and the Government would not allow a colour-bar in legislation prohibiting the Coloured community from economic fields.

Mr. Lawrence also stated that employment bureaux with Coloured clerks already catered for Coloured unemployed in Cape Town and Kimberley. Within the year future unemployed bureaux with Coloured employment officers would be established at Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

## Clinic Given By American Negroes Being Constructed In South Africa

WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE, South Africa (C) — "There are not a dozen native doctors among 7,000,000 native people," said Bishop R. E. Wright of the A.M.E. church as he turned the first spade of dirt, breaking ground for two new buildings at Wilberforce Institute, one of which will be a health clinic and the other a Normal School building.

"The witch doctor still has too much sway, although the practice of witchcraft is a crime," the bishop continued. "There is need everywhere of health service. So the A.M.E. church begins its new epoch, here in this community of 11,000 people with no doctor, no dentist, no drug store, no health committee, here where we bring the aspiring youth of South Africa to learn the higher things of life, here is the place we start. And I am happy to say that this clinic is the gift of the American Negroes."



## RACE PROBLEM- 1939 AFRICA

**MAKERERE COLLEGE**, Uganda, is now happy in having secured its £500,000 endowment fund and a great headmaster from a famous English public school as its new Principal; the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, has been inspected and, on the whole, favourably reported upon by a strong Committee which has issued a wise and balanced report; and for a good many years the Gordon College, Khartoum, has pursued with increasing success its beneficent activities. All three institutions have the common aim of producing Africans of education, culture and character—especially character—capable of acting as leaders of their people, of first assisting and then supplanting Europeans in many of the public services, and, by their example and teaching, of uplifting the mass of their compatriots who have not been privileged to enjoy the educational advantages which have fallen to their own lot.

### Education of the African Vol. 15 - no. 112 Makerere College and Achimota

WITH MAKERERE COLLEGE, Uganda, in process of rapid development as the centre of higher education for Natives in Eastern Africa, special East African interest must attach to the Report, published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at one shilling, of the Committee appointed to inspect the Prince of Wales College, Achimota, the great West African institution which works on practically parallel lines with Makerere. The Committee, a strong one headed by Dr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, included three of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and Mr. Hanns Vischer, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State and joint secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

“It is impossible to say,” writes the Committee in its “Conclusions,” “how far the education they receive at Achimota is valued by the students for its own sake. . . . It is certain that it is greatly coveted as the means by which the young African can obtain that equality with the European which is perhaps the most intense, or at least the most obvious, desire of himself and his compatriots.”

“Thus the hall-mark obtained by education may easily come to be more highly prized than the education itself; and this means that the examination (with the certificate or other testimonial to which it leads) may govern the whole course of education, so that, provided that they receive enough instruction in a form suited for reproduction, the learners may acquire little in the way of habits of independent reading and thinking.”

#### Developing Habits of Mind

The report also points out that teachers, naturally

anxious for the success of their pupils in examinations upon which so much may depend, are inevitably in danger of giving too much ready-made instruction, and caring too little for the development of sound and independent habits of mind. As many of the students have not a great facility in English, they are eager to absorb anything given them in an easily assimilable form.

“There is further a danger lest an education which is almost entirely European, both in its plan and its content, should lose touch with African life; and the danger is increased when it is found that any attempt to adapt it to the special needs and interests of Africans is liable to be resented by some of those for whose benefit it is intended, as if it were an attempt to differentiate between them and the Europeans whom they desire to emulate.

“Yet it is obvious that those whose life is to be passed in a tropical country in a setting of African history, tradition and customs, with its own political, social and industrial system, need an education having special reference to these.

“The principle, which holds good everywhere, that education should start with the pupil's own environment, is capable of far more extended application in Africa, and if the prejudice which has been described can be overcome, an education should come gradually into being which will be far more closely in relation with the life of the Africans themselves.”

#### Knowledge of English Important

The Committee strongly stresses the importance of a good working knowledge of English, but keeps in mind the fact that if the rapidly advancing civilisation of West Africa is to find a natural means of expression, this must be found in the Native languages, and not in English.

Reference is made to overcrowding of the curriculum, and it is suggested that too little free time is allowed for private study, often on account of the excessive demands of social work—though hobbies are encouraged and flourish. On the agricultural side, students, it is insisted, must learn not only to farm, but to teach sound husbandry.

It is compulsory for all students to spend their vacations at their homes in order to modify, at least in part, the tension that exists between the African culture and ideas of the tribes and homes from which the students come and the strongly European and Christian character of most of the life and work of the college—a tension which is realised very acutely by the staff.

#### Greater Knowledge of Native Mind Needed

“During the eleven years of its life,” says the report, “Achimota has been able to build up a very efficient system of education on lines almost entirely European, while professing so far as possible not to disturb the old loyalties. The existence of grave misgivings at the present time makes it very desirable that the problems should be approached with a

much more thorough and scientific knowledge of African conditions and ideas than has sufficed up to the present time, and for this reason alone the suggestion of an Institute of West African Culture at Achimota appears to be justified. The problem cannot be solved by analogies drawn from America or the West Indies, or even from South or East Africa.”

What is wanted by educators and even by business men in Eastern as well as in West Africa is a greater knowledge of the Native mind.

At the end of last year, when the Committee concluded its visit, Achimota had 679 African students, of whom 447 were males and 232 females, while 43% were in the lower school and 57% in the college. The estimates for 1939 put the revenue at £71,754 and expenditure at £71,436.

# Nigeria Is C Of Labor Cl

## ‘Forced Labor’ Charges Made In Parliament

7-27-39  
Claim Conditions Are  
Same As “Virtual  
Slavery”

LAGOS, Nigeria, July (AP)—Dr. Haden Guest, M. P., has made the charge in Parliament that Nigerian natives are shipped to Fernando Po against their will, held in virtual slavery and ill-treated by employers.

Liberia was widely criticized in 1930 for sending native labor to Fernando Po, the United States and Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Monrovia, and the League of Nations formulated a plan of assistance which Liberia refused to accept.

Although the two charges are identical, there is no great outcry about “forced labor” in Nigeria and “slavery” as was made against Liberia.

The African press calls on the police to prevent natives from going to Fernando Po. But Rev Ewart Shepherd, Methodist missionary, has made statements for public consumption that natives of Nigeria should be permitted to work on the large coffee and cocoa plantations of Fernando Po, as they are well treated and well paid.



# English Pass Strict Laws On African Publications

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, July 27—(ANP)—Ignoring the protests of the majority of Africans living in the colony and protect rate, the Legislative Council has enacted the ordinance, the undesirable publication ordinance and the deportation ordinance. The claim that the new laws are oppressive and non-British had no effect in influencing the legislators to vote against them.

In the debates members of the Legislative Council admitted that the bills were favored by the government for the purpose of stamping out the wave of radicalism which it holds responsible for the numerous strikes since January. The West Africa Youth League, which has taken a leading part in the labor agitation, is accused of Communistic leanings. The organ of the organization is the weekly African Standard.

## Bantu Destiny.

WE often wonder if our rulers ever engage their minds with the question of the development of Africans in this country, say one hundred up to two hundred years from the present. In our opinion this should frequently be the subject of their serious consideration because their shunning of it can only result in delaying the tackling of a clamant subject which must sooner or later require their attention and action. When the Europeans were by Providence given the charge of the African peoples, we have no doubt that it was by Divine direction for the good of the country as a whole. This vast country could not be left in the mercies of a people who had no education, civilization and industries &c. which were at the command of the European peoples.

In this generation we can now admit that even if there had been

no Xhosa and Zulu wars the lordship of this country would in the course of time have devolved upon those of the stronger race. Ignorance could not have successfully resisted the superior power and conquest of enlightenment of this country as has been seen in many countries of the world from the creation up to our age. We read from the Scripture that Moses was divinely commissioned to attack the nations of Canaan and vanquish them in order to establish the pure religion of the true God as acknowledged by Israelities instead of the power of idolatry of Canaan.

The Europeans who are now in power, as well as the Africans under their rule need to cast their eyes ahead into the future and visualize what this fair land of ours shall be and will look like in the future periods of its history mentioned above. We have seen how in all sides the skins formerly used as the whole of the dress of African men and women has steadily given place to the clothing introduced into this country by the European. The skin dresses are rapidly being replaced everywhere by the white man's habiliments, never to be superseded in the future.

But what worries us is the patent realization that the ruling classes seem determined to retard or hinder the age when rapid development of the Africans may be pushed forward and encouraged. The treatment meted out to the African races suggests that every effort is being made to stampede the sons of the soil from the upward rate in order to maintain that position solely for the more

privileged classes even at the expense of the African.

It is a real handicap to observe the determination to retard the rate of development in education and economic growth. Their health is acknowledged on all sides to have been considerably lowered since their first contact with civilization. The Administration and the Municipalities as well as the European masters on the farms are doing next to nothing to prevent this onslaught on a loyal section of the country's population. Some sympathetic medical practitioners have in no unmistakable terms given out the warning to the authorities but the warning would seem not to savour of enthusiasm.

We think it is the privilege and duty of the Administration to encourage all movements and efforts to develop on the part of Africans. A great deal could be done at present for the guidance of the proper methods of Agriculture in the Locations and Reserves so that the inhabitants may speedily come to the realization of a competent life in the country in order to make a living there, going to urban areas only to earn what is lacking in their daily needs. There is at present a country-wide thirst for education among Africans which calls for immediate appeasement. This should not be ignored or discouraged.

The destiny of the Bantu is on the upward path of civilization and normal growth agriculturally, educationally and industrially. A race which is denied the privileges of the public service cannot live contentedly in their country and will not forever acquiesce in a subordination and stunting which is both unnatural and repressive.

## MR. CHILDERS' ARTICLES ON AFRICA To the Editor The News.

I wish to thank Mr. James Saxon Childers for his interesting and fair write-up of his travels in Africa, now running in The Birmingham News. This comes from a colored Jefferson County school teacher, who has been following Mr. Childers since he left Birmingham for England as a Rhodes scholar.

As a student of Knoxville College in Tennessee, a United Presbyterian mission, I had desired to go as a missionary to Africa. I was not able to secure enough education to fit me for the work, but instead was sent to the Black Belt of Alabama, where I spent 19 years as a missionary to my people.

My interest in Africa has never waned. The United Presbyterian missions in the Sudan, at Doliab Hill and Nasar, as are those in Ethiopia are very dear to me because of the pennies I have been able to contribute to them. Many of the missionaries there are my personal friends. I have just returned from a young people's convention at State College, Pa., where Sheba, a five-month-old lion cub from the land of the Anuaks, was the center of attraction. She was brought by Don McClure, a missionary to those people.

I am hoping Mr. Childers' fine collection of pictures may be made available for an exhibit at the Booker T. Washington Library, where some of our young people might view them. Some of them I have seen at Bromberg's.

MRS. SOPHIA C. JOHNSON.

1031 Mortimer St.



# Report Of The N. B. T. U. *The Natal Bantu Teachers' Union*

(By Z. A. KHUMALO.—CONTINUED.)

## DISASTROUS STAGE.

son to another human being Chronic Diseases are often insidious and hence care should be taken to drive them out as early as possible. After the early stages there came what may be termed an intermediary stage typically represented by the Athenians in their Intellectual Education, Moral Education and Physical Education. This stage also to a great extent still enabled the people to live healthily.

Dr. Shearer answered a shower of questions from the teachers, a sign that his lecture scratched where there was itching. Mr. A.W. Dlamini thanked Dr. Shearer on behalf of Conference.

After this stage, there came what may be termed the "Historical phase Health view-point"—Industrialism. A stage which was very disastrous to the health of the people. It came with inventions which gave birth to factories, attracted the people to towns, the great attraction resulted in TB. Medical Officers eventually came, and Public Health collective measures were taken to consideration to take the place of the "Natural Physical Defence" which used to be supported by taking good and sufficient food and exercise. Dr. Shearer assured his hearers that knowledge about foods is of vital importance.

In very brief, and yet clear language he placed before his hearers the six most important constituents of food. Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, water and vitamins, and especially recommended "amasi" as one of the best foods for babies as it contains "Bacilli" and Vitamins A, B, C, and D.

Lack of proper nourishment results in certain diseases which in the main fall under two big headings: "Acute Diseases and Chronic Diseases." The chronic diseases are mostly contagious and are therefore passable from one per-

Mr. S. D. B. Ngcobo, B.A., B.Econ., with a short but unprejudicing survey ably passed a vote of thanks on behalf of conference.

The Representative of the Education Department, Mr. S. B. Theissen, rendered an apology on behalf of the District Inspector, Mr. A. C. Spargo who had kindly consented to address the Teachers but failed on account of being unwell and in bed. The Teachers expressed their sincere wishes for his speedy recovery and also thanked his promise that he would, for the benefit of the Teachers, and by kind permission of the C.I.N.E., publish his lecture in the next issue of the Bantu Teachers' Journal.

That evening after the conference had, during the day, heavily engaged itself in business, members were due to hear Dr. L. E. Hertslet speaking on "How Teachers Can Help Bantu Health." Mr. C. J. Mpanza, the General Secretary ably introduced the Doctor. Many will know him better when we listen to him as "Thand'ubuno" according to the "Ilanga Lase Natal" and 'Nota Bene' according to the "Natal Mercury." He concerns himself much with the

health of the people.

## PLEA FOR HEALTH TEACHING.

Dr. Hertslet as many able teachers would do, pleads for correlation in the teaching of health subjects. He is positive that the health of the Bantu is fast deteriorating. Dr. Hertslet, as he says, is strongly of opinion that the teacher is just THE man to save the health of the Bantu from disintegration. He suggests that health matters should be included in all subjects of the curriculum in the course of presentation by correlation—compose, teach and sing health songs.

Dr. Hertslet suggests to the teachers the cultivation of the habit of reading from a ready well of practical experiences of other men, which information can only be obtained from books and papers, etc. "Learn more so that you lead better," says Dr. Hertslet.

In addition to what teachers may do to be of help to the community in which they live, further suggestions were given as follows: Dress well healthily, do physical and profitable exercises by working in your gardens. Sleep early and rise early is an old golden rule of health; keep watching against things which may be factors to impair your personal health: sex relations, drink and smoke are some of those.

Dr. Hertslet closed his most educative lecture by placing before the Conference the qualities of an able teacher that he is teachable, earnest, awake, cheerful, humble, enterprising and reliable.

Mr. J. Ngobese of Maritzburg with a suitable recapitulation ably thanked Dr. Hertslet on behalf

of Conference.

## BLACKBOARD ILLUSTRATION.

Among us was Mrs. Hertslet who also had come to do her part, contributing very highly indeed to the success of that sort of refresher school into which the teachers were thrown into, for a moment, or the last evening but one to the closing of Conference.

Mrs. Hertslet talked on the wonderful effect of Blackboard illustrations in teaching. It was Geography showing the Red Indians and Fishing in Holland; History: King Alfred with fire shown in Indian symbol; Florence Nightingale and her hospital, etc.

The illustrations were so real and handy that teachers felt they really had something tangible to carry with them back to their schools.

## KEEN SOCIAL WORKER.

Mr. M. D. Mkhize had introduced Mrs. Hertslet and informed us that Mrs. Hertslet was responsible for great things in the social life of the communities of Maphumulo. There exists in this district through the efforts of Mrs. Hertslet a trophy for the competition on "Home Cleanliness." This has wonderfully contributed to the cleanliness of homes; more especially those whose owners have entered the competition.

Miss Dorah Mngadi of Ladysmith was to propose a vote of thanks, but owing to the sudden departure of Mrs. Hertslet this was not done. Conference, however, agreed that Miss Dorah Mngadi, would, in writing, pass a vote of thanks on behalf of conference.

Dr. Shearer was the next lec-

ture on 'The health of the Bantu.' There can be no doubt that we came out of the Hall healthier than when we went in after so many interesting and educative health lectures.

Mr. A.W. Dlamini, President of the N.B.T.U., after introducing Dr. Shearer, called upon him to address the meeting. Dr. Shearer opened his "Health" lecturer by a civics prelude on the early stages of the development of humanity. The early stages from which he began included: The Nomadic life of Hunters, the Pastoral life of Herders and the Agricultural life of the tillers of the soil. This type of life enabled the people to live healthily as in most cases they were out in the open air and in sunshine. They were clean and even cared to keep the alimentary canal clean in an upward and downward direction.



## Mr. Childers And His Readers

James Saxon Childers, teacher, traveler, writer and lecturer who for some time now has been writing a series of magazine articles for the Birmingham News-Age-Herald dealing with his recent trip to Africa, finds himself, he says, "disturbed by a letter which came yesterday." The letter as quoted, expressed appreciation for the articles about Africa but wondered when he was "going to tell us some about REAL Africa."

Mr. Childers says that like this letter writer many of his friends have jumped on him to tell about the Africa they have learned through the cinema of Stanley and Livingston's Africa but that it no more exists now than does the West of Buffalo Bill.

He went on to make his point effective by relating a story in which he was telling some boys about the United States after they disappointingly accepted his report because they had learned of a West of Bob Custer and couldn't believe that it could not exist without Custer. Similar was the impression of people in other lands who through fiction and movies had been given an American long past.

In reply to a friend who came to hear him "talk about Africa" instead of "highways, transport and air-condition plans", Mr. Childers narrates:

"And I didn't go to Africa to get highways, transport air planes and air conditioned planes. I went there to see 'Africa'. But 'Africa' is gone. Believe me, it is. 'Africa' just doesn't exist any more."

The white man with religion, rifles and rascality has completely taken over Africa. Africa is almost English. It has in many places been modernized. The black man is being fought into the white man's scheme of living, but in a way to make his future look hopeless.

"And Africa itself is silent", says Mr. Childers. "The black man says nothing; he is inarticulate like the American Indian. But unlike the Indian, he is not retiring before the white man, drawing back to frontiers that eventually became boundaries of reservations. Instead, the black man, inarticulate as the slave in America, bends his back and carries the white man's burden for him. Africa is silent. The black man says nothing. But he is sending his children to school. His children will be able to talk. They have spoken eloquently in America."

He goes on to picture Negro leadership in Africa.

"The native chief has a certain petty authority. But even that authority, loses its meaning for the traveler when he knows it is granted by the true chiefs, the white rulers. All the semblance of rule, and the trapping of tribal life that exists in Africa, are but playthings granted children to keep them quiet. The traveler knows that nowhere in Africa today can the black man raise the battle cry and live to shout it a second time."

Right around us are people as misinformed about the present-day Negro as those about REAL Africa. Their conception of the Negro is drawn from stereotyped fiction. Negro leadership in America has emerged from a status similar to that of the African chief. The demand for new Negro leadership is a final blow at the unwholesome domination.

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World.

## Great Britain in Africa

II

Clio, great Muse of History, dost thou Sing but the deeds of mighty men of yore To ring them down the ages? Or Hast thou upon thy tablets still the score Engraved in living stone of those Who, lesser men, still strove to 'stablish ruth Among the ruthless, to impose Law where no law existed, and in truth To save man from himself?

Recall, fair Muse,

The record of our land in Eastern Africa.

How long syne is it that the fierce Masai Raided from Kenya's mountain to the sea? Their spears were blooded from Mvita's Isle To far Iringa Mimi ai! 11-2-39 And where they passed was seen a pile Of dead; of women, men and children, ay, Of dogs, their cattle reived, their kraals stamped out.

Is't forgot, sweet Muse,

Or still upon thy tablets?

How long syne is it that the bone-marked trail Saw log-gyved slaves drag on with weary feet From ravaged homes by lake and hill and vale To stand upon a foreign market street There to be sold like kine? Mother snatched from babe,

Husband from wife, and father from his kin; So Africa was being bled to death To serve harem and man the toiling field.

Is't forgot, rare Muse,

Or still upon thy tablets?

How long syne is it that the iron rails Crept slowly, surely from Azania's sea To reach at long, long last the great Lake shore And pave the way for slavery's decease? The open sore of Africa was healed; and British men And women strained to make On wasted lands and blood-soaked soil Homes that would spread both weal and peace To all folk of good will.

Is't forgot?

Nay, Clio; still they toil.

Write thou their every action; Britain hath no need To hide her record in East Africa.

Life In Africa And Weird Sights To Be Subject Of Childers' Talk

More than 200 enlarged and mounted photographs of life in every part of Africa will be exhibited by James Saxon Childers in the Stockham Building at Birmingham-Southern College following his lecture Wednesday night on "What I Saw In Africa."

Illustrating his entire trip from New York to Capetown, then on a zig-zag course from Capetown to Cairo, from there to Gibraltar and back to New York, these pictures tell a graphic story of the tour. Childers sailed from the Empire City on Feb. 4, 1939, and returned five months later. The trip from New York to Capetown is the longest ocean voyage which can be made on any regular steamship line without touching land. The journey lasts 16 days.

Stopping on the Isle of St. Helena just off the African coast, Childers visited the home of Napoleon following his exile after Waterloo. On the coast of South Africa he studied conditions in the

large coastal cities, their industrial development and how they are governed. He also visited the famous Kimberley Diamond Mines, the largest source of these stones in the world.

After covering the region in and around the Union of South Africa, Childers crossed from Tanzania over to the Belgian Congo. Turning from the path of the average traveler here, he witnessed many sights of little known tribes and religious groups seldom seen by white men. From there he went to Lake Victoria and the headwaters of the Nile, sailing from the source of the river to Cairo.

From there he went to Fez, in Morocco, thus passing through the disputed territories of North Africa, Tunisia, Algeria, and other key places in the European struggle in North Africa. From Fez, he crossed to Gibraltar and sailed to New York.

During his lecture Wednesday night, he will take the audience on an imaginary trip over this same route, showing slides taken on the journey. His talk will feature the Africa of today, how its people live, whether in the large cities or in the forests of the Belgian Congo.

The author-journalist of the Birmingham-Southern College faculty is a graduate of old Central, now Phillips, High. He received his A. B. from Oberlin College in 1920. Appointed Rhodes scholar to Oxford University from the Alabama district, he studied in England until 1923, when he received his M. A. from Oxford. He has been professor of English on the Hilltop since 1925.

A wide background of travel and experience qualifies Childers to speak with an authoritative voice on his African tour. In 1918, he served as pilot in the Naval Air Force. Following his graduation from Oxford in 1923, he spent two years traveling on the continent of Europe, in North Africa, and in the Near East. On a world tour, he visited the Oriental lands, the South Seas, India, and the Arabian Peninsula. Recently he made an airplane trip over South America.

Among the books Childers has written are "Laurel and Straw," "Through Oriental Gates," "From Siam to Suez," "Sailing South American Skies," "The Uneducated Poets," "Prose Tales of Mother Goose," "Robert McAlpine," "Hilltop in the Rain," "The Bookshop Mystery," "God Save the Duke" and "In the Deep South."

He speaks Wednesday night at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of Birmingham-Southern College and the American Association of University Women. His lecture is the third in the current Town Hall Series, following those of Vincent Sheean and Alexander Wollcott. A few tickets for the lecture are left and may be purchased from Mrs. Frazier Banks.



# Death Of Great Basuto Ruler

## Great Gathering At Funeral Of Paramount Chief Griffith

*Basuto Ruler*

Early last Sunday listeners-in throughout South Africa were shocked to hear that Paramount Chief Nathaniel Griffith Lerotoholi, great-grandson of Moshoeshoe, passed away at daybreak in the Maseru Hospital. The news of his death spread like veld fire into the deepest mountain areas of Basutoland and aroused thousands of men who at once got ready to attend the funeral. The Chiefs of the nation drove in their motor cars to Maseru where the late chief was lying in state.

Chief Seiso, one of the late Paramount Chief's sons, on hearing the news of the death of his father by wireless in his mountain fastness at Mokhotlong made a journey that will never be forgotten in the annals of Basutoland. He made his trip on horseback, on foot, in motor cars and finally chartered an aeroplane at Maritzburg and flew to Maseru. His dramatic arrival on Monday when it was thought he was held up by snow created a great impression among the chiefs and people who had gathered at Maseru.

The funeral to which over 15,000 horsemen rode out of the hills took place on Wednesday at Matsieng, instead of at the royal burial ground on the heights of Thaba Bosigo, the shrine of the nation. This was done in accordance with the wish of the late Paramount chief. The great procession from Maseru to Matsieng was led by Chief Seiso and Chief Bereng and the funeral was attended by thousands of Basutos, all senior government officials in the territory led by the Resident Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Richards, including a great number of Europeans.

### Morena Griffith



THE LATE PARAMOUNT CHIEF GRIFFITH OF BASUTOLAND

## 'AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS,' SAYS SPEAKER

Miss E. M. Hopkins Decries Present Ills; Seeks to Arouse Race

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (Special) — Miss E. M. Hopkins, national organizer of the Ethiopian World

Federation, fired a torch blast at "those supinely enduring the malignant phobia of white superiority" Wednesday night when she was principal speaker at a special meeting of the local E. W. F. held at the Paseo Y. M. C. A.

Climaxing a program on which A. Franklin Clark, attorney, and Miss Elsie M. Mountain were speakers, Miss Hopkins recounted the many injustices Negroes throughout the world suffer and urged her hearers to cement their energies into one united effort to "establish for ourselves a homeland in our native home Africa." "We Negroes must realize the futility of hoping to eradicate the ideas of segregation, intimidation and exploitation from the white man's thinking," she said, "because it will be thousands of years before man is civilized enough to base his likes and judgment upon the person himself rather than the color of his skin."

### Ignore Negro Officers

Miss Hopkins called attention to the refusal of thousands of white privates to salute Negro officers during the last war the distortion of historical information taught Negro children in public schools, the economic weakness of the Negro race and other conditions working to handicap the Negro.

"The present war in Europe is an outgrowth of the white man's greediness and anxiousness to exploit our native land," she said. "Both sides are wrong, and neither has a right to occupy one square foot of Africa. If Negroes get into the war at all, they should demand that Africa be restored to Africans."

### Africa Wealthy

"Hitler, Chamberlain and other European leaders and people want Africa, and if Africa will help them when they already have wealth and a homeland, surely it would help us Negroes who are at the bottom of the economic ladder," she said.

Miss Mountain, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., reminded hearers that "We in the United States and those in Africa are suffering from the same ills." She pointed out the kinship between the status of Negroes in the United States and that of those in Ethiopia.

"We must be sincere in our efforts to aid such an organization as this," she said, "because when we help Negroes abroad we automatically help ourselves."

Attorney Clark urged that support be given the Ethiopian World Federation. R. L. Johnson, president of the local branch, was chairman of the meeting.

### Africans Show What They Can Do Under Proper Leadership

Johannesburg, South Africa—(C)—Criticism that the Basutos "do nothing for themselves" was refuted last week when in the presence of a large gathering from many parts of South Africa two buildings were dedicated at Wilberforce Institute. They were the Lydia Wright Normal Reception Hall, and the Community Health Clinic. It was through the efforts of Bishop Wright that the Health Clinic was erected, for he was the first Bishop in the history of Africa who had brought a trained nurse from America to take charge of the health of the African people.



# Yergan Tells How African Natives Starve While British Capitalist Grow Very Fat

Lincoln University Students Hear Noted American Tell of Misery Caused By So-Called Democracies

## "Pass" System and Poll Tax Terrible

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., Nov.—(ANP)—Dr. Max Yergan, eminent lecturer and widely traveled missionary observer, addressed an assembly of students, faculty members, and visitors in the chapel of Lincoln university Sunday afternoon on the condition of the Negroes in South Africa.

At present Dr. Yergan is chairman of the International Division of African Affairs and guest lecturer in Negro history at the City College of New York. For 17 years he headed the African branch of the Y. M. C. A. Only three weeks ago he returned from Europe, where he attended the council meetings of the International Congress of Industrial Relations.

At the congress he read a paper on the effects of government on standards of living, in which he found standards of living much higher in colonies where the subjects had a great amount of political power and voice in their government, such as Java, than in those where they had little or none, such as South Africa, East Africa, and West Africa.

After the adjournment of the congress, he conferred with British officials in London on the African colonial situation.

Dr. Yergan's lecture at Lincoln began with a statement that European domination of Africa was almost complete.

"Africa," he said, "is the victim of the imperialism of rapacious European nations. Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. This imperialism is a form of economic and political aggression in which powerful moneyed interests have been able to get control of the government and use it as a means to keep the colonists in complete subjection."

He brought out the fact that the African colonials worked for

In summing up the economic situation of South Africa, which is typical of most of the Dark Continent, he stated that the gold export was valued at \$300,000,000 annually. In the last 15 years working profits from the South African mines had increased 101 per cent, and dividends on shares of stock had increased 70 per cent. But in spite of these facts, and in spite of the resulting rise in prizes, the native mine-workers continued to work for from 21 to 31 cents a day and had received no voice in their government.

Dr. Yergan attributed this deplorable condition to the fact that the natives had no voice in their government.

"The Negroes of South Africa," he said, "are denied the political rights which are justly theirs. They cannot hold any public offices. The only share they have in their government is the right to vote for three white representatives to be sent to the English parliament. These representatives, like the rest of the Europeans in South Africa, belong to, or are in sympathy with, the rapacious colonial exploiters, and have not the interest of the workers at heart."

"Furthermore, the black worker is forbidden to organize. He cannot use the only commodity he possesses—his labor—to his own advantage. It is a criminal offense to attempt to organize labor. Any man who is caught organizing is put in prison."

In addition to these repugnant features of British opposition were mentioned the fact that workers cannot move freely from place to place without a pass, they pay a graduated poll tax of from \$5 to

\$12.50 per annum.

Commenting on the tax, Dr. Yergan said, "Every man must pay taxes from the time he is 18 years of age, instead of the age of 21 as in England. His taxes go to support schools and institutions from which he derives no benefit. Sixty-five million Negroes pay taxes to maintain colleges and universities for the 2,000,000 whites; they themselves cannot attend these schools."

Java was cited as contrasted to South Africa. Although it too is under European domination, conditions such as those found in the above colony do not obtain. The Javanese have succeeded in winning from their Dutch overlords greater political voice and economic control.

## African Loyalty

At the outbreak of the war a prominent white South African man who wields a great influence not only in the political but also in the industrial life of South Africa—stated it would be necessary for the Union to keep its defence force at home to guard against other things possible "Native rising." This was not the first time that such a ridiculous statement was made in respect of our relations with our European fellow citizens. During the last war similar remarks were made but the splendid behaviour of our people, who worked quietly on the farms, in the towns and in the mines, gave a lie to these mischievous statements. And when the call came that their services were needed in the sandy deserts of South-West Africa, in the malarial areas of East Africa and in the cold regions of France without a murmur and complaint they came forth in their thousands and proved that they, too, were ready and willing to lay down their lives for their King and country.

There can be no doubt that those who doubt the loyalty of our people and fear their rising do so because of the knowledge that where men are subjected to unfair treatment there is bound to be resentment and unrest. While the African people are resentful of the disabilities imposed upon them, they are nevertheless conscious of the fact that they and their

white fellow citizens are destined to live side by side in this country, and that it is, therefore, essential that there should be mutual understanding between them. Their claim for fairplay and justice and for the rights of citizenship does not in any way mean that they are disloyal and anti white. It means that their desire and aspirations that they should be regarded as an integral part of the national life of South Africa, and this is a claim with which no one man can quarrel.

It is gratifying, however, to note that in official circles the loyalty of our race is not questioned but praised. "South African Natives," declared the Minister of Native Affairs in his recent message, "have always shown themselves in times of trouble to be peaceable and law-abiding. I feel sure that I can rely upon them at the present juncture to show the same good sense and moderation which their reputation has led us to expect."

We have no doubt that the Minister will not at any time have an occasion to regret ever having expected our people to live to their reputation. Since the outbreak of war, messages expressing the traditional loyalty of our people to the crown and pledging support to His Majesty's Government in South Africa have been sent to the authorities. The African National Congress, the only political organization of Africans has, through its leaders pledged its support of the Government's war policy. All important chiefs in the Union and the Protectorates have assured the authorities of their unwavering loyalty to the British Crown.

There can be no doubt that these assurances will be kept and that, as in the last war, our people will readily come forward when called upon to help in the defence of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They are well aware of the issues involved in this war; they know that the triumph of Nazism will mean their enslavement and exploitation for the benefit of those who wield the sceptre of power. They cherish the ideals of freedom and justice which underly British and French rule.



## Distinguished U. S. A. Scholar Is On Short Visit To Nigeria

Lagos is the host of two distinguished guests in the persons of Professor Ira de Augustine Reid and Mrs Reid, of Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. Mr Reid is Professor of Sociology, at Atlanta University, Georgia, and he has distinguished himself in the study of labour problems and other Sociological phases in so far as the Aframerican is concerned in American life.

Professor Reid was born on July 2, 1897, at Clifton Forge, Virginia, the son of Mr D. Augustine and Willie Robertha Reid.

He was educated at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, from 1914-21, and in the year 1921, he graduated with the A.B. degree, climaxing the same in 1925, by winning the A.M. degree at the University of Pittsburgh.

On October 15, 1925, he was married to Miss Gladys Scott.

Between 1919-20, he was Student Instructor in Public Speaking at Morehouse.

From 1921-22, he directed the High School branch of Texas College, Tyler, Texas.

From 1922-24, he acted in the capacity of Teacher at the Douglas High School, Huntington, Virginia.

In 1924, he was awarded a Fellowship of the National Urban League, New York, to pursue Graduate studies in Sociology at the University of Pittsburgh.

After earning his A.M. degree, he was appointed Industrial Secretary of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York.

Professor Reid is the author of

"A Study of 200 Negro Prisoners in Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania" a scientific brochure, and he is a regular contributor to the columns of "Opportunity—Journal of Negro Life," on labour problems pertaining to the American Negro.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is a Fellow of the American Association of Social Workers.

Professor Reid is also an ex-soldier, belonging to the American Legion, and he is at present a Commander of Company "C," in the 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard.

According to a publication, Mr Reid's appointment as Industrial Secretary of the Urban League enabled him "to improve the economical and industrial conditions of the Negro race (in America) by increasing the number of business places employing Negroes and advancing the quality of service they rendered."

He and his wife are on a visit to this country, during the summer vacation of Atlanta University, and it is hoped that some organisations of this community would try to prevail upon him to deliver a public lecture, which should be very stimulating in the relations of Africans and Aframericans.

The Professor should be reached by communication in care of the American Consulate, Broad Street, Lagos.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are certain that Professor and Mrs Reid would be surprised at the inroad we have made into their biographies, without consulting them!

Our facts, however, were obtained

from an authoritative source and, if we had transgressed, we hope that Mr and Mrs Reid would not take us to task.

Although we have as yet to meet them face to face, outside of the news, to the effect that, they are now in town, yet we are glad to welcome them to Nigeria and trust that their stay here among us would be pleasant.

### NATIVES OBJECT TO ITALIAN CONTRACTS

ACCRA (By Air Mail).—

The appointment of Italian building contractors to take up the contract for the building of 1,000 houses to accommodate homeless residents in Accra has raised a storm of protest in the Gold Coast Press and resulted in Government making a statement, part of which we quote:

"Tenders were invited in the usual manner, and no less than 25 were received, 12 of these being submitted by Africans.

"After giving all tenders, and in particular those from Africans, the most careful consideration, Government decided to award the contract to two individuals each of whose tenders for 500 houses was £8 000 less than that submitted by the most suitable African and £5,000 less than the lowest African tender.

"Moreover the time within which each of the successful contractors bound himself to

finish the erection of 500 houses was eight months shorter than that which the most suitable African would have required for the same purpose.

"In awarding any public contract Government must be influenced, not solely by its natural desire to give African contractors as much encouragement as possible but also by the knowledge that its duty is to ensure that the people's money shall be spent to the best advantage.

"In the present instance, moreover, the time factor is of enormous importance, and Government could not conscientiously have entered into an agreement which would have delayed by eight months the completion of the first part of the scheme for providing adequate shelter for the victims of the earthquake."



# Our Literary Alcove

## PUSHKIN'S WIFE

Another novel with real characters is 'She Married Pushkin' (Constable, 8s. 6d.) by Miss E. M. Almedingen. The poet she draws as a highly romantic figure, Byronic and tremendously imposing.

Here again is a novel which starts with a clear bias.

By many Pushkin's wife has been held responsible for Pushkin's death.

The story of the beautiful Nathalie Honcharoff, who married Russia's most famous poet, has been mainly told by the poet's friends and partisans.

By them she has been held to be frivolous and of doubtful morals, the mistress of the Tsar and not improbably of the poet's brother-in-law with whom the fatal duel was fought.

Miss Almedingen takes up the cudgels on the side of the wife.

She paints her as beautiful and brilliant, the victim of an over-jealous husband.

The note generally is hyperfervid and quite clearly the author has set herself out to write a good story as well as to justify one whom she regards as a heroine.

The fashion which is growing of digging out actual biography and turning them into pseudo fiction presents a puzzle to the average reader.

One cannot trust to the novel alone.

It seems advisable to go to a reference library and refer to one or two reliable and sober biographies in order to verify the facts.

But it may satisfy many to accept the novel at its own value as an entertainment.

## TRUST THE AFRICAN

COLONIAL legislations, especially in matters affecting the peoples of West Africa, have been conducted in a manner which reveals that the administrators entrusted with the destiny of the people are in perpetual fear of the African and are therefore reluctant to take him into confidence.

We only hope that these administrators will realise the psychological reaction. When they do, it will be imperative for them, for the consolidation of the Empire, to drill their better judgment to appreciate the axiomatic realism that confidence breeds confidence.

There is no other method of approaching a subject people, like the people of West Africa who are fast advancing, intellectually speaking, than a method which will work up their relation with the Crown into one homogeneous en-

tity. In other words, a Colonial policy must be evolved which will be capable, in its interpretations, to create a relation as one between friends that must take each other in confidence.

It is the total absence of this element of mutual trust that tends to destroy the essentials entailed in the principles of the much talked of trusteeship.

In the eyes of the Administrative Cadet, Africa and the African Natives are zoological curios, a means to an end, to be studied as the trainer studies his zoo specimen. To the Cadet, the educated African is a being to be suspected, therefore there is no extension of the hand of fellowship, no friendship, no confidence.

This is why it will be difficult for the British administrator to fulfil the promises held out to the Africans, in the trusteeship policy.

## OUR LABOUR PROBLEMS

DURING the March sitting of the Legislative Council His Excellency made an announcement that the Nigerian Government had selected two officers for training in England so that when they came out, they could devote their attention to the question of labour problems in this Colony and Protectorate. The recent issue of the recommendations of the Kelly Cocoa Committee has re-emphasised the importance of this move. We therefore take this opportunity to re-iterate our views on the matter.

Of the more pressing labour problems in this country, those affecting pay, hours of work, provisions in case of accidents, death, unlawful dismissal, or retirement and general treatment call for immediate enquiry. Especially urgent are they, if only to stem the tide of the rising labour discontent. At the present moment, we fully remember the events in Jamaica, Trinidad and other parts of the West Indies where these labour questions have assumed major proportions and have had far-reaching consequences.

It would not be right to think that the Nigerians take the present conditions as being all right. We know that there is an under-current of discontent, and it is gathering strength day by day. True, the immediate questions here would not be of the same magnitude as those of the West Indies, but if these discontents are allowed to fester the results may be astounding.

Since we have a new Governor coming direct from the Colonial Office, where he must have been in close touch with the Labour Movement's efforts on the question of labour in the Colonial Empire, let us hope that a new day will dawn in Nigeria for the working people.



## African Self-Government What Can Be Learnt From Liberia

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—Mr. J. H. Driberg seems to have missed the point of my letter. He will have it that Hayti and Liberia are not typical or relevant examples of what the African can do in the way of self-government because the Negroes who administer them had long previous contact with Europeans. He instances, in preference, certain ancient "indigenous" African States, though even there he has to confess that two, at least, came under Muhammadan influence. I did not use the term "indigenous," but "independent," an entirely different thing. 4-6-39

British trusteeship for the African has for its ultimate object the educating and raising of the African until he can stand by himself in the modern world; he cannot now escape the impact of the European, and it was just because Hayti and Liberia were examples of African States administered by Negroes who had had European contacts that I quoted them. London England

If I had wished to instance "indigenous" African States I should have mentioned Ashanti, Dahomey and Buganda, where purely African culture assumed a blood-thirsty form repugnant to all our conceptions of humanity and civilisation—though the rulers of Buganda, I conceive, were Hamitic rather than Bantu or Negro. Vol. 15, No. 759

The problem I had in mind was: What behaviour may we expect from self-governing African States when we relinquish our trusteeship over the African? Surely Hayti and Liberia are pointers to the direction it would take; and I still fail to understand why Lord Hailey and his erudite staff failed to refer in any way to these pertinent historical examples.

Yours faithfully,

"REGULAR READER"

London, W.I.

### MASS TRIAL OF NATIVE WOMEN.

*African Traveler*  
458 Guilty of Murder.

4-8-39 CAPETOWN, April 4.  
Four hundred and fifty-eight native women were found guilty of murder to-day at the end of South Africa's biggest mass trial, held on a disused tennis court in the village of Verulam, near Durban.

They had been accused of stoning to death a man named Samson Nkbinde, who had had a dispute over money with their tribal chieftain, Chief Shembe.

Eleven of the women, who were found in possession of weapons after the stoning, were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The others were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but they will not have to serve the sentence if they are of good behaviour during the next three years. Forty-two women were acquitted and discharged.—B.U.P.

### SOUTH AFRICA AND EUROPE.

#### Mr. Chamberlain's "Momentous Statement."

JOHANNESBURG, April 1.

The "Rand Daily Mail" says while it is impossible to forecast future events with any degree of certainty, it may be that Mr. Chamberlain's speech has called a halt to aggression.

The "Cape Times" considers that Britain, having now put herself in an impregnable position, has stated the unanswerable fact that there are no questions which ought not to be solved by peaceful means. But that if they are to be settled by war Britain and France will face aggressors with moral, and, in all probability, material forces.

The "Cape Argus" writes: "Mr. Chamberlain's momentous statement has struck new hope into a world which has seen naked force triumph too long over the liberties of small European peoples."

The "Johannesburg Star" declares: "Mr. Chamberlain's statement was necessary. It may have the effect of inducing the various States of Eastern Europe to consider much closer defensive agreements than those now existing."—Reuter.

#### Herr Hitler's Speech.

JOHANNESBURG, April 3.

The South African Press is divided in its interpretation of Herr Hitler's Wilhelmshaven speech.

The English language newspapers are generally agreed that it does not indicate a more reasonable frame of mind.

"Die Burger," however, the principal organ of the Nationalist Opposition Party, considers that the speech was extremely moderate and lessened world tension.

Comments are:—

The "Cape Times": "All that can be said is that Hitler's words do not indicate any intention of violent action in the immediate future."

"Rand Daily Mail": "One definite point emerging from the speech is that Hitler intends to use the threat of denunciation of the Anglo-German naval treaty to deter Britain from implementing fully the new policy."

Mr. Chamberlain's statement about Poland has done a great deal of good. If Britain stands firm, we think war will become rather more than less remote."

"Die Burger": "Hitler did not mention Poland. He only warned nations who were playing off the great Powers against Germany. His whole address was otherwise extremely moderate."—Reuter.

TOO LITTLE PUBLICITY has been given to the remarkable success of the Native agricultural demonstrators who, under the auspices of the Southern Rhodesian Government, are engaged in teaching the local Natives how to improve the yield of their crops—a task which any agriculturist of experience will recognise as being full of pitfalls and as demanding tact and confidence in their training. With commendable courage these African demonstrators take over a plot of ground among Native cultivations, of no better quality than the rest, often a plot which under Native cultivation has proved itself unable to produce a decent crop, and, by applying the teaching which they have had from the Agricultural Department, demonstrate by actual results that the land is not to blame, but that the faults have been the ignorance, carelessness or indolence of the Native plot-holder himself.

The results achieved, not in isolated cases, but with convincing consistency, have their lessons for Europeans as well as African, for East Africans no less than Rhodesians. Whereas the ordinary yield on

Native plots in the Colony is less than two bags of maize to the acre, the demonstrators often double that output in the first year, redouble it in the second year,

and sometimes have the pleasure of reaching well into double figures in time; there have been cases in which the yield has risen to twenty bags per acre as the result of proper methods of preparing the ground, the sowing of better seed, and intelligent cultivation. These achievements are, of course, in

amazing contrast to the normal Bantu results and methods, which, as elsewhere in East and Central

Africa, consist in cutting down and burning all the timber, merely scratching the soil, growing repeated crops on the same field until the land is exhausted and allowing erosion to proceed unchecked. It has

been truly said, and not unkindly, that the uninstructed Native is a parasite on the land. The

duty of the instructors is to make them useful agriculturists, and that of the "community demon-

strators" to teach their fellows how to lay out better villages, build better houses of brick, make roads,

organise sanitation and construct weevil-proof grain-bins. Much more is being done than is generally

realised, and there is now proof enough that the African, if properly taught and encouraged, can and

will help both himself and his compatriots to better conditions of life and greater success in the art of living.

#### Natives Appeal to U.S.A.

A number of African Native Associations fearing Nazi rule, are reported to have appealed not only to London but to have attempted to invoke the protection of the United States, quoting American interest in Liberia and pleading to be saved from the Nuremberg Laws.



# RANDOM JOTTINGS.

BY MARILLIA VAN  
NEGRO SEMI-APE.

"From time to time it is brought to notice that a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the like. This is a sin against all reason: it is criminal madness to train a born Semi-Ape to become a lawyer. It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions."—Herr Hitler.

The above quotation is from the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Colonial League, published in last week's issue of this Journal. It is an unveiling by Herr Hitler himself of his idea of the Negro Race. Seeing that such idea is of so profoundly low a standard, would it not be relevant to ask—whether a transfer of the once German Colonies to Germany will be to the welfare of the inhabitants of the territories concerned? It certainly will not be to their welfare since they are Negroes, and inasmuch as Herr Hitler, the present head of the German nation, has unequivocally declared that Negroes are "born semi-apes." By no means can apes be treated by man as human beings. This scathing pronouncement made of Negroes by Herr Hitler should stimulate every Negro who loves his race and who is proud to be a Negro to try to do all that lies in his power to encourage and support the "Africa Defence Federation" in their determined efforts to see that not one of the Mandated Territories be handed over to Germany nor that a foot of land in Africa be given to her in the eventuality of a Colonial Redistribution.

Herr Hitler says that it is a sin against reason for a Negro to become a lawyer, teacher, tenor or the like. Such an expression calls for no surprise. It is an expression harmonising with the disposition and attitude of his people towards Africans when Germany was a Colonising Power. Here and there in French and British West Africa, subject peoples rise to position of eminence, either as doctors, lawyers, educationists, surveyors, etc., because of the privilege they have under French and British domination, respectively, to pursue higher education, thereby enabling them to develop their latent faculties. Even in Portuguese West Africa there was once in one of the principal Colonies of Portugal, a Principal Medical Officer who was an Angolense. Who has ever heard or read of a German subject being in any position of professional standing, or in any position of eminence whatsoever? Herr Hitler is thus in consonance with the attitude of his nation, as colonisers. "It is criminal madness to train a born semi-ape to become a lawyer," says the blatant Hitler.

Further on, he says—"It is a sin against the Eternal Creator to train Hottentots and

Kaffirs to intellectual professions." What an ignorant and pusillanimous vapouring made in the gleaming light which the Twentieth Century is reflecting? Why should not Hottentots and Kaffirs be so trained? Because they are Negroes, and Negroes are "born semi-apes." May God protect the world from Hitler's Anthropology! To train Hottentots and Kaffirs to intellectual professions, and to massacre Jews then confiscate their properties which is more of a sin against the Eternal Creator? To train a Negro to become teachers, tenor or lawyer, and to willfully disregard sacred pledge, as Herr Hitler has done in connection with the Munich Conference, which is more of a sin against all reason? Is it more of criminal madness to develop the latent faculties of Negroes than how it is so in the perpetration of acts that are grievous manacles to international peace and goodwill? The Negro may be a "born semi-ape." In spite of this, however, he would not deign to come down so low as to flagrantly dishonour a pledge which he pledged himself to observe for the promotion of peace among all nations. It is to be hoped that Germany will be kept away from Africa for many more years to come.

Gas Masks on Sale.—It has been observed that gas masks are on sale by Messrs. J. E. Morris, Ltd., now operating in the Business House of the late C.W.S. Ltd., Oxford Street. If I mistake not, this is the Firm that is first to import gas masks. This being so, congratulations are due to its local representative on his enterprising genius. It would seem that the masks are in three grades of quality, as 12/-, £3, and £4, respectively are stated to be the prices. Our pockets are much too shallow to meet up these charges even if it becomes momentous to make use of these protections.

For about a fortnight now, a war-cloud of dense darkness, has been hanging over Europe. Whether it will burst, or whether it will disperse, is yet to be seen. If there is an outburst of that cloud and Great Britain is involved, the whole of the British Empire will be in danger, and particularly so, British West Africa, when the fact is taken into consideration that Germany is just now wholly obsessed by the desire to get Colonial Territories.

In the Great Spanish Revolution, General Franco has got the victory. From all that can be gathered there is a link between the Franco Party and Nazism. Tenerife and Las Palmas are Spanish Possessions, and no doubt, they are now automatically in the hands of the Franco Government. If war were to break out between Germany and England, what is there to preclude the possibility of Germany making use of Las Palmas or Tenerife as an aviation base from which she can fly ad lib to British and French West Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons? In view of

such an eventuality our Government should provide gas masks, and not leave it to firms to import for, and sell them at prohibitive prices.

Saturday, May 13, 1939.

## Scandalous Situation.

*Langza Lane Natal*  
*(The Natal News)*

The recent incident at the Um-lazi Location loudly calls for some serious effort to bring about a better state of affairs where occurrences like these will be fewer and farther between. The country had only just begun to forget the burnings and killings of about two years ago. Surely there must be some one who is blundering. That matter of the leopard skin would seem to have been settled in the orthodox manner and in the way such disputes were formerly and even at present, settled in Zululand. Then what can be the reason for the resurgence of this dispute? It must be that the squabbles of these communities are due to a lack of adequate surveillance to insure that there be lasting peace in that quarrelsome community.

Now it seems to a casual observer that more responsibility be given and expected of those of our people who have been given or allowed the dignity of chieftainship. This should not be a position that solely rests upon the mere accident of birth. One should at least be "examined" or required to show competence for governing his people. The times of mental imbeciles is long past. The Chieftainship should be a position of trust and enjoins responsibility for the peace as well as well-being of the people of his ward. The governance of a tribe should be so arranged and ordered that any suspicion of a disturbance of the peace of the tribe should be quickly reported to the Chief and he to take immediate

steps to stop or stifle it and in case of failure to report to the Native Commissioner.

We have all along understood the Chiefs to be included in the administrative machine and that they have their part to play as well as the police and the Native Commissioners. If that is not the case the time is due and the situation calls for something to be done to save the Africans from themselves rather than tolerate a state of affairs where these spasmodic flarings of their ruinous ire periodically plunges them in squabbles which deplete their number of stock and consume their earnings lawyers' fees and court fines.

We are also suspicious that their "braves" rush to arms as the result of the unbridled drink of the concoctions made of sugar which tend to "kill-them quick". These drinks are ready to drink in a little time whereas the old tshwala was not ready in less than three days after the first grinding of the "izi-bozi" or mealies. We realize the difficulty of controlling purchases of sugar for some of these poor people, as this is legally obtainable from all stores. The law can only take action after the sugar has been concocted into these vile drinks.

We lastly suspect another enemy to peace, and that is ignorance. Our people are in a great need of schools and instruction should be regularly given to them on the baneful effect of the ingredients used in the making of these quick preparations to produce immediate inebriety. We are sure this enemy of ignorance has killed more of our people than is generally conceded.



SO WHAT? . . . . .

By Jay Jackson

# Teachers' Lack Of Interest in Their Pupils Criticised.

SUGGESTIONS BY ONE WHO WAS ONE OF THEM

*Deputy Editor  
The Natal Sun*  
Sir, 6-10-39

I wish to say a few things about our schools, our teachers and our children. Although I have only been in Durban for a short time I think I am entitled to say that as at any other place else our teachers here cannot claim to have the interest of their scholars at heart.

Not only here in Durban but almost everywhere one will often find teachers carrying tennis racquets etc., for the purpose of amusing themselves. They forget to remember that before they may amuse themselves they ought to think whether there is any amusement for their pupils.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORT.

When I was in Maritzburg two or three years ago I learnt that sport was a very important asset in the character building of our children. I discovered that sport exercises all the faculties in a child. If you read "Manual of Moral Instruction" you will find that the requirements therein can be taught through sport without resorting to much talk and explanation. The thing simply automatically becomes a habit on its own. Why should not our teachers therefore start Inter Schools' Sports straight away? This saves the children from wandering about aimlessly in the afternoons and on Saturdays.

It keeps them away from coming in contact with bad company. Just one example: While we were conducting some matches in Maritzburg one Saturday afternoon, an old European lady peeped into the gate and remarked to a younger lady and said: "Oh look this is where they keep these young scoundrels who have been a pest to us in the afternoons and on Saturdays. There, look there is that big bully one of them all."

I am firm a believer that teachers would do their communities a world of good by organising these sports for the children, more especially in Urban Areas. Although I am no longer a teacher I am still fully prepared to interest myself in this connection. To me these children are everything. I think they keep them thus occupied at Maritzburg and Dundee.

"THINKING FOOL."



"That's not the way to spell 'Ignorant Savages'"



# Bantu Health.

## Some Questions for Teachers.

### IMPORTANT!

The health of the Bantu is going down hill. This is a serious matter for the whole race, not only in the future, but in the immediate present. 6-10-39

The position needs clear thinking and strong action. The largest group of Zulus who can best think about it are teachers. One of the quickest and best ways of doing something about it is dealing with the school-children. A great deal is already being done along these lines, but there is urgent need for more.

Dr. L. E. Hertslet has been asked to address the Annual Conference of the Natal Bantu Teachers' Union on this question. The title of his lecture is "What teachers can do to help Bantu health?"

In this connection a series of questions have been prepared for the consideration of all teachers, whether attending the conference or not. It is suggested that delegates will follow the lecture more easily, and benefit from it more definitely, and be able to contribute more constructive ideas, if they have taken the trouble to answer these questions honestly before hand.

To help clearness of thought, leading to vigour of action, teachers are asked to write down their answers briefly.

Those who cannot attend the conference should also read the questions carefully and take the trouble to answer them.

Though the questions are very personal and pointed teachers will understand that this is necessary in

dealing with such a personal matter as health, and will doubtless answer them in the same friendly spirit in which they are put.

There will probably be three classes of people who read these questions. Those who say, "We know about these things, but have no time to do anything"

Others who say "We never thought much about this before, but now we see we can do something in the matter."

And a third group who say "We have been doing something, but see that it is not enough, and plan to do more." Here are the questions.

### TWENTY QUESTIONS.

1. Do you remember some? much? any? all? of what you learned at school and college about health?
2. Are you learning anything now about it? From the papers? from Health Readers? Other sources?
3. Do you make notes of what you learn? Do you remember it? Do you act on it? Do you help other people to act on it?
4. Are you learning anything useful by experience on these lines?
5. What about your personal health habits? Are they right? Are your clothes healthy? Clean? right? Do you work in your garden? Is your house? school? room? properly ventilated? What about smoking? liquor? Sex? Is your diet right? Do you

take enough exercise and rest? Are your home? your body? your clothes? your life? really clean?

6. Are your examples and influence in the direction of better health for your children? your colleagues? your relatives? your community?
7. Do you ever visit your children that are sick?
8. Do you discuss the health of your children with their parents? Could you not do this, say on Sundays?
9. Do you co-operate with other teachers about this business of health? with the local minister or evangelist? with the agricultural officials? with the doctor & nurse? Is this not possible? desirable? necessary?
10. Are you really teaching your children the Way of health? efficiently? practically? attractively?
11. Is the health lesson the most popular of the week to you and to your class? Or is it dull, dreary, and dry? Need it be like this?
12. Is your inspection of heads? hands? clothes? feet? etc nicely done? Or do you forget? or do it in slipshod fashion?
13. Are you finding "UMENDO" of help in this direction? Are you using the drawings? on the board? on slates? on paper?
14. Are you using the other suggestions for practical work at the end of the book?
15. Have you made any "health songs" yet? Have you sent them in? If not, why not? Wouldn't you like to try?
16. Have you any health pictures on your walls? Would you like to have some? Have you asked your grantee for any?
17. Have you a First-Aid box in your school? do you know

how to use it properly? Do you use it? Do you keep it clean? full? ready for inspection? If you have not got one will you ask for it to be supplied?

18. Are you helping your own people to keep fit and well?
19. Wouldn't you like to have a hand in this useful and delightful work?
20. Will you write out your answers, briefly, to these questions and see how you stand in the matter and make up your mind what you are going to do about it?



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
AFRICA

# African Woman Doctor Accuses Professor

## Pointed Out As Attacker

### Famous African Woman Says Man Stabbed Her

LAGOS, Nigeria, W. Africa—(ANP)—Declaring pointedly that Dr. Johann Durodola Kole, well known professor of psychology here, was the man who had stabbed her last October at the Children's Playing Ground, Race Course, Dr. (Miss) Abimbola Akerele, famed woman physician, resumed her testimony Wednesday in the Kole-Akerele mystery case. Dr. Akerele is in charge of the Massey Maternity hospital here.

Dr. Akerele was represented by her brother, Ekundayo Alaba Akerele, barrister and solicitor of the supreme court of Nigeria, and he introduced several witnesses who corroborated her testimony concerning events the night of the crime.

Dr. Akerele recounted the mad infatuation of the professor, how

he had pressed his unwanted attentions upon her, insisted on her joining his Psychology class and written her several letters protesting his love. She told how she had discouraged his attentions, explaining she had no time for love affairs because she had more interest in her work.

The night of the stabbing attack, she said, she had entered the Children's Playing Ground, intending to come out at the Catholic Mission Street and enter the church for Mass. Suddenly, she said, she was stabbed in the back, and when she turned in an effort to hold the dagger she was badly lacerated on both hands.

She testified, "I noticed a man of Kole's build, with black trousers, but I am not very sure of the color of the coat, and wearing a black hat over his face. Subsequently, the figure gave me a blow on the neck and I fell, at which time he dealt me several other stabs on the chest and spoke to me declaring that if I said anything he would shoot me with his revolver.... The voice was of Dr. Kole, because I am quite familiar with his voice."

At conclusion of the day's hearing the Magistrate told counsel for defense that he still not prepared to allow the accused bail unless agreed to by the prosecution. In reply, counsel for the young woman physician, Barrister Akerele told his Worship that he opposed bail with substantial reasons. As a result the case was remanded and Dr. Johann D. Kole was kept in custody.

### Implication Of Segregation

The recent decision by the Dutch Reformed Church Synod

not to attend the World Sunday School Conference to be held in Durban in 1940, has cast a shadow on many minds and sets many to wonder what the implication of the decision is. This body is that of a section of the ruling race over millions of disfranchised citizens of this country whose hopes are centered on the privileged sections for their future. It is true they had no civilization of their own when the Voortrekkers and the British immigrated into this land and conquered it. But that conquest was not a licence to rule these millions in a selfish manner. The authority granted by Her Majesty's Government was for the fair governance of the country and not to be wholly aimed at favouring merely the European races who were to live here.

Certain responsibilities were assumed that the Africans would be ruled as human beings so that education, justice and economic competence would be open to them as is the case for the other inhabitants of the country. But when it was found that numbers of the aborigines were shedding the old customs and habits of their forebears, a bar of segregation was raised that there should be no social equality as between black and white and this principle was conceded to on both sides of the colour line.

Segregation does not keep off an African servant from sitting next to his master in his private vehicle

although this may not be carried they will be engaged in the world on in a public conveyance of God. This attitude of a Christian Now in the case referred to people, determined to depress and the Convention will be composed of members of all races including those identified with Christianity.

Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Africans. All of these will be educated members of their various races who cannot be disqualified from sitting in the same hall with those of the ruling races of the world, on the score of uncleanness and ignorance.

We ask, what then is the implication of segregation? Is it the object of its votaries that they will move heaven and earth to keep the darker races under their foot for all time? Does it connote that even Christianity cannot influence them to admit that darker races also are human beings and may acquire the graces of religion in the same degree as the European races? This was removed from St. Peter's mind by a vision and he welcomed gentiles to the Church of Christ as he did Jews.

The majority of white citizens seem to lose sight of the facts we find in history, that Africans have made their mark in the affairs of the world and that most European races which are now on top were erstwhile under others, mightier than they. The wheel of fortune has raised them up, and is it fair to assume such an attitude as to deny all fair and legitimate rights to those at the time in their power? If there is anything which is crying need in this country it is liberalism, and a live one. There is a call for men with noble minds who will lay aside the self but work faithfully for the less privileged inhabitants of this country and their names will never die because

NEW YORK N Y TIMES

## Funds Are Sought For African School

### Founder and Principal Tells of Work Being Done in Uganda

Planning to return this Summer to the Aggrey Memorial School in Uganda, East Africa, Ernest B. Kalibala, the founder and principal, outlined yesterday some of the problems and aims of that institution, which was begun in 1934. Mr. Kalibala has been working in the interest of a fund for erection of a permanent building and the cultivation of a farm in connection with the school. He was educated in the missionary schools of Uganda, and at Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln Academy, N. C., New York University and Teachers College, Columbia.

"The primary purpose of Aggrey Memorial School is to translate the principles of Tuskegee for East Africa," said Mr. Kalibala. "The school is a co-educational, non-sectarian institution. It has no competitive attitude toward the present educational system. Its essential aim is to fill the gap between the religious education of the missionaries on the one hand, and the government civil service training institutions on the other and to introduce a vocational education calculated to meet the needs of the people."

The school, said Mr. Kalibala, exists in a country of 12,000,000 black people, 99 per cent of whom are illiterate. It has an average attendance of 150 children a year, and school fees which include tuition, board and laundry are \$30 a year, the principal said. Goods are often accepted instead of cash. "The principle of the school is to endeavor to raise the standards of living and social relationship among the several clans and tribes," said Mr. Kalibala. "The school aims at developing independent and economic farms whereby the youth of the country will be trained in the dignity of labor."

In America a committee has been organized whereby the method of 'adopt a child for one year' has been instrumental in giving our American friends direct contact with the Aggrey Memorial School."



# Education Amongst Bantu.

[Continued from last issue.]

Such ideas have passed through the mind of a man who has scrutinised the slow progress of the African Bantu; but as one who has for sometime been haunted by such and many other thoughts, I have at last been able to obtain one or two principal facts which slacken or hinder the progress

## WHAT HINDERS PROGRESS.

The fact that a large proportion of the Bantu have not seen the advantages of Education cannot be denied. But on closer observation that does not give out the "solution to the puzzle."

It is always possible that in Bantu Primary Schools one may find a very large number of children enrolled, but when it comes to High Schools or Colleges about one eighth of those may be "lucky" enough to be able to pull through. I call it "lucky" just because it is not so easy as it seems for an Umuntu child to go very high in Education.

## CAUSES:

Let me take one or two outstanding obstacles.

(a) The Bantu Chiefs and Indunas in most cases are not educated. Sometimes out of a hundred chiefs one would only find about ten educated.

The reason why ninety others are not educated is still a mystery to me. It is unfortunate to have leaders or such prominent people so backward in Education. Some of them have not seen the inside of

a school building.

In such cases then it would be of no use to trust that such people would make appreciable steps toward improving the poor Bantu. This makes them a brake to the race's progress.

[b] Bantu are financially poor! It touches one's heart to say that: Owing to lack of funds most promising young Bantu true leaders of the nation, people who would lead the world out of the chaos into which racial prejudice, selfishness, false ambition, jealousy have cast it—have been so hindered. Says the poet of these men:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air".

## Struggling For Education.

Imagine a boy leaving school after passing his standard six examination and going to work for a year or two to get sufficient money to proceed to standard seven. It takes him a year to complete the standard. When he finishes he wishes to further his education by going to a Training College for a teacher's certificate, but money has gone short in his pocket. He has nobody to support him. His parents are very poor, and so the next thing that follows is that the boy must either do away with education or go out to work so as to equip himself financially for a Training College course. The Boarding fees and all in a College amount

up to fifteen or more pounds per annum, therefore he is now compelled to work for three or four years to get enough money to support him for two years in College for it is almost impossible for an Umuntu boy whose parents are poor to collect thirty pounds in less than three years.

## Lost Information.

When he comes back to school, he finds that many valuable things he was taught three or four years ago have vanished out of his mind, and unquestionably at the end of the year he is classed as "failed". What a short word he gets! But what a long meaning it has to him!

There are a hundred-and-one other difficulties, but the two stated are sufficient proof that it is not easy for the Bantu to be educated sufficiently. In the long run we find that Bantu are slow in coming up, but remarkable progress is noticeable, and one may say with confidence that in the near future they may improve up to such an extent as was never heard of or seen before.

LEO. P. M. KHESWA.

Emakhabeleni School,  
P. O. Emakhabeleni,  
Kranskop.



# African Security Pledged By Daladier

TUNIS, Tunisia—(SNS)—France's premier Daladier told Tunisian and French officials Tuesday night that his country "has the force to assure your security."

Daladier spoke at a banquet in honor of his visit to this north African protectorate of the French government as local Italian Fascist leaders circulated demands for equal rights for Italian nationals in Tunisia.

As the premier spoke, he hammered away points on the table: "France will never permit your efforts to be lured from the goal which is to create here an African soil a human community comparable to the French."

"France has the force to assure your security. . . her power is invincible."

"The day has come to seal the union of France and her empire in an indestructible manner."

"It is to this great end that France wishes to work with all her efforts. She brings you order and discipline which are the most efficacious protection against brutal force and tyranny."

"This pacific and tranquil country, because it is sure of its force, is able to face all attacks and all perils."

"Daladier's banquet speech concluded a day of show-off of France's powerful war machine in Tunisia. The Bey of Tunis was called on and assured that "All France is ready to contribute to the development of Tunisia's riches and to give her protection which she may need."

## Separate Trade Unions Sought By S. African Whites

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa. —(ANP)—It was reliably reported this week that efforts are being made to establish separate trade unions for colored artisans, discussing the situation.

I gathered from the preliminary discussion that the meetings were to be held in secret. Reason for the proposal is that the European (white) members of certain unions have stated that they do not care to mix with the colored members at meetings though they do not mind having colored workers in the same trade, as there were not enough white workers in the country. They declared it better to hire native workmen rather than having aliens coming here and taking work away from Africans. "How the scheme will work, I do not know but on the face of it, it is impractical. On one hand the colored worker is not wanted in the same meetings with the European, but if the officials are European, the colored workers must attend meetings of the colored section, where both races must mix. The artisan said a few workers had declared in favor of the proposal in condition they would be assured equal opportunities, both as to journeymen and apprentices."

## African Farmers Break Down Big Cocoa Monopoly

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. Africa.—(ANP)—A recent statement issued in London by the English and Scottish Joint Cooperative Society explains the important part played by the Cooperative Movement in preventing operation of a cocoa monopoly in the West African Colonies.

The statement called attention to the blow given British trade—especially to Lancashire exports—when a right boycott of European goods by native cocoa farmers compelled a withdrawal of the First Pool Buying Agreement. Cotton goods were reported as falling during the first six months of 1938—from 19 million square yards to three million.

## AFRICANS, EUROPEANS MINGLE FREELY AT INTERRACIAL DANCE

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa, Jan. 12.—(ANP) — A highlight of the present social season here was Saturday's exclusive dance which took place at Adabraka hotel (under European management) with W. J. Mouill, vice-chairman West African Sports Syndicate, acting as master of ceremonies.

A feature of the dance, which won admiration of all present, was the complete freedom with which both Europeans and Africans mixed together, chatted heartily and danced together throughout the function. Mr. Ricci, European manager of the Adabraka was warmly congratulated for promoting the dance which will be a regular week-end affair in future for the benefit of his many European and African patrons.

## S. African Whites Seek Race Unions

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## SIERRA LEONE ELECTS '1ST' WOMAN COUNCILLOR IN BRITISH W. AFRICA'

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa, Jan. 12.—(ANP)

—A feature of the recent Municipal elections held here was the success of the polls of Mrs. Constance Cummings-John, brilliant candidate of the Youth League, who representing the Central Ward of the Town Council thus becomes the first woman Councillor in British West Africa."

Mrs. Cummings-John, new leader of the native women here, was Miss Elsie Horton before her marriage to E. H. Cummings-John, who for many years served creditably here as barrister-at-law. The new councillor was educated in America and took advanced training in

## African Professor Accused of Attack

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pointedly that Dr. Johann Duradola Kole, well known professor of psychology here, was the man who had stabbed her last October at the Children's Playing Ground, Race Course, Dr. (Miss) Abimbola Akerele, famed woman physician, resumed her testimony. Wednesday in the Kerele mystery case. Dr. Akerele is in charge of the Massey Maternity hospital here.

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## Settlement in Tanganyika

"NON-NATIVE settlement is not to be regarded as inimical to the interests of the Native population," said the Governor of Tanganyika Territory in the Legislative Council. On the contrary, it is an integral part of the policy whereby the Government plans to advance the general prosperity of the country.

The present and future policy of the Government is to give all possible encouragement and assistance to non-Native settlement provided that there is sound reason for believing that it will assist in the task of promoting the prosperity and general well-being of the community.

The Governor added that he would appoint a Committee to report on both Native and non-Native enterprise and to advise upon how far development might be assisted by works of public utility undertaken by the Government.

### TOBACCO GROWING IN THE GOLD COAST.

Cigars and Cigarettes for the Local Market.

(From a Gold Coast Correspondent.)

The tobacco farm and factory of Mr. Solomon Nazar, situated about two and a half miles from Kumasi, is a large one, with the plants growing at intervals of 4 ft. in the light sandy loam, the land of which slopes on each side and is surrounded by trees of the secondary forest type.

On one side of the farm is the nursery where the tiny seeds, 25,000 of which, it is said, will fill a teaspoon, are first sown after they have been tested in water to be sure of their quality; the seedlings grow enough after six weeks to ensure successful transplantation on the farm.

There are on the farm the small, medium, and thick-leaved tobacco plants, the leaves of all of which have their parts to play in the factory, and mature after three months. The native labourers begin to prune off the suckers and the flowers when the plants are nearly two months old. The leaves become yellowish-green with brown spots or their edges are curled—a sign that they must be harvested—and into the concrete rectangular sheds with corrugated iron sheets are sent the gathered leaves.

They are fastened in pairs and hung on sticks arranged in these drying houses to be partially dried; others are in the sun, hung on lines joined to a framework of two sticks. After a time they are all tied in bundles of from fifteen to thirty, according to the fixed number, and carefully placed in the fermenting boxes and covered with sheets and large stones. Three or four weeks is the time allowed for fermentation, but other treatment goes on for a number of weeks, while in the case of cigar leaf a further fermentation is essential.

That kind of tobacco which cannot be made into cigars is sent to the machine in the factory, which is worked by a native with his assistant, and treated in a way ready to be made into cigarettes. The process is an interesting one when the whole mass is put on the top and, passing through different stages, comes out as the finished product—cigarettes.

At one side of the room are native girls who prepare the cigars. Efficiency is reckoned by the number each can make in a day, and as a result much skill has been acquired. The large flat-leaved ones are reserved to be used as wrappers, and the others are carefully prepared and wrapped with these. They are given a number of days to be fermented and are further treated before despatch. The cigars are sold in threepenny and sixpenny sizes, and their consumption in Ashanti and in other parts of the colony is considerable.

## "BANTU HERITAGE."

Native Anthropology by Son of Pioneer Missionary.

It is not claimed that "Bantu Heritage," by Mr. H. P. Junod, is a scientific treatise. The information it contains however, has been obtained over a long period of association and personal contact with the African, for whom Mr. Junod holds a strong brief. The book itself, as Mr. W. Gemmill of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines explains in an introduction, consists of a transcript of five lectures delivered to the Transvaal Mine Medical Officers' Association. So interesting were these lectures that Mr. Junod was requested to repeat them to the compound managers and their assistants, when they provoked an increasingly large audience on each occasion.

It is confessed that the subjects dealt with have been done by no means exhaustively, yet the reader cannot fail to be impressed by the extensiveness and range of the author's knowledge. African folk-lore, language, government, etiquette, justice, music, totemism, magic, witchcraft, and religion are all touched upon with a deft and penetrative pen. To further the cause of building up a more scientific outlook on the so-called native problems, Mr. Junod has introduced the most homely subjects as, he considers—and quite rightly—that an understanding of the African point of view is of the first importance if we are to build up prosperity in any utilitarian form.

An acknowledgment is made, among others, to the great assistance given by Mr. A. J. Limebeer, Joint Secretary of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and by the staff of the Chamber, who so "kindly put into English the Latin expressions of a French mind."

"BANTU HERITAGE." By H. P. Junod. Published by Hortons, Ltd., for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg. Price 30s.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR NATIVES

That the establishment of a separate medical school for non-European students is envisaged in the future and that Durban would be the most suitable centre is a conclusion reached by the Committee on Medical Training in a report just issued. The committee believes that for every 20,000 of the native population residing in large reserves or locations the provision of one doctor, assisted by four Native medical aids and 12 Native nursing assistants, would be a practical and educative method of meeting the medical requirements of and for making health propaganda among the Native population. "The question which does concern us as a committee, however, is the fact that there are no medical training facilities for non-Europeans in South Africa," says the report. "The non-European medical practitioners practising in the Union have all been trained overseas. Although individual opinions may differ on the advisability of such overseas training, the consensus of opinion among both Europeans and non-Europeans favours training in South Africa."



# Medical Training For Bantu In The Union.

## Wide Scope For African Doctors.

The good news that Messrs. S. Molema and Chadwick Dlamini have completed their medical training in Edinburgh comes at the same time as the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Union Government to enquire into the medical training arrangements in South Africa. The Committee's report has a section on the medical training of Non-Europeans and makes the following recommendations:—



Senator R. Jones.

- (a) That medical training should be given in South Africa rather than Overseas;
- (b) that a medical school for Non-Europeans should some time in the future be established, preferably in Durban;
- (c) that as the number of likely

students is at present too small to justify a special medical school, Non-European medical students should be provided for at the existing medical schools, and the Committee suggests that Africans be trained at the Witwatersrand University, and Indian and Coloured at the Cape Town University;

(d) that the Universities arrange with the hospitals to admit these students for training;

- (e) that a few bursaries be given to Non-Europeans to enable them to go overseas for medical training until such time as full training is given in South Africa.

### NEW POSSIBILITIES.

As the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have some years ago said that they are prepared to admit Non-Europeans for medical training, and have indeed already admitted them as far as the University can take them, it now remains to try to overcome the objections of the Hospital authorities. As there are now large hospitals at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban for Non-Europeans only, it should be possible for the Hospital Authorities to admit Non-European medical students for training.

The Committee's support for the medical training of Non-Europeans in South Africa is the most encouraging support since the

"Loram" Committee's recommendations in 1927.

How many African students would there be if full medical training were given in South Africa? To answer this question it is necessary to know the number who now matriculate every year, and the likely cost to the students' parents.

The Report mentioned above shows that Africans have matriculated as follows:

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
48	33	34	46	52

These figures for 1934 and 1935 are no doubt lower because of the effects of the drought and unemployment at that time. But the figures for 1937 are only 4 ahead of those for 1933, although there are many more high schools for Africans to-day. No doubt the reason for the slow increase is the fact that the advantages of the Matriculation examination are not as great as they are for Europeans. It is only when Africans graduate that they get benefits in higher salaries.

### J.C. FIGURES HIGHER.

It is interesting however to note that the figures for the Junior Certificate show a faster increase:

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
182	154	190	276	335

These figures are encouraging and we can expect that the number of those who matriculate will increase at a greater rate now that there are many more high schools than there were five years ago.

### COST OF LIVING.

The Committee says that it costs a Non-European £200 a year to obtain medical training if he goes overseas. That is not less than £1,110 in all. In South

Africa a European student needs about £1,100 to cover the cost of his medical training and living expenses during the six years of his course. Possibly Africans, of economical living could manage on £800, but of this, at least £350 would be required for the fees and books over the years. From the point of view of cost it should therefore be much cheaper for Africans if they could be trained in South Africa.

These are large sums for African parents to find. But there is a good future for African qualified doctors as the people are turning in their thousands to the doctors and hospitals for treatment. And according to figures given in the Report under discussion there are 21,500 Africans in Native areas for every doctor there. In the rest of the country there are 5,405 people to every doctor. So there is need for more doctors in Native areas. The Committee recommends state medical services, and there should therefore be openings for Africans as doctors.

teach and live according to it, and we shall progress wisely and peacefully.

We were about to look up when the scroll dropped from Mnguni's hands, rolled itself and shrank until it was wholly consumed in the flickering light. The Spirits vanished out of sight and His Spirituality led us out. We had been transcribing the gems of wisdom into our scroll of parchment. We returned to the Club and what we have here presented is the prescribed cure of this mental disease.



# MEDIC. TRAINING FOR AFRICANS

(BY SEN. RHEINALLT JONES)

THE good news that Messrs. S. Molen and Chadwick Dlamini have completed their medical training in Edinburgh comes at the same time as the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Union Government to enquire into the medical training arrangements in South Africa. The Committee's report has a section on the medical training of Non-Europeans and makes the following recommendations:—

(a) That medical training should be given in South Africa rather than overseas;

(b) that a medical school for Non-Europeans should some time in the future be established, preferably in Durban;

(c) that as the number of likely students is at present too small to justify a special medical school, Non-European medical students should be provided for at the existing medical schools, and the Committee suggests that Africans be trained at the Witwatersrand University, and Indian and Coloured at the Cape Town University;

(d) that the Universities arrange with the hospitals to admit these students for training;

(e) that a few bursaries be given to Non-Europeans to enable them to go overseas for medical training until such time as full training is given in South Africa.

As the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have some years ago said that they are prepared to admit Non-

Europeans for medical training, and have indeed already admitted them as far as the University can take them, it now remains to try to overcome the objections of the Hospital authorities. As there are now large hospitals at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Durban for Non-Europeans only, it should be possible for the Hospital authorities to admit Non-European medical students for training.

The Committee's support for the medical training of Non-Europeans in South Africa is the most encouraging support since the "Loram" Committee's recommendations in 1927.

How many African students would there be if full medical training were given in South Africa? To answer this question it is necessary to know the number who now matriculate every year, and the likely cost of the training to the students' parents.

The Report mentioned above shows that Africans have matriculated as follows:—

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937.
48	33	34	46	52

The figures for 1934 and 1935 are no doubt lower because of the effects of the drought and unemployment at that time. But the figures for 1937 are only 4 ahead of those for 1933, although there are many more high schools for Africans to-day. No doubt the reason for the slow increase is the fact that the advantages of the Matriculation examination are not as great as they are for Europeans. It is only when Africans graduate

that they get benefits in higher salaries.

It is interesting however to note that the figures for the Junior Certificate show a faster increase:—

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937.
182	154	190	276	335

These figures are encouraging and we can expect that the number of those who matriculate will increase at a greater rate now that there are many more high schools than there were five years ago.

The Committee says that it costs a Non-European £200 a year to obtain medical training if he goes overseas. That is not less than £1100 in all. In South Africa a European student needs about £1100 to cover the cost of his medical training and living expenses during the six years of his course. Possibly Africans, of economical living could manage on £800, but of this, at least £350 would be required for the fees and books over the six years. From the point of view of cost it should therefore be much cheaper for Africans if they could be trained in South Africa.

These are large sums for African parents to find. But there is a good future for African qualified doctors as the people are turning in their thousands to the doctors and hospitals for treatment. And according to figures given in the Report under discussion there are 21,500 Africans in Native areas for every doctor there. In the rest of the country there are 5405 people to every doctor. So there is need for more doctors in the

Native areas. The Committee recommends state medical service, and there should therefore be openings for Africans as doctors.

## Soft Pedal Forced Labor Charges

LAGOS, Nigeria, July (ANP) —Dr. Haden Guest, M. P., has made the charge in Parliament that Nigerian natives are shipped to Fernando Po against their will, held in virtual slavery and ill-treated by employers. Liberia was widely criticized in 1930 for sending native labor to Fernando Po, the United States and Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Monrovia, and the League of Nations formulated a plan of assistance which Liberia refused to accept. Although the two charges are identical, there is no outcry about "forced labor" in Nigeria and "slavery" as was made against Liberia.



# Plea For Mother's Day in S. Africa

It was Mother's Day in America May 14, 1939.

The Second Sunday in May.

When is your Mother's Day in South Africa?

The Meaning of Mother's Day.

Many years ago, in a small town in Virginia, there lived a woman who, throughout her mature life, was a moving spirit of the Sunday School of her Church. Some time after, this woman passed away. The Superintendent of the Sunday School wrote to the daughter, then living in Philadelphia, asking her to arrange a memorial Service which could be held in the Church with which her mother had been associated for many years. The daughter did so, and in her task she suddenly realised that the custom of an annual service, honouring Motherhood, might be possible. It was in 1908 just thirty-one years ago, that the first Mother's Day Service was held in a small Virginia Town. In 1914 the Second Sunday in May was set apart officially as Mother's Day by resolution of Congress and proclamation by the President of the United States. Each year the recognition of this day has spread among the Churches, until now there is hardly a community in the United States in which the meaning of the day is not given some emphasis.

What Is There About Mother's Day That Makes It Appeal?

Why are not Father's, Brother's, Sister's Day more important? I, hardly think, who is there to manage to escape the influence of

a mother's love? Can anyone fail to recognise that in Motherhood we have the nearest approach in human terms of the perfect and transcending ideal love of God. Not in all mothers do we find this; but in many mothers it stands out clear and distinct, the blinding, passionate love that nourishes and directs, that redeems and restores and creates and because we feel this in some mothers as the nearest approximation of the divine love they honour motherhood as a whole. Why not honour it in our land?

I therefore, humbly beg to appeal for a beginning of some kind this year of A MOTHER'S DAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

My desire has been realised to some extent, in the case of at least one, who would like to have others share the blessing with him.

(Rev.) B. G. M. NOMVETE.

Modern King Canutes.

A considerable number of the citizens of this country would seem to be under a superiority complex which will maintain itself even in face of evidence that their attitude may not be maintained for all time.

The ups and downs of life are an universal matter of course. Some causes may be maintained successfully for a certain favourable period in the world's history, but there may arise circumstances which will bring about a decline and probably an end to that cause. The country just now is under a position the future of which is hard at the moment to visualize.

What is commonly called the Native problem, but which is really the European Non-European ques-

tion, was brought into existence by the settlement in this land of Jan Van Riebeeck's settlers by the Dutch East India Company.

The disparity of life and outlook as between the European from Europe and the African in Africa created the problem which giving is giving so much anxiety to our legislators and the nonEuropeans in the sub-continent. The problem is: How can the dominant races rule this country that those who are non-Europeans may be content with such rights as are allowed them without considering whether these are, humanly speaking, fair and adequate? It needs no saying that this still remains an unsolved problem and its solution does not yet appear to be in sight. While it is admissible that all sections of the population of any country have legitimate and illegitimate aspirations, it is more correct to lay the greater blame upon the privileged classes. The labouring classes are always the support and mainstay of any country. But this is too often forgotten or ignored by the well placed.

The present agitation on Segregation and the other matter of the Sunday School Convention proves that the tribe of the Sanballat is still existent and active in the world to-day, people who are out to oppose all good causes if not according to their fancy. But there is a greater than they, even as King Canute when flattered by his courtiers presumed to have power over the waves of the sea. In his case he was disillusioned when the sea waves poured upon him even if he was His Majesty. So many privileged citizens think everything in this country should always move according to their suggestions and ordering. Sooner or later there will come a day of reckoning from a

quarter undreamt of. Should there be no scope left open for African or non-European expansion in future? Will the fact that a few educated Christian people have come to discuss the spreading of Gospel knowledge be condemned and boycotted by a few ruling class members is threatened without any such purpose? We used to take it for a joke that if in heaven there should come a black man he would take his hat and leave that place of bliss.

From Laundry To Prince



Miss HARRIET MERCER

Laundress Sailing To Paris To Wed Prince Batoula Of Senegal

From normal school to relief is not an unusual occurrence these days when jobs are hard to find. But from laundress to princess, well that is something else again. And yet that will be the story of Miss Harriet Mercer, 26, of 273 West

134th street, who on Wednesday sails for Paris on the Ile de France. "I'll arrive in Paris on the 27th and will be married to him on the 28th or 29th." The "him" in question is Prince Batoula of Senegal, West Africa, who in April and May was here in the United States for the first time to visit the World's Fair.

During one of the numerous social functions given in Harlem for the Prince, Miss Mercer was introduced to him and although she speaks but little French a romance started. When the Prince left here some four weeks ago to return to Paris he did not forget her. A proposal followed, she said, and she accepted the opportunity. "I'm going to take advantage of every opportunity offered me. The prince is paying for my round trip and has given me \$300 besides for spending money. Paris! Who wouldn't be thrilled? Yes, I know he is already married but that doesn't mean anything since that is the custom in his country. He is more secure than American men and besides I'll have his four other wives to help me out."

Miss Mercer told The Age that she was born in Wilson, N. C., on February 12, 1913, went to school in North Carolina and then entered Cheyney Normal School from which she was graduated in 1931. Since that time she has been on relief, been a WPA teacher and a laundress.

"Every girl dreams of meeting a rich prince and marrying him," said Miss Mercer, "and it looks like my dreams will come true."



# WHITES SEEK TO RAISE COLOR BAR AT SOUTH AFRICAN BATHING BEACH

LAGOS, NIGERIA, W. Africa, June—(ANP)—A furore was caused Sunday at Victoria Bar beach when a group of Europeans objected to Africans swimming with them, ordered the natives from the water, despite the fact that in the past it has been the custom for both races to use the beach at the same time.

When the natives refused to leave the whites called the police, who immediately sought to drive the Africans from the water. In the heated argument that followed, a prominent and respected native insisted that the beach belonged to the Africans and that they had every right to swim there whenever they pleased. The natives won their point, and later the Europeans withdrew to themselves.

## No Inferiority Complex Among Africans, Missionary Declares

DETROIT (UNP)—Native Africans know no inferiority complex, according to Mrs. C. S. Smith, who recently completed a three-month tour of the Dark Continent, with stopovers in various parts of Europe.

Mrs. Smith is president of the Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the AME Church, the organization which sponsored her tour. She recounted her experience to a group at the Lucy Thurman YWCA upon her return.

### Pride Evident

The pride with which a small girl, encountered on a steamship, announced that she was from Africa, left Mrs. Smith with the same conclusion she drew from observance of natives in their home surroundings—that they do not look up to Europeans.

Praise of the Liberians for their spirit and their progressive program of development under President Edwin Barclay, also featured Mrs. Smith's talk. She discussed their projected 600-mile road-building plan and subsequent sewerage system installation.

### Education Discussed

"While in West Africa I visited eight schools," Mrs. Smith continued. "In addition to church-owned and operated schools, the government of Liberia supports the College of Liberia. On the Gold Coast in Sekondi the church is also establishing a very fine school.

"At Cape Coast, a little farther in the interior, the AMEZ Church has, under the leadership of Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Brown, maintained a fine institution.

"At present, while the normal trend in West Africa is to educate the males, barriers which have prevented the females from attaining also, are gradually being broken down.

"While there is no compulsory education in the country, the great enthusiasm which the natives have for learning makes it almost unnecessary, and the Western religionists must get together and raise more money so as to increase the opportunities for advancement of a race eager to and capable of progress."

— sheen dar beelar

## Rhodesian Amalgamation Dissatisfaction with Bledisloe Report

In a debate in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council on the Bledisloe Report a motion introduced by the unofficial members deploring the indeterminate nature of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Rhodesias and Nyasaland Royal Commission was passed unanimously.

Colonel Gore-Browne, after reviewing the report, admitted the divergence of the Native policies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. He said that he did not think an Inter-territorial Council would be practicable and proposed that there be a referendum held in both countries, with an assurance from the Imperial Government that if the result was in favour of amalgamation and if it were possible to solve the Native question then they would raise no objection to amalgamation. All the elected members spoke in favour of amalgamation.

Mr. W. M. Logan, the Chief Secretary, declined to give any Government view, because there was none, the Governor not having yet consulted the Executive Council; as he wanted first to hear the views of the elected members. He denied that the Government were against amalgamation.

The Governor promised that a report of the proceedings would be sent to the Secretary of State.— "Times" telegram from Bulawayo.



HARRIETTE MERCER

## Laundress' Royalty All Washed Up

The biggest question now is—  
"Who's lying?"

She said he asked her to marry him. She is a Harlemitte by residence, a laundress by trade. He is heir apparent to a West African province.

She visited newspaper offices and made the important announcement. The newspapers went gleefully nuts about the whole thing and made her a headliner.

She packed her belongings and hied



PRINCE BATOULA

off Parisward where she was to meet her Romeo—she said.

But in Paris the other day, he had something to say and it didn't do much to help make folks believe everything altogether kosher.

He—Prince Batoula—announced that Miss Harriette Mercer had erred—ever so slightly—when she quoted him as having popped the all-significant question.

Interviewed in the French capital, Prince Batoula told reporters that the whole thing is "very embarrassing." He wanted a secretary, not a wife, he insisted. It seems he has four wives already in keeping with the customs of his country.

"The Harlemitte must have misunderstood me when I offered to pay her steamship fare and expenses to Paris so she could work here as my secretary and teach me English to enable me to go back and speak to Americans," remonstrated the Prince.

He would clear up the slight misunderstanding by wiring the "Harlemitte" immediately, he assured reporters. The romance between Royalty and the Laundress first came to light after the Prince visited New York and met Miss Mercer at a party.

Best angle of the whole screaming affair was the way Carson Clarence Rollings, Jr., who claims to be Miss Mercer's legal American spouse, shrugged his shoulders all over the



# America's Obligation To Its Negro Citizens

(By Mark Ethridge)

When the Civil War ended, the Negro owned little or no property in America. Now he is the possessor of property worth more than two and a half billion dollars, and he has demonstrated, through 25,000 independent businesses recorded in the 1930 census, that he is capable under proper circumstances of mastering the intricacies of an economy so long turned against him. He has built churches and schools, sometimes with the help of white people, to the value of 240,000,000 dollars. He owns twenty million acres of land in the South, and produces 32 per cent of our cotton, 25 per cent of our sweet potatoes, 19 per cent of our tobacco, and 16 per cent of our corn.

7-8-39  
He has accepted the professional standards imposed by rating agencies and has invaded fields wholly denied to him in 1865. The 1930 census showed that among Negroes there were 351 technical engineers, 361 chemists, 430 artists, 545 photographers, 1,038 social workers, 1,247 lawyers, 2,164 dentists, 3,805 physicians and surgeons, being held is the highest evidence that he has progressed along the road of getting a better understanding of his needs, his problems, and his rights.

## PROBLEMS THAT STILL PENDING

But unfortunately we who are met here are a small minority of the population from Virginia to Texas. In all the states from which you and I come, there still persist ignorance, prejudice, and passive, if not active, resistance to any further advance on the part of the

Negro. The battle cry of those elements was the cry of the Frenchmen who defended Verdun: "They shall not pass."

In spite of the fact that lynching has declined, the Negro still does not have that minimum assurance which is the right of every American citizen—the assurance that his person and his home will be free from the vengeance and the passion of an inflamed mob, and that he will receive in the courts that equal justice under the law without which civilization is a mockery and that the pretended practice of Christianity is a sham.

Although, as Dr. Moton says, "Education is everywhere regarded as the white man's talisman in the acquisition of wealth, power, and position," and although state legislatures have indicated a growing sense of responsibility, it cannot be pretended that the Negro is getting anything like a proportionate deal in educational opportunities.

A recent study showed that in the eleven Southern states the public school outlay averaged \$44.00 for the white child and 12.57 for the Negro, although the Negro is the more completely dependent upon public funds. That was the average; in Mississippi the figures were forty-five dollars against five dollars, and in South Carolina sixty dollars against seven dollars. In that county in Georgia from which came the author of "Uncle Remus," who symbolizes the gentle, kindly Negro associated with the sentiment of the Old South, the public school expenditure per white child in a recent year was \$102.39, and for the Negro child \$4.62. The Negro child in the Deep

South has to get along with about one-fifteenth of the education of the average white child in the nation. As Dr. Booker T. Washington said, "Of course the Negro child may be smart, but it's a pretty high compliment to expect him to learn in three months what the white child learns in nine." 4,130 actors, 5,728 trained nurses, 10,548 musicians, 25,034 clergymen, and 34,683 teachers.

The Negro's death rate has fallen by eight per cent in twenty years and his life span has been increased by five years in the last decade. Two and a half million Negro children are attending schools and another 900,000 would be attending if facilities were provided; 22,000 are in college, and more than 20,000 hold college degrees. I do not have to call the roll of Negro educators, musicians, poets, writers and actors who have achieved eminence in this country to convince you that the Negro has demonstrated his ability to meet the standards of our civilization, to absorb a culture imposed upon him by uniform textbooks, and to achieve in his own right, against the competition of a white race provided with far better advantages. The Negro has made progress by any standard chosen to measure progress. The very fact that a conference of this kind is

The first Conference of the Bantu Parents in Natal was held on the 30th June, 1939 in Durban. Mr. C. L. Dube, B.A. presided, assisted by Mr. A. W. G. Champion, Treasurer, and Mr. A. M. Ngcobo, Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously passed. The Conference instructed the Committee to take the Resolution to the Chief Inspector of Native Education. It was recommended that a copy be sent to the Conference of the Natal Bantu Teachers' Union.

Resolved: That this Conference condemns the new method of instruction to Native children, that is, the medium of instruction to be Zulu from Standard I to Standard IV. 2. The Conference holds that the Official Languages of the Union must for the purposes of Education be recognized as the medium of instruction in our Native Schools, and that lessons must be in either or both of the Official Languages.

Zulu to be used in the early stages only as a part subject. 3. The Conference recommends that translation from Zulu into English and from English into Zulu should be taught in our schools. This would make our children more capable as interpreters. 4. This Conference is appalled at the system of use of examination questions made in the vernacular. We want questions to be set in Official Languages except when you deal with Zulu as a subject.

The Conference is opposed to the system of teaching children only over-sea history in the Primary Schools. South African History should be taught in such classes.

## CONCERNING THE TRANSFER.

5. While this Conference is in favour of the Union Government taking over Native Education from the Provincial Administration it strongly

## Bantu Parents And Education of Their Children.

opposes the transfer of Native Education to the Native Affairs Department.

We realise that the Native Affairs Department is a political Department that must administer laws and regulations framed after the policy of the Government in power.

The Officers are usually chosen for their knowledge and experience in Native Law and Administration. It would in our mind be a tragedy to place the education of a Native child under the control of the political minded officials of the State.

We must urge very earnestly on the Minister of Native Affairs (Education) not to establish a precedent that is totally opposed by all parents of Native children.

6. As an inducement to Natives and those who are interested in Native Education the Hon. Minister for Native Affairs has informed the public that should the transfer of Native Education go through he will give about £150,000 extra for Native Education.

We strongly condemn this tempting offer.

We are not questioning the sincerity of the Government in this connection but we would like to point out that there was a similar offer by the Government when they asked the Natives to accept the Native Bills. They promised to give about 10 million pounds (£10,000,000) for land. Up to now the land has not been bought and no satisfactory explanation has ever been made, except to say that there is no money.

7. This Conference would like to see all schools controlled by the Government direct, and that Government Aided Schools be transferred accordingly.

8. The Conference appeals to the Hon. Minister for Education to consider and accept our opinion in the matter of the transfer because the subject vitally concerns us.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR BANTU.



9. The Parents Association requests that schooling by Native children should be free and should be on the same basis as other schools of Non-Europeans—made compulsory.

10. The Conference is convinced that the time has come when the Authorities in charge of Native Education should consult the Parents of the Bantu children in any change in school syllabus and other changes that vitally concern the education of the Native children. The Education Department might for this purpose summon a representative gathering of parents.

11. This Conference is not in favour of teaching children how to make mats and other materials that have no market value.

12. This Conference deplores the policy of the Education Department in not giving the Native Teachers Certificates when they have qualified for them. We urge the Department to favourably consider this matter seriously as we are responsible for their education.

#### EDUCATION OFFICIALS AND PARENTS.

13. That the Native School Supervisors and Inspectors be instructed by the Department to have regular meetings with parents for the purpose of receiving suggestions that concern the welfare of the Native Education generally.

14. This Conference deplores the scale of pay for Native Teachers. It has been discovered that good teachers are always ready to obtain positions in other Provinces because of more pay and other benefits especially in the Cape.

15. This Conference has noticed with regret the practice of replacing and over-looking Native Head Teachers for European teachers.

We do not see the advantage of such a practice. To our mind the practice is a perpetuation of the Government Policy that is found in the Department of Native Affairs where it is considered of paramount importance as a matter of good policy to employ Europeans in positions that are suited for qualified and capable Natives. The practice is also found in the Pass offices, Dipping Tanks and Health Department, which deals with malaria fever.

[Sgd.] C. L. DUBE, Chairman

[Sgd.] A. M. NGCOBO, Secretary

[Sgd.] A. W. G. CHAMPION, Treasurer

91, Beatrice Street,  
Durban.

## Native education in the Free State

### THE DIOCESAN MISSIONARY

ARY CONFERENCE of the Diocese of Bloemfontein which held its sessions here in May, after consideration of the position of the Native education in the Free State, passed the following resolutions:

That this Diocesan Missionary conference desires to give expression to its grave concern on the following matters affecting Native education:—

(a) That the decision to make no additional money available for Native education for the current year has led to the dismissal of teachers and the further overcrowding of the classes in every school and the inability of the Education Department to make grants to any new schools.

(b) Although the conference is in favour of the control of Native education being transferred from the Province to the Union Government it is convinced that the administration be disassociated from the Native Affairs Department and be placed with the Union Education Department.

(c) That the conference is disturbed by the implication that with the withdrawal of the subsidy of £34,000 now made, Native education will have no claim on the general revenue of the country. The conference is convinced that ample provision must be made for expansion, and would suggest that this can only be done by the payment of an annual per caput grant per pupil on average attendance.

(d) The conference feels that with the present low salary scales offered to Native teachers the schools cannot attract or retain the services of those most fitted to do this work and urges the importance of an immediate improvement being made in the salaries.

(e) The conference desired to call attention to the grave danger to the whole community resulting from the fact that only three-tenths of the Native children of school-going age are in school. The position is particularly grave in the large urban areas (Report of Conference on Native Delinquency), but it is also clear that the drift of Natives from the farm areas to the towns will only be checked if adequate school facilities are provided in the rural areas.

That the resolutions be sent to the Minister of Finance and Native Affairs.

## Two Notable Africans

### Chief Senthumule

Mrs. Charlotte Maxeke

*Bantu World*

[By SENATOR RHEINALLT JONES]

10-28-39  
DEATH has removed during the past fortnight two noteworthy Africans who had concerned themselves with the welfare of their people. They were Chief Senthumule and Mrs Charlotte M. Maxeke. I had known them both for many years and I should like to pay my tribute to the memory of each of them.

I visited Chief Senthumule twice during his last illness in the Elim Hospital of the Swiss Mission. He was troubled in his mind over the difficulties of the African people and wished me to help those who were anxious to go forward. He spoke particularly of the importance of helping those Africans who wished to have land of their own on individual tenure. Here was a Chief who wished his people to progress and who on his death bed was thinking more of them than of himself. He believed in the Joint Council Movement and was a member of the Zoutpansburg Joint Council which meets at Elim Hospital. He wished very much to see a Joint Council established at Louis Trichardt. He was a staunch friend and I shall miss his friendly greeting.

I was not prepared for the news of the passing of Mrs Maxeke. When I saw her last in July at the Wilberforce Institute seemed so much better. Mrs. Maxeke was a remarkable woman who had overcome many obstacles to obtain education and to serve her people. What pleasure it was to hear her speak in excellent English and the pleasant voice she possessed! She was always "quick in the up-take" and her mind was nimble to the last. For Charlotte Maxeke the African people came first in her thoughts, and through a long life she served them, in the Church, in Social Welfare, wherever she could. As President of the National Council of African Women she hoped to see her sisters go forward in all that is worthy. Alas, the new organisation came when her bodily strength had greatly diminished. Had she been twenty years younger what leadership she would have given it! May we hope that the African women will make the National Council of African Women the vigorous, constructive, progressive body she would have liked it to be. I should like also to see them make a move to commemorate the life work of Charlotte Maxeke.

It has been a privilege to know these two Africans, who had the "forward look" and who believed that for Africans "the best is yet to be." May it be so!



## THE GRADUATION CEREMONY: REPLY TO

MR. S. E. K. MQHAYI

(BY V. V. T. MBOBO)

HONOURABLE Editor, with your indulgence, Sir, may I say a few words in connection with Mr. S. E. K. Mqhayi's remarks on the above subject.

In your issue of the 25th Feb., Mr. Mqhayi regrets the half-hearted interest shown by our Native people in the Graduation Ceremonies at Fort Hare. Trying to find reasons for this alleged lukewarm interest, he schedules, inter alia, the following:—

(a) All speeches are made in English and Natives do not follow.

If this is a plea for the mother tongue, which of the Bantu languages represented at Fort Hare would be employed? The graduands often represent their parents at all? It's never four chief Bantu languages of South Africa, let alone the fact that some graduands come from as far afield as Kenya. What about the Coloured and Indian students? It would be a terrible inconvenience, even if interpretation were to be resorted to; nor does it seem a necessary inconvenience, unless it is only to satisfy Mr. Mqhayi's spleen.

(b) The educated, who have assembled from all ends, praise and congratulate the graduands in an exclusive manner. Is it not only fair that these educated men from every centre of education should

congratulate the graduands? They, after all, are, as it were, 'amakhankatha' of the boys who have just reached 'manhood.'

(c) The graduands' parents are given no say in the whole ceremony; nay, not even the Bantu representatives on the Governing Council.

Very few men can make good impromptu speeches. Most parents can hardly afford to be present a day before the ceremony, when they could elect their speakers. The speeches on that day have to be well prepared pieces of oration.

If parents were given this opportunity; the ceremony might be unduly long. Many important men invited to the ceremony cannot afford even the two hours they spend there. Mr. Mqhayi has forgotten that we live in an age of "time and speed." Why bring parents at all? It's never done! Moreover some of our Parents are not conversant with English.

Picture one parent from Uganda addressing the audience in Swahili, while his secundus, from Durban, speaks in one of the hundred and one Indian dialects! That would be a veritable hotch-potch—"umdudo wamasele."

(d) The graduands are dismissed without a word of fatherly advice and guidance.

Here Mr. Mqhayi excels himself; truly,

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise."

The ten ceremonies I have

attended at Fort Hare have all been nothing but wise words from some of the best intellects in the country to youth to embark upon a voyage which might lead to a sea troubles. Mr. Mqhayi would be well advised not to attempt to swim in depths too deep for his meagre knowledge, lest he should, as now, find himself wallowing in the very pths of fallacy.

V. V. T. M.

Grahamstown.

## South African "Mulattoes" Duped By Europeans Using "Divide-Rule" Propaganda

Segregation Forced on "Coloreds", Who Were Told  
They Were Better Than Untarnished Blacks  
6-3-39  
Crazy-Quilt Ideologies Exposed

By L. HERBERT LEKHETHOA

PRETORIA, South Africa.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of South Africa, non-Europeans are beginning to wake up to a realization that South Africa is a state that is inhabited by two peoples. On one side there are God's chosen children—sons and daughter of South Africa—the Europeans. On the other, we have the cursed progeny of Ham—the non-Europeans. South Africa is a very small country inhabited by a paltry eight millions, yet in the whole world there does not exist a country of its size that has so many racial distinctions.

First, we have the Africans who are rightly regarded as the aborigines of the country. Second, we have the Asiatics, most of whom came into this country as indentured laborers to work in the sugar fields of Natal, and who upon the expiration of their time of service were not repatriated. Many of the Indians are of course now colonial born. The third community is a community that rejoices in

there are about two million whites and six million non-whites in South Africa. It will be interesting to note at the outset that although the whites are in the minority, yet they hold political sway in the country.

The policy of the government insofar as it affects the Non-Europeans has been one of divide and rule. The eurafricans or coloreds have been made to feel that they have nothing in common with the Africans. A chain of legislation affecting Africans, but from which the coloreds are supposed to be exempt, is enacted at mass-production rates every year at the South African parliament. Thus, a child born of an African father and a European mother finds himself legally divorced from both his parents at birth, because of the different laws affecting each of his parents. Although these colored children are not regarded as Africans legally, yet they do not enjoy the same privileges as the Europeans, although to a very small measure their lot in some provinces like the Cape is a happier one.

For a long time, the coloreds have been made a buffer between the Africans and the Europeans; and because they have been erroneously led into believing that their destiny is different from that of the Africans in their struggle for political independence.

Three years ago the South African parliament passed its three laws affecting Africans. One of these obnoxious measures was compulsory segregation. Today the country is parcelled into areas where huge concentration camps are going to be established, and the Africans will be penned in. In urban areas, villages are made 10 or 15 miles away from the towns for the housing of the workers in these towns. No Africans may live anywhere except in these allotted places. All along the coloreds were left to reside wherever they chose.

This year parliament introduced a measure for the segregation of the coloreds and the Asiatics in exactly the same way as the Africans were segregated three years ago. Now the coloreds and the Asiatics are beginning to be fully aware that their political fate is dissolubly interknitted with that of the Africans. White South Africa recognizes only one color as a hallmark constituting a human being, and that color is white. Any falling short of white must be ruthlessly oppressed, be it Af-



rican, Asiatic or colored. If an section of the non-Europeans enjoys a few ephemeral rights, it is not because the whites feel that a human beings they are entitled to them, but because it suits the whites to favor them with those rights, and as soon as the convenience ceases, the rights are abrogated.

Today it is the same man who is introducing legislation for colored segregation, because he can remain in power without reckoning on the colored vote. What is his reason? It is that the colored "peril" be checked or else white civilization is in danger. Thus, the colored people are faced with the same fate that faced the Africans three years ago, at which time the coloreds had watched and folded their arms to see the Africans lose their rights.

The new movement that has come into being recently is known as the non-European United Front, and embraces all sections of the Non-European communities (Africans, Coloreds and Asiatics). It is hoped that great good will come out of these sections presenting a solid front towards their white oppressors, and that out of their united strength they might achieve what would be unattainable if they were to struggle independently for their rights. This attitude of the Non-Europeans is to be commended not only in South Africa, but their world over where communities suffer under a cruel lash of oppressive legislation and denial for self-determination. Unity and onness of objectivity are indispensable weapons for the conquest of intolerance and racial prejudice.

One cannot help but contrast the political situation in South Africa to that obtaining in other countries inhabited by peoples of different nationalities and perhaps cultures. There is a strong feeling of nationalism everywhere, and a panic complex of fear that nations are in danger from other nations. This state of affairs manifests itself in the persecution of minorities and weaker people within states. Excellent examples of this morbid nationalism are found in Germany and in South Africa. Moth-eaten ideologies about Aryan purity in Germany and the maintenance of white civilization in South Africa are glibly mouthed as defences of these barbarities perpetrated by man against man.

The Jewish people are suffering intensely in Germany and other countries under this system of organized persecution, yet we find

that it does not matter whether a Jew is in Palestine, Lithuania or America, he is still a Jew and he does not lose his identity as such. He is always prepared to champion the cause of the Jews who are struggling against suppression in any part of the world.

The Negroes of the world, whether they be in Africa, West Indies or America, have an object lesson to learn from the Jews, and that is national integrity and solidarity. If only they would cultivate a national consciousness irrespective of their territorial habitation, they would improve their political status in whatever countries they happened to reside. Let the American Negro recognize a brother in a West African Negro, and the cause of the Negroes of the world will be given a new lease on life.

## AMERICAN NEGROES IN AFRICA

*Immo zabawitunde*  
A BILL to develop an American Negro settlement in Africa at a cost equal to about £200,000,000 a year has been introduced in the U.S.A. Parliament, Washington by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi. *6-17-39*

He suggested that the United States should acquire land adjacent to Liberia, establish a military government, pay the cost of transportation for Negroes willing to go, and subsidize their new start in life. *W. H. Williams, Jr.,*  
Mr. Bilbo in a four-hour speech in the Senate *South Africa* said several hundred Negroes, said that he "was satisfied that 75 per cent. of the 12 000,000 Negroes in the United States favour the plan" and added that there was not "one line of compulsion in the whole scheme."

"We do not plan to Hitlerise our Negro friends in this country," Mr. Bilbo declared. "We want to help them."

"The day of the Negro, even on plantations in the South, is

gone." The wage-hour law, he added, would raise Southern pay scales to a point where white men could take jobs now held by Negroes.

The bill would give the President authority to negotiate for 400 000 square miles of territory from France and Great Britain in exchange for credits against their war debts.

"I would not allow a circular of this kind to influence my judgment."

"There is no reluctance to carry out this policy where the Native is concerned, and I fail to see how it is worse for a Native to commit the crime of stock theft than a European. Your opportunities are far greater than those of the half-civilised Native. You have both education and the opportunities of civilisation."

## The Johannesburg Race Welfare Society

*Pratt's World*  
WHEN, early in 1940, the Central Mother's Clinic of the Johannesburg Race Welfare Society moves into the new Community Social Welfare Centre, a considerable expansion of its work is to be expected from its co-operation with other social welfare organisations. *11-4-39*  
The Society has recently re-defined its aims which include: the prevention of births from diseased and shiftless parents; the teaching of mothers how to space their families, for the well-being of both mother and child; the early discovery of gynaecological troubles so that treatment may be initiated; the advocacy of large families among healthy, well-conditioned people in healthier mothers and their children.

For this work the Society is running, at present, two European and two non-European Clinics. During the past year the European Central Clinic has dealt with 310 new cases and has 1,1062 re-visits from old patients. The other European Clinics, in Jeppe's has had 95 new and 85 old patients. The Non-European Clinic are both run in conjunction with General Health Cli-

nics: at the coloured and Native Clinic there have been 44 new and 31 old patients; and at the Indian Clinic 32 new and 58 old patients.

These figures show that, especially among the non-European population, there is still tremendous scope for the extension of the work of the Society. Even among the better-educated European population, however, there are many mothers who would be benefited by the services of the Clinics, but who, at present, either do not know of the facilities offered or who fail for one reason or another to make use of them.

Meanwhile, the Union Department of Public Health and the Municipality show by their financial grants their approval of the work done by the Society, and their appreciation of its importance for fostering healthier families under the difficult conditions of modern urban life.



# White Labour Preference Unsound

## Gradual Integration Of Bantu Economic Structure Urged--Dr. J. F. Grosskopf

**D**ISCUSSING "THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE UNION" AT THE EAST LONDON CONGRESS OF SCIENTISTS LAST MONTH, DR. J. F. GROSSKOPF, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND MARKETS OFFERED SOUND ARGUMENTS.

He said that the greatest problem was to employ to develop the Bantu, who represented 69 per cent. of the total population of the Union as against the European 20 per cent., and the Coloured 8 per cent.

"The organic readjustment of our present industrial system to the real circumstances of our country—its natural and its human wealth and limitations—is the great economic and social task claiming our attention today; for our social and economic problems are practically all inter connected."

### Poor Blacks Useless

"Even from the point of view of our own economic self-interest, continued Dr. Grosskopf, most of us would admit that a degenerating and poverty-stricken Bantu population must be less useful to the country both as workers and as buyers of the products of farm and country."

If six and a half million Bantu were moulded into imitation Europeans, they would become not merely sorrowful creatures but most probably a dangerous and dissatisfied rabble.

### White Preference Unsound

The Doctor tendered the advice that "preferential treatment of the unskilled white man by the State cannot be continued indefinitely. It is not only an expensive palliative, which insidiously saps the self-reliance of the white man, but its efficacy is rapidly disappearing."

### Bantu Must Be Absorbed

In conclusion the Chief of Economics advised that in the economic field, there would appear to be opportunities of achieving a valuable measure of co-ordination amongst the various groups of the population. "If we could even slowly succeed in bringing about greater economic harmony of interest and the gradual organic integration of the Bantu into the whole economic structure—at present directed almost entirely by white men—some of our most serious social problems would be quieted for generations. Social unrest in the mass is mostly the result of a sense of economic frustration."

### Inequality

Of Opportunity. One of the terms of the first Constitution of the United States was that all men were born equal; but in this part of the world this is a dogma which can find no place. To be precise, even in the States

this can only be a theory as the inequalities of birth, society and economics are not everywhere and always existent. In all civilized countries there are various grades of social life so that there are groups whose members may not confidently aspire to the highest positions in the gift of the country. Of course some extraordinary people may rise to positions never imagined by their fathers as examples the cases of our present dictators, the Duce and Fuehrer including Mr. de Valera of Eire.

A most interesting article on this vital subject was tackled this week in the columns of the "Natal Mercury" by the two gentlemen thinkers quoted before by us in the person, of Messrs. Stockil and Rubin. They have faithfully looked into the matter of the so-called inferiority of the black when compared with the white man. They cite examples where tests have been made of the intelligence of the black compared to the white and in most of these tests it had been proved that the white always had the upper hand over the black in intelligence.

Impartial observers, however, have not closed their eyes to the fact of the power of environment, that the white child begins to learn from the time he begins to speak up to the time he completes his studies in the primary and secondary schools and Universities. It is well proven that previous contact

with education and civilization had always proved its existence. One observant writer in South Africa as well as the fairest Caucasian, demonstrated that boys and girls of educated Africans proved of more intelligence than those of raw heathens. This fact goes a long way to show that most of these intelligence tests are mostly dependent upon the previous life and environment of the candidate.

It is claimed also that even American Coloured people or Negroes have not proved themselves equal to the intelligence of the pure Nordic stock or of most Europeans. This is said even of those of them who have in their veins a high percentage of Caucasian blood. Why all this difference? This is a great question which we should be glad to see probed to the roots. Can it be true that the Creator has endowed certain races with superior intelligence and others relegated to a perpetual inferiority? If so why do those who have attained to superior power occupy themselves with efforts to block the upward way of those who are less gifted with military and social achievements by denying them equal opportunity to attain to the higher positions if they show ability to ascend to those positions educationally and industrially?

There have been already those among the American Negroes who have showed remarkable ability in leadership, business

acumen and as educators. Some of these have risen to be judges as well as public officers in spite of the discouragements imposed against them by those in power. There is never any concern shown in the case of dogs and baboons, for the good reason that they are so created that they cannot aspire

to the stage of *Homo sapiens* to which the black African belongs, as well as the fairest Caucasian. In our opinion it is only a matter of time when the present generation will attain to greater heights of intelligence as well as the ascents over of all the heights possible to humanity if allowed equal opportunity with the rest of the world's inhabitants.

## Working On The Mines.

*Natal Mercury*  
*Dr. J. F. Grosskopf*

## Natives Enjoy The Adventure.

**N**ATIVES, when they have reached an age when they can make their own decisions about what they shall do and where they shall go, often feel that they would like to see something of the great world beyond their immediate borders, and it is only natural that their thoughts should turn to the great gold mines of the Witwatersrand. They have heard from their "brothers" that many Natives are



working there and how well they band.

are looked after and that they earn good wages.

But, apart from the adventure of the Gold Mines, one very important point has to be borne in mind, and that is that the Native can save-up money and can go back home with it when their period of engagement on the Mines is up.

When Natives arrive on the Witwatersrand they are, for the time being, in a world new to them, but they quickly adapt themselves to their new surroundings. One special reason for this is that they find themselves amongst friends and relatives.

No. 6.

## Man Kills Woman Relative On Suspicion For Witchcraft

Employment on the Mines has been of very great value to Natives in times of drought and crops are poor. On the Mines the Natives get steady employment, with good and regular food, and sleeping quarters, and with opportunities of recreation after work has been done.

Those who come to the Mines can always write to their people at home as there is a regular postal service from there to all parts of the world, and letters written from home to those working on the Mines always reach them safely.

The Mines give the Natives a free bioscope entertainment once a week at a suitable place near their sleeping quarters, and the latest news is that a band of trained Natives will come and play to them on Saturdays and Sundays and holidays. This news has quickly become known amongst the Natives and they are well pleased at the thought of hearing a good band. The Mines have appointed a very clever bandmaster to train the

CALABAR, Aug. 22.—The recent Assizes held morning for their respective farms to work.

interesting proceedings in evidence said that the accused had no leprosy on him but an ordinary skin disease

with the murder of a woman. The judge, after listening to the evidences on both sides found that the accused maliciously killed the deceased.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and after the trial the learned Judge found him guilty and sentenced him to death; the stories told during the trial were as follows:

The deceased woman, Arorin, and the accused, Aidem, were relatives and on the day of the tragic incident, Arorin went into her farmland to work; there Aidem met her and beat her to death. Towards evening, she heard shouts in the direction of the farm of the deceased; she ran to the spot and arrived only to find her lying dead while Aidem was standing nearby with a club about an arms-length and as thick as a man's wrist in his hand.

The chief Crown witness, On approaching, Aidem Ogbonuia, said on the day threatened her if she came too close to the scene, so she fled for her life; but when she got back to the village she told the story of what she saw and later the Police were consulted.

he begged her to heal him, but as she would not listen to his entreaties, he decided to take her life in revenge.

Dr. Ormeston who also gave



## ONITSHA LAND TENURE

FACTORS exercising the mind of the average land-purchaser (i.e. Native) at Onitsha are likely to create a very dangerous precedent in the social institutions of the Onitsha people that, efforts should be made at present to make an intelligent approach to a rather thorny problem, on duty there. *West African Pilot*

It has come to our notice that after a Native had secured land from the original land-owner by offering the necessary "kola" (i.e. the amount required), and thus becoming entitled to ownership of the land, he or she is precluded by Government from sub-leasing the leasehold or enjoying any benefit accruing therefrom, without obtaining the expressed sanction of the original landlords, and this is often obtained after offering more "kola" (i.e. cash payments or percentage from the sub-lease).

This practice, we are informed, is as alien to the customs of the Onitsha people as it is also repugnant to natural justice. For example, when one pays dowry to the parents of a bride, in Onitsha, she becomes the husband's (conjugal) but if there is any female issue, and she is betrothed, Onitsha Law and Custom does not make the grand parents to be entitled to the dowry to be paid; rather it is the parents who are entitled to the same. By analogy, this is also true of Onitsha land tenure, so far as benefits from leases and sub-leases are concerned.

We will deal with this aspect of Onitsha social institutions, with reference to land tenure, more fully in the future, but our point in this Editorial is to call attention of the Senior Resident, Onitsha Province, and the Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces to a practice which, with due deference, can be best described as extortionate. Why should the original landlord enjoy perpetual interest in a leasehold whenever it is sub-leased and for which he has been paid already, according to Onitsha Law and Custom? Is it equitable?

## BRUTALITY BY SOLDIERS

SOME Africans and Europeans still remember the "Zarki" days of the Northern Provinces when the world was startled by exposures regarding the brutality measures adopted against Africans in the North, forcing them to tip their hats, to prostrate themselves, and to say "Zarki" to any official. Refusal to comply with these were followed by severe floggings which were done by brawny African soldiers, under command. Those days may be gone forever, for they typify a soiled page in our national history.

Last Wednesday, during a Charity Football match

some of the large crowd of African and European fans had their blood curdled when two African soldiers (one of them in uniform) in the presence of a European officer of the Reserve Force brutally assaulted many African spectators, despite the fact that there were about six Police Constables on duty there. *West African Pilot*

When the European in question was interviewed, instead of listening to reason, he became truculent and justified the brutality on the allegation that the spectators trespassed on the ground "belonging" to the Reserve Force and so they got what was coming to them. This European military man speaks Hausa fluently. *7-21-39*

We do not know if the parade ground of the European Reserve Force is an extra-territorial concession within which jurisdiction Africans are barred, but we are appealing to His Excellency to protect Africans and Europeans from the type of military officers who apparently condone brutality by military robots against civilians. Since there is no martial law in vogue, we see no reason why soldiers should assault civilians with impunity with the tacit approval of their European officers.

## 37 NEW CADETS

A list of names of Europeans who have sailed from Liverpool by the M.V. "Accra" to fill vacancies has been released. There are 37 such persons on their way out.

We quite willingly acquiesce in the repeated statement, that Europeans are necessary for certain positions. But, is it not a fact that there are many of our own men who are of such intelligence that there could be no difficulty in finding some to work in co-operation with Europeans? And so lessen their numbers.

To lessen the numbers of European officials, by the employment of Africans will of course help the economical situation, which is becoming rather strained. *8-9-39*

The Europeans are paid very much higher wages than their African colleagues. We feel, with the rise in the cost of living and increased taxation, not only will less of the rate-payers' money be used for these salaries, but there will be more money in circulation by using the sons of the soil, who have so much vested interests in Africa.

We appeal to the Government to give due consideration to this serious situation. There is no doubt whatsoever, that educated, and fair-minded Africans can be found, who will be a credit to their posts, and who would help in raising the tone of African life. *Lagos, Nigeria*

We feel, too, that Africans should realise the importance of securing the highest qualifications in the various

branches of knowledge which are necessary to administer a progressive Government. To be disheartened because of the tendency to fill lucrative appointments with Europeans will not help the situation. The greater the qualifications and the more cultured the holder of such, the easier would it be to get acknowledgment, and justice. So, be up and doing. Africans.



# Paul Robeson

BY MARJORIE D. STEVENSON

IN "THE VOICE OF ETHIOPIA" (NEW YORK)  
"Simon the Cyrenian"

Paul Robeson, actor-con- He followed up by playing the leading role in "Taboo" opposite Miss Margaret Wycherly in New York and

Mr Robeson was born at Princeton, New Jersey, April 9, 1898.

He studied at Lincoln University, Pa., and later entered Rutgers College in 1915.

While there he was not only outstanding as an all-round athlete, but also a high honours man throughout his entire college career.

He played football, baseball, basket ball, and competed in track, thus winning the coveted title of "Four Letter Man."

He won the Phi Beta Kappa key, the Freshman's Prize in Oratory, and the Sophomore and Junior prizes in Extempore Speaking.

He was a member of the Glee Club, of Philoclean, and the debating teams.

A unique distinction came to him when the late Walter Camp, famous Athletic Coach, chose him for the All-American Football Team of 1917-18.

This honour and many others brought him into the honorary Senior Society of Cap and Skull.

He attended Law School at New York University and during that period he became interested in the theatre.

His first appearance was in an amateur production of

In 1921, he married Eslander Cardoza Goode and in the early thirties, Mrs Robeson wrote a very interesting biography of her illustrious husband.

They have one son—Paul—who is being educated in a technical school in Soviet Russia.

Mr Robeson has great pride in his race and is sanguine as to its future.

Upon his return from Europe where he resides most of the time, he stated that his son enjoys that freedom in the pursuit of his life ambition, which would be denied him in his Native America.

However, it is his intention that young Robeson should still retain roots among his own black fellow citizens in his Native country.

We wish Mr Robeson long life and enduring success in the years to come.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Robeson obtained the B.A. degree from Rutgers University, in 1919, and the LI. B. from Columbia University in 1923.



*File 7-19-39*  
MR PAUL ROBESON



## WITH CAMERA IN DARKEST AFRICA

**A**FRICAN warriors in their native locale are far more difficult to handle than any Hollywood extras. In fact, they can be almost as temperamental and unpredictable as some of the cinema capital's prima donnas.

Some interesting experiences with these wild fellows are recounted by Otto Brower, the film director who headed an expedition to Africa a year ago in order to bring back authentic location shots for "Stanley and Livingstone," the new Twentieth Century-Fox picture which opens at the Roxy on Friday. The expedition was headed by Mrs. Osa Johnson, noted explorer.

Spending more than five months in the country that Stanley traversed seventy years ago in his search for Livingstone, the expedition returned with 100,000 feet of film. The hardships of Stanley's safari, which was besieged by fever, mutiny and attacks from African tribes, are depicted in a setting which has changed little since 1870.

For one scene in the picture, it was necessary to have 2,500 native warriors in fighting regalia gather near the ridge of a high hill. At the sound of a rifle shot they were to come over the brink of the hill and charge down upon Stanley's safari. Mrs. Johnson, who is a master of Swahili dialect, did a fine job in getting the warriors congregated near the summit. But before the camera men were ready a native trooper felt an impulse to shoot a goat for supper. The Africans mistook this shot for their signal and came running down the hill, their spears poised for action.

Of course, no hand-waving or shouts could stop the stampede. Mrs. Johnson pleaded with the breathless chieftains to go back with their men and do it "just once more," but they shook their heads. One furious attack a day under the broiling African sun was enough for them. Director Brower had to wait until the next day.

So unpredictable is the behavior of the fiery warriors, that the British Government forbids the assembly of groups larger than 200. Because of Mrs. Johnson's diplomatic touch in handling the natives, how-

ever, a special government order was issued permitting the extensive call to arms for this particular scene.

As remuneration for their labors the tribesmen were given each day 12½ British pennies and two pounds of corn meal. A number of them objected to the pay because they had been paid such exorbitant sums as a dollar per day by an earlier cinema expedition. Brower was willing to pay the higher scale, but local traders objected because it might upset the labor market.

Mrs. Johnson and Brower made their first group shots of natives at Ikoma, on Lake Victoria. A number of the hardy warriors got thoroughly warmed up in a war dance and unexpectedly rushed in a charge toward Sol Halperin and Sid Wagner, the camera men. With their menacing spears drawn, they let the points come within a few inches of Halperin and Wagner. This is the savage warrior's idea of a friendly gesture. But the camera men admitted it not only frightened them almost to death but made them feel ill for days.

In addition to the care that was taken in getting realistic shots of the natives and the safari tramping through the animal jungles, the studio took pains to see that the musical scoring was authentic. Darryl F. Zanuck sent Paul McVey into British Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo, where he studied and recorded tribal music for five months. The music of the Iombas, Masais, Kikuyus and five other African tribes matches the scenes in which each plays. For the scenes with a musical background that had to be taken in Hollywood McVey brought back a hundred native drums, ranging from sheepskin toms to those hollowed out of wood.

As further evidence of the studio's thoroughness in making the picture authentic, Captain Lloyd Morris, the noted technical adviser, made a 25,000-mile journey through Europe, Asia Minor and Northern Africa in order to carry out extensive research. He delved into the archives of many cities, including London, Istanbul and Cairo, gathering from hundreds of musty volumes facts about Stanley's search for Livingstone, as well as valuable details

about the lives of the two men. Captain Morris was well qualified for the task, because he had spent twelve years in the British Intelligence Service in Africa and the Arab countries of Asia Minor.

## NATIVE OPINION

OF SOUTH AFRICA  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
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King Wms. Town, JULY 1, 1939

## DEVELOP ON OWN LINES

**T**HE slogan underlying the Prime Minister's segregation policy is that Natives must be allowed to develop on their own lines. The question then presents itself—how much liberty have they to so develop on their lines?

A Draft Proclamation No. 872 has been published in the Government Gazette No 2655 dated June, 23rd, 1939 under the heading of Department of Native Affairs. This proposes to circumscribe the liberty of Natives in their own Reserves to hold public meetings as they wish. Under authority of the Native Administration Act (No 38 of 1927) it is intended, after date of promulgation thereof, to proclaim as follows:—

"No gathering or assembly of Natives above ten in number for any purposes other than religious service or the regulation of the domestic affairs of any particular kraal or for official administrative purposes shall be convened or held without the permission of the chief or headman and the approval of the

Native Commissioner, Additional Native Commissioner or Assistant Native Commissioner of the district or area concerned.

Any person who convenes, holds, presides at or addresses any such gathering or assembly or permits it to be held at his kraal without such permission and approval shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed in sub-section (2) of section thirty-two of the Native Administration Act, 1927.

Proclamation No. 252 of 1928 is hereby repealed."

In urban Native location administration there is a parallel of this. For instance, Location Regulation 44 framed under the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923 and promulgated on behalf of the King William's Town Municipality, on the April 19, 1928 prohibits public meetings being held without the permission of the Town Clerk. Six Native leaders were arraigned before the "King" magistrate on June 26, 1928 for its infringement. The accused succeeded in contesting the unfairness of the Regulation on an exception that there was no penal clause inserted in the Regulations. Thus the "King" Natives rendered a service to the country by reducing Regulation 44 to a state of impotence. It may be pointed out that urban location regulations are framed on the one pattern for the whole Union.

An attempt was again made in the Transvaal to curb the liberty of Natives in this

direction, but the officials of the Native Affairs Department at that time were true to their duty of protecting the freedom of their wards in purely Native areas.

The secretary for Native Affairs in a letter to the Middleburg (Transvaal) Town Council written in September 1928 stated: "That the Department was unable to agree to the proposal that permits should be required for the holding of meetings in the location, as such a requirement would seem to infringe on the common law right of public meeting. It was thought that Natives should normally be entitled to freedom of speech, and the privilege of public meeting, subject to the right of the local authority to forbid any meeting which was likely to create a disturbance or be a nuisance to the residents."

The policy laid down by the N. A. Department itself in 1928 in this connection is a damaging indictment of the object envisaged in the Draft Proclamation No. 872 of 23rd June 1939. Indeed the effect of introducing this limitation of the Native's liberty in the Reserves is far more pernicious than its previous aim in the urban locations. Under the proposed Draft Proclamation, a Native Commissioner may disapprove of the holding of chiefs conventions, tribal indabas and any kind of gathering of Natives from distant places with the object of self-betterment if such does not suit his caprice, or is in the nature of collectively opposing repressive admini-



Administrative measures sponsored by Government officials.

In this connection we may also draw the attention of the Department of Native Affairs to a decision of the Free State Division of the Supreme Court regarding the appeal of Absolom Goduka of Koffiefontein in June 1928.

It is time that Bantu organisations like the African Congress, teachers' and farmers' associations took the matter up at once before the Draft Proclamation comes into law.

## Working On The Mines.

GOOD FOOD AND

GOOD PAY.  
*Ilango, Natal*  
*The Natal Daily*

AFRICANS who are going to work on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand can be sure that they will have good food and plenty of it; they get meat, fish, beans, vegetables, monkey-nuts, coffee, bread, mahewu, Kaffir Beer, and other nice food, and also they can depend upon it regularly. This fact is of great importance, because good and regular food, makes their bodies healthy and strong.

When the Africans have concluded their period of engagement on the Mines they are heavier and bigger men than they went to the Witwatersrand. This is proof how well they are treated there. It shows, too, that they are happy when they are working on the Mines. *7-1-39*

Another thing that makes the Africans glad is that they can also absolutely depend upon being paid their earnings, as soon as they are due. The Mines are most particular in seeing that the Africans receive every penny that is due to them. The Africans know this; and the result is that they have confidence in their employers.

## THE MINES HAVE A GOOD NAME.

Good food, good and regular pay—these things in themselves are a recommendation; but there are also other reasons why Africans go to work on the Mines of the Witwatersrand. After they have done their shifts, they enjoy their recreation. At this time

of year the African football clubs are busy, and the players love the game.

So it is not all work; there is plenty of play when duty has been done. And moreover the Mines arrange a bioscope entertainment once a week for the Africans—"talkies," as they are called. This is free for the Africans working on the Mines.

Speak to the Africans who have worked on the Mines, and they will tell you how well they are treated there. *1/39.*

## African Teachers Oppose Control Of Native Education By Native Affairs Department

General Secretary; Mr. J. J. Musi. General Treasurer; Mr. Maleko Assistant Treasurer.

At the annual conference of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association held at Lemana Training Institution a resolution was passed welcoming the transfer of Native education from the Provinces to the Union Government, but protesting against the Native Affairs Department being the administrative department for Native education.

*Bantu World*  
Speaking to the resolution, the president, Mr. M. K. Molepo, said that the control of Native education should be in the hands of the Union Department of Education. "If it is in the hands of the Native Affairs Department it will be at the mercy of the Native Affairs Commission, a body which is politically biased and which serves under the party in power."

*7-22-39*  
One delegate said that the Department of Native Affairs was concerned with the pass laws and tax collecting. That did not commend the department to the Natives.

Other resolutions passed were:—

That school fees in Native schools be abolished.

That the Transvaal Education be asked to exclude the principal when considering the staff of a school, so that he may be able to supervise the work.

That in view of the fact that Afrikaans is a compulsory subject in Native schools; the department be asked to sympathise with those teachers who had not had the opportunity of learning the language in training institutions.

That the number of hours in the grades be reduced for both physical and psychological reasons.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Molepo, president; Mr. S. J. Masolang, vice-president; Mr. S. P. Kwana, General Secretary; C. R. Ntuli, Assistant



# African Earth Gives Up Tomb Of Sovereign of First Dynasty

**Relics of Second Pharaoh Unearthed By British Archaeologist Forty Miles South of Cairo**

LONDON—It is not without significance that the Romans were always fond of saying that "something new always comes out of Africa." This truism has been confirmed by the news that a huge tomb has been discovered in the Nile Valley, some forty miles south of Cairo, which is destined to make an important contribution to the knowledge of the obscure First Dynasty, which dates back to the dawn of recorded Egyptian history some 5,000 years ago.

According to reports in scientific circles, the tomb was unearthed by the British archaeologist, Walter Emery and Rizk Saab Effendi, the Egyptian scientist. Their find was made close to the tomb attributed to Aha Menes, first king of the First Dynasty.

It is also reported that near the newly-found tomb is that of Zer, the king who succeeded Menes. His tomb is similar in size, with a superstructure and seven subterranean chambers. The roof, which is timbered as usual, has been burned and the falling rafters have completely destroyed the contents of four chambers. In these rooms only a charred corner of a large wooden sarcophagus, a wooden bier with copper fittings and a few alabaster and basalt vessels remain.

Those who examined the ruins believe that the fire was so intense that it converted the four chambers into a veritable kiln, the bricks of mud being baked red.

## VALUABLE TOOLS AND UTENSILS FOUND

Valuable evidence of the high degree of civilization is shown by the articles rescued, in the three remaining rooms which are almost intact. In them were found articles fashioned during the First Dynasty, hitherto known through a few small models and inscriptions. Evidently the fall of the roof extinguished the fire in these rooms.

In one of them, under partly consumed fragments of wooden beds and chairs were large wicker boxes containing remarkable collection of red copper weapons, tools and utensils.

They are believed to be the earliest of their kind. One basket of knives, swords and saws for cutting wood remain just as they were when made 5,000 years ago. It is thought that the saws were used for stone cutting in the construction of ancient monuments.

In one of the rooms the finds include daggers, hundreds of tiny needles, copper and ivory bracelets, ivory gaming pieces, and the remains of a canopied bed with delicately carved legs, representing those of a bull. In addition to the customary meals for the dead, wine jars with the mud sealing intact have been found.

What are believed to be the tombs of the First Dynasty have already been found at Abydos. They are smaller than the present tombs and may be cenotaphs.

# NATIVES EARN \$25 A YEAR, LIVE IN HUTS; MENACED BY SNAKES

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, Sept. 7—(ANP)

—An interesting insight into the revolting conditions under which natives of the British African Colony of Gambia live, was given here recently by Morley Richards, well

known reporter for the Daily Express, London, who made an exhaustive study of the colony after establishing his headquarters at Bathurst, capital of the Gambia.

Writer Richards says the Gambia is Britain's oldest colony in Africa, and "is like a shrunken limb clinging to a 'healthy' body."

It is surrounded by the progressive territory of French Senegal, but the trade of Gambia is "underdevelopment and a consequent poverty in which it is powerless to support normal administrative machinery."

## 250 EUROPEANS AND 200,000 AFRICANS

Writing in the African Standard, Richards says: "Gambia colony consists of 250 Europeans and 200,000 Africans. There are British officials in the colony, receiving upwards of \$200,000 yearly in salaries. In addition, they get personal allowances, traveling and duty allowances, sea passages home and back and wives' passages."

Last year the government spent \$2,200,000, and half of it went in personal emoluments and pensions to British and African officials. This year the government expects the revenue to be about \$830,000—a new low record. A \$250,000 deficit this year will be paid out of reserves.

"The governor, Sir Thomas Southern, is a conscientious, hard-working man, popular with Europeans and Africans alike. . . . The point is, whether the Gambia, in its present state of underdevelopment, can afford to have a gov-

This family lives in the bush, where wild boar, snakes, monkeys and leopards continually menace their home."

## DISEASE SPREADS FROM FAMILY TO FAMILY

"I cannot tell you how many people are out of work. The government keeps no figures, nor do they provide any relief for the destitute. I cannot tell you how many die from years of semi-starvation and malnutrition. There are no statistics of such things. Miss Lines, an English nurse, said recently, 'It is pitiful to see the poor, starving people. During the rain (four months) most babies do not gain an ounce of weight. Many of them lose weight. Some die. The miracle is so many survive . . .'

"Sanitation is inadequate and disease spreads from family to family. I visited typical African bush home; a circular hut made of cretting, which is a kind of reed, and daubed with a lime composition made from dried oyster fish. The only ventilation is a door which is closed at night."

"In this hut live a herdsman, his wife and two naked children. . . . This family, earning perhaps \$25 a year, will help to pay the \$75,000 worth of direct taxes to be collected this year. These have been doubled in ten years . . .



# Six Out Of Ten African Babies Die

By C. CROGMAN WRIGHT  
NO DOUBT babies would be called a human trait but South Africa does seem to be preeminently a land of babies. Here there is no birth control. There are babies and more babies, and the tragedy is that they are "born to die" at the rate of six out of every ten before they are one year old. In certain of the large mining areas the ratio is eight out of every ten.

We recently stood as godmother for a man's twenty-first child—sixteen by the first wife, five by the second. Of that twenty-one children only nine are living. It is common to hear such statements as "Yes, mother, I had ten children, but only four are living," or the statement of a chief's wife, "I had nine children but I 'planted' seven." So the counterpart of Rachel weeping for her children is found in the South African mother.

This frightful slaughter of the innocents is undoubtedly due to several causes. One is lack of proper prenatal care and advice. While there are places where the mothers have access to hospitals and clinics, there are no clinics, or hospitals, or doctors, or trained nurses. Another cause is general ignorance of the care of infants. Still another cause is the method of conveyance. The African mother carries her baby not in her arms but on her back. She often walks long distances through the hot midday sun, arriving at her destination in the cool of the evening. Baby, too, often on arrival is damp and soiled and not being properly cared for sickness results.

The low economic standard is often responsible for impoverished children from impoverished parents. Even where there is plenty, the chief food for infants after the first few months is mealie (corn) porridge which is fed to them in such quantities that their little stomachs protrude in a grotesque manner. This with nothing to vary the diet is detrimental to health.

The thing which perhaps, would be most shocking to American mothers, who would wonder that any mothers or babies survive in this far-away land, is primitive obstetrical methods prevalent among so many of the people. However this may be the smallest factor in the mortality; for what they have

been used to for generations seldom seems to have ill effects.

Twins, who are regarded as cute and interesting and as a sort of double blessing in most countries, strike terror to the heart in South Africa. They are taken as an omen of bad luck and dire catastrophe. In many tribes until recent years one of the twins was always put to death. The following instance shows how deep-seated is this superstition. Twins were born to a couple in Northern Rhodesia. The parents were both Christians and were determined not to put one of the babies to death. On learning this the grandmother was so horrified that she committed suicide. This practice has gone on extensively around Pritersberg in the Northern Transvaal. The individual who has probably done more than any other to put an end to it is Charlotte Manye Maxeke, the "Grand Old Woman of South Africa," who was educated at Wilberforce, Ohio. The government does what it can to blot out these practices however, they are still carried on to a certain extent, but in great secrecy.

We were driving through the main street in Maseru, Basutoland when we noticed some dozen or more white-robed women, a saintly looking group. "Those," said the Chief, "are the women who have murdered their babies."

Another custom, which is largely wiped out now, would touch the hearts of mothers in more enlightened lands—that is the burying of the live baby with the mother who has died in childbirth. Still another horrible thing is to let a baby nurse from the breast of its dead mother.

Many of the prayers of Christian parents everywhere ascend for the babies of the South.

Ilanga Lase Natal.

Saturday, July 15, 1939.

## The Ever-present Problem.

As has been many times observed, the arrival in this country of the Dutch Officer Mynheer Jan Van Riebeeck created a problem which has exercised the minds of many in this country, that of the adjustment of the proper relations between the various races inhabiting this country up to the present day. Two gentlemen have expressed their convictions about this ever-present problem. These are Messrs. J. Hudson Stockil and L. Rubin. Their contribution to this question should be welcomed on both sides of the colour line. Some of their claims, however, call for immediate contradiction especially the assertion that the European had an equal claim to this continent besides the one of superior power as a military race. We would like to be convinced on what this assertion is based. It is on record that Noah's sons separated soon after the deluge and the ancestor of Africans eventually settled in this continent in the earliest ages. But, of course, we are open to reason and enlightenment.

We are told in this study of South Africa's problem that the obsession of the European is the preponderance in numbers of the Africans who, if allowed full scope would soon submerge European civilization and bring about a very objectionable state of affairs, including the dreaded and objectionable intermarriage between the races. We think the Europeans are justified in assuming this attitude for their preservation and maintenance of their honourable

prestige.

In our opinion, if such a state of affairs could be brought about, it would be due to the Europeans' indiscretion if they so debased themselves as to merit such a fall. Environment, bringing up, education and several other conditions bring about inequalities in all spheres of life. But this fact does not exonerate the ruling race, from the guilt of repressing the Africans by reason of unfounded fears. If in Europe there are various classes in existence which cannot be overriden, how can allowing scope for Africans in this country bring about the ruin of European civilization and their predominance in ruling this country? Such a state of affairs exists where there is no social equality in wholly white countries for even there it cannot be forcibly imposed.

If there is sincerity on the part of some Europeans to faithfully discharge their duty in governing this country for the good of all its inhabitants, we do not see why the door to education is not widely opened for the African as is done for the European and the Indian. We do not see any reason for keeping down the wages of African labourers so as to preclude their attaining economical competence. It has been fully proved on many occasions that the present wage for the African labourer is scandalously low considering the expenses he is obliged to meet. We also do not see why the Native Chiefs are not all strongly advised to at least acquire a working knowledge of the three R's. We suspect this as an attempt to delay development of their tribes until the European farmers and business men have so entrenched themselves that the poor African cannot take his proper place in this land for many years to come.

The saddest aspect of this problem is that a great love has been

ignominiously spurned. The Africans followed the advice to leave their old life in order to attain happiness and opportunity to develop himself without let or hindrance, which was not the case when under their own Chiefs. Their ardent loyalty to the white man has been unrequited. We think South Africa's problem can be solved in this very generation if the European will accede the point that the African is a human being and has rights to be allowed him in order to take his place in the structure of this country. In the same manner the African would show that he is worthy of the higher things by his industry and devotion to work the whole for others as well as for himself.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
AFRICA

# EUROPEAN, COLOURED AND BANTU EDUCATION

THE National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Pretoria, has just issued a bulletin for the whole Union, giving educational statistics for European, Coloured and Bantu communities. The bulletin is obtainable at a cost of 5/-, from the Government Printer. In view of persistent representations at the 1938 session that from 1928 to 1937 the proceeds of the General (poll) tax that went into General Revenue which, as compared with services provided by the State for other races, has been shamefully starved, it is of interest to read actual figures supplied by the National Bureau.

A summary table showing growth of State and state-aided education in South Africa reveals that in the year 1910, 165,407 Europeans receiving education enjoyed an expenditure of £1,596,279, this representing a cost per White pupil of £9.65. In the year 1932, 376,873 Europeans receiving education were apportioned £7,803,948, this representing a cost per pupil of £20.71. For the same year (1932) 109,003 Coloureds receiving education got £517,871—a cost per Coloured child of £4.15. For the same year (1932), 298,523 Natives receiving

education were allotted £584,058, this representing a cost per Native pupil of £19.2.

The figures for the year 1938 are as follows:

Europeans 403,800, £10,373,064, at £25.69 per head.

Coloureds 157,893 £933,108 at £5.18.2 per head.

Natives 422,438, £938,052 at £2.4.5 per head.

It must be remembered that since 1926, the Bantu were specifically taxed to pay for their own education. A member of the Natives' Representative Council estimated at the 1938 session that from 1928 to 1937 the proceeds of the General (poll) tax that went into General Revenue for expenditure on Natives, amounted to £4,000,000.

The National Bureau gives other items of interesting information. It observes that the Union Government pays to the provinces an annual subsidy of £5/5/0 per Coloured or Indian pupil. This, as in the case of European education, is not an *ad hoc* educational subsidy but is a general subsidy paid to the province and not earmarked for education although it is calculated on educational statistics. In recent years all the provinces, with the exception of the Free State, have spent more on Coloured and Indian education than the subsidy they received calculated on the attendance of Coloured and Indian pupils.

A special course of training for selected female teachers of experience and ability with a view to their subsequent employment as female supervisors (Jeanes teachers) was inaugurated in 1936 in the Cape. The only Native institution of university rank is the South African Native College at Fort Hare. The candidates take the examinations of the University of South Africa, as external examining body. Native primary and secondary education is financed with funds paid to the provinces by the Union Government. The provinces make no contribution to the cost of Native education except for the primary schools. £25,000 in the Cape and £6,000 in the Transvaal.

Fort Hare is assisted with grants from the Union Education Department since it provides higher education. The Native Affairs Department of the Union Government also makes grants for Native agricultural education. The Transkeian General Council makes grants from its funds to education.

Training of Native teachers for secondary work is provided at the South African Native College, Fort Hare. The course for the Teachers' Diploma of the college normally extends over two years post-Matriculation. In the Cape Province inspectors of schools are responsible, within the areas allotted to them, for the professional supervision and for the inspection of all government or aided schools (European, Coloured or Native). In the other three provinces a special field staff of inspectors of Native schools is employed. In the Cape and in Natal specialists are employed as departmental instructors or instructors for woodwork, industrial trades, Native housecraft, music, etc. A staff of Native supervisors of schools (visiting teachers, itinerant headmasters) assist the European inspector in improving the methods of instruction of the primary schools.



## Develop African Education

"THE conflict with Germany means that our high claims for our Empire will be forced upon our attention from without as well as from within," writes Miss Margery Perham in the *Spectator*, continuing:

"So long as Empire appears mainly a matter of national monopoly and prestige, it is loot which the strong man armed must defend from the stronger man with little support from his own conscience or that of the world. One way of escape from this weak position is in the direction of international Colonial administration. This has already been discussed in England, and we may expect the discussion to be stimulated by the war. The idea is attractive both in itself as an exercise in international co-operation and as removing subject people from the position of stakes in Europe's game of power-politics.

"But even if Europe could develop a new international spirit stronger than that which for a few years made Geneva such an exciting and hopeful place, the difficulties at the Colonial end are formidable. An international Government might provide a high-minded secretariat, devoted social services and a planned economic development. Colonial administration means all this, but it means something more, a tutorship in civilisation. This tutorship, as exemplified at its best in certain places and at certain times, is a warm, human relationship in which European civilisation is offered in the rich peculiarity of a national embodiment through a national language.

"It is unfortunate that the accidents of partition should have striped one part of Africa alternately with French and British culture, but it serves to demonstrate that France and Britain hold very different views of the nature and destiny of the Africans. The mechanical parts of Colonial administration might be standardised for international use, but what of the cultural? Backward people are very 'human' and extrovert; an international Government might prove cold and rigid and so arrest their psychological adjustment to civilisation. At the worst, it might prove itself effective mainly in securing equal rights in exploitation and in prolonging imperialism by syndicating it.

"There is another aspect. International Government would not be introduced into a vacuum; it would have to replace, even in mandated territories, some positive appreciation of our rule and political ideas, which has been strengthened by widespread knowledge of Hitler's racial theories. Outside the few fully educated this appreciation may be vague and emotional, but a year of crisis has helped to define it.

"In the long run the only sure way of saving backward people from the dangers to themselves and the temptations to others of their position is to press on their education and development with all speed, and to enlarge in every practicable way the sphere of co-operation with them.

"This, with ample 'straight' news, will be the best, and indeed the only, propaganda they will need. But it requires money, public support, and, even at the expense of some of our old tradition of Imperial

decentralisation, a more positive lead from Downing Street."

UGANDA'S very life depends upon her cotton crop, and the official attitude to the production and marketing of that commodity during the forthcoming season is therefore of vital importance to the whole community.

**East African Cotton Growing.** Will the greatest possible encouragement be given to the planting of the maximum area?

Will adequate credits be made available for the purchase and ginning of the crop?

Will shipping be arranged for its transport to overseas markets? These questions have been put to us from various interested quarters.

At this early stage in the transition from a peace to a war economy it is not surprising that definite decisions have still to be awaited, but there are surely grounds for confidence

that the authorities will give all possible support to an industry which must be much more important to the Empire to-day than it was a month ago, for a

manifest necessity is the maximum production in the Overseas Empire of metals, foodstuffs and raw materials which, if they were not purchasable in sterling, would have to be acquired in foreign

currency.

In the case of cotton, Great Britain has the option of purchasing within the Empire in sterling or from America in dollars, and there can be no doubt that her right course is to draw every possible bale from

the Empire and so restrict proportionately her dollar expenditure, in order

to leave that additional amount of American currency available for aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, petrol, and

such other military necessities as cannot be supplied within the Empire itself. If, as we are confident, this

must be the policy, then it follows that credits must be made available to the ginning section of the industry, either by the banks as a purely commercial

transaction—and since cotton prices must be expected to rise that would be reasonable—or, if necessary, by the banks with suitable guarantees from the Imperial

authorities. Then will come the need for adequate shipping space, and since East Africa is off the track

of the great shipping routes of the world, it is to be foreseen that pressure will have to be maintained to

secure adequate tonnage for the transport of cotton and other necessities. But, all things considered, we

do not foresee reduced activity in East African cotton production. On the contrary, there will surely be

recognition of the importance of increased output in each of the cotton-growing Dependencies.



# Show That Darker Races Were Casting Bronze When Italians Were Searching For Method

By CHATWOOD HALL  
(Special to the Defender)

**LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R.**—That the casting of objects in bronze was being done by the Negro peoples of Africa at a time when the Italians were feverishly searching for such a method during the Renaissance, that long before Europeans came to Africa with plunder aims the native peoples had developed their own civilization, art and culture, and that the Africans were, of all primitive peoples, the only ones who knew how to produce highly developed articles of metal work, are some of the outstanding highlights of the great African exhibition just opened here in the Museum of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

"The Europeans did not, as is often claimed, open Negro Africa to civilization," it was pointed out by one of the guides in the Museum. "Negro Africa had close and regular contacts with the high civilizations of the ancient Arabs and Egyptians. The Abyssinians had one of the highest civilizations of ancient times, a time when practically all of Europe was in a state of semi-barbarism."

When asked what interfered with the continuity of these developing exhibits are shown which African civilizations, B. S. Butnick-Severski, a scientific worker of the institute, declared that "the coming of the Europeans disrupted the civilizations and culture of the native peoples. For example, highly-developed Benin, with its large and splendid palace, and its well-organized social life, was destroyed by the British. Here in our exhibit we have excellent and genuine objects of splendid and marvelous workmanship in bronze and iron from there, witnessing to that native civilization."

The highest stage of African Negro culture and civilization, the exhibition shows, was reached at Benin (Nigeria) and in Dahomey, and in the Ninth century Rhodesia and in the South. In the latter had a splendid civilization and culture over a wide area. Architectural finds and other material show that South Africa had close connections with the high civilizations of India and China.

sists of approximately 7,000 objects and we have very many more in reserve. These objects come from all parts of Africa, including Abyssinia."

While the fascists and their pseudo-scientific henchmen try to prove that there exists some sort of unity of race and language, our exhibition and researches show that the African peoples represent several different races and speak many different languages, stated A. V. Talanova, a woman Ethnologist of the institute, who assisted with formation of the exhibition. She is an authority on the peoples of Africa.

"The fascists attempt to show that there is only one single Negro race and type," said Madame Talanova. "However, we Soviet scientists know and here show that the Negro type has many and wide variations which can be roughly divided into Negroid and European. And at the same time, within these two broader types, variations are plentiful. The skulls in our collection, obtained from various parts of Africa, show unmistakably that it is sheer nonsense to attempt, as many so-called scientists, especially fascists, to speak of a specific Negro type."

One of the most attractive and significant of the exhibits is a large and life-like illustration of African natives working at their furnaces smelting iron long years ago. This was long before any other peoples knew this art, and it should be generally known that African natives were the first to smelt iron, a metal which means so much to mankind and civilization.

The usual African exhibition elsewhere, stated Mr. Butnick-Severski, consists merely of collections from native life, without much rhyme or reason or sequence. Such exhibitions serve merely as collections of African "curiosities." This is in keeping with the false claims that the Africans have no history and had no culture and civilization of their own.

In the present African exhibition, which enjoys wide popularity, a new principle may be seen, in keeping with Soviet scientific approach to history. It is shown that the African peoples have their history, have a long past social development and culture and art. Besides, it is shown that these African achievements were disrupted and thwarted from rising to higher stages by the plunder and invasion of Europeans who had no real interest in Africa, except as a hunting ground for human labor for the slave trade and as a source of raw material.

## Mapping War in Africa

### Possibility of Major Operation by Axis Forces Suggested

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:  
May I add to Augur's article in the July 31 issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a few facts which are known in some informed quarters?

Indeed, the plan to get a foothold in French North Africa by a combined German-Italian air expedition has been carefully worked out by the fascist powers since Marshal Badoglio visited Libya early this year. The visit of the head of the S. A., Lutze, and of Marshal Goering to Libya and the subsequent talks of the German and Italian General Staffs centered around an expedition by air to the regions of Lake Chad and the plateau of Ahaggar.

This plan is not at all as adventurous as it may seem at first sight. The distance from the southernmost Italian air

bases in Libya to Fort Lamay, the French garrison south of Lake Chad, is less than a thousand miles; the distance to the high plateau of Ahaggar, the strategic center of almost all communication lines from Algiers to the French soldier reservoir south of the Sahara, is little more than 500 miles. Both expeditions would be of high military value and not at all impossible.

The region south of Lake Chad, called Adamaua, is part of the former German colony of Cameroons. The country is rich and self-supporting; great landing places and open spaces prevail. The number of the French garrisons is negligible. The Germans are well acquainted with the country and have many native sympathizers.

### Small Force Sufficient

An expeditionary force, let us say, of two to three thousand men, flown in five to six hours from Southern Libya to this region would be dependent on the home base only for ammunition and equipment; it could draw all other resources from the country itself.

Such an expedition could have easily within its grasp Northern and Central Cameroons and could pave the way for further reinforcements of white and native troops. A conquest of large parts of Cameroons and even a rush to the coast to meet German submarines, harbored in the Spanish island of Fernando Po, off the coast of Cameroons, could be endeavored.

From a strategic point of view such an enterprise would cut off the vital reinforcements of French and British troops in West African colonies and detain a strong French-English military force, which would not be available on the European scene. The latter holds true, though to a lesser degree, also of an expedition to the Ahaggar. In this case the main aim of the German-Italian forces would be the disruption of the lines of communication, but not conquest.

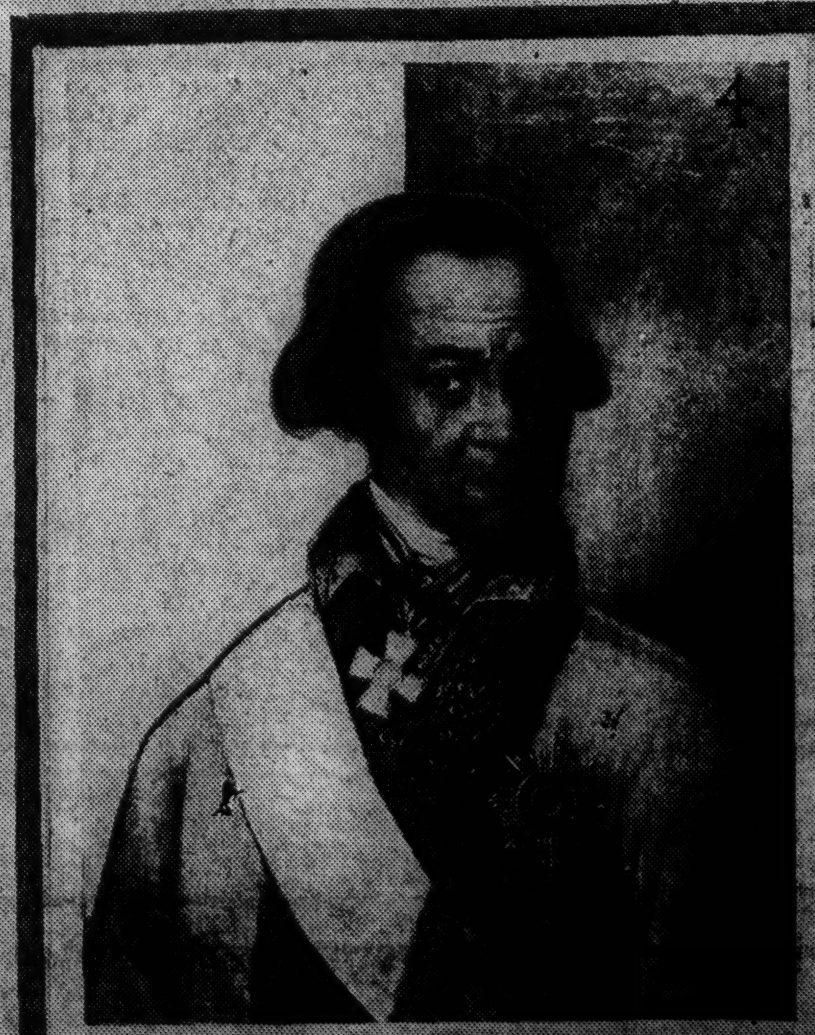
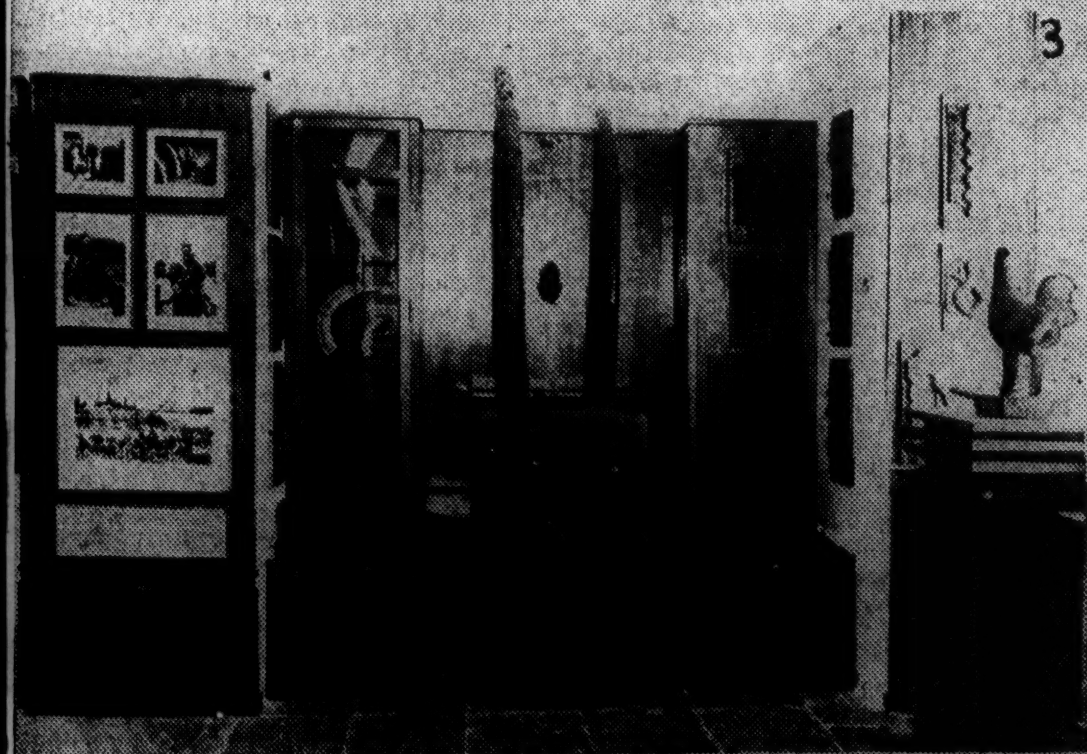
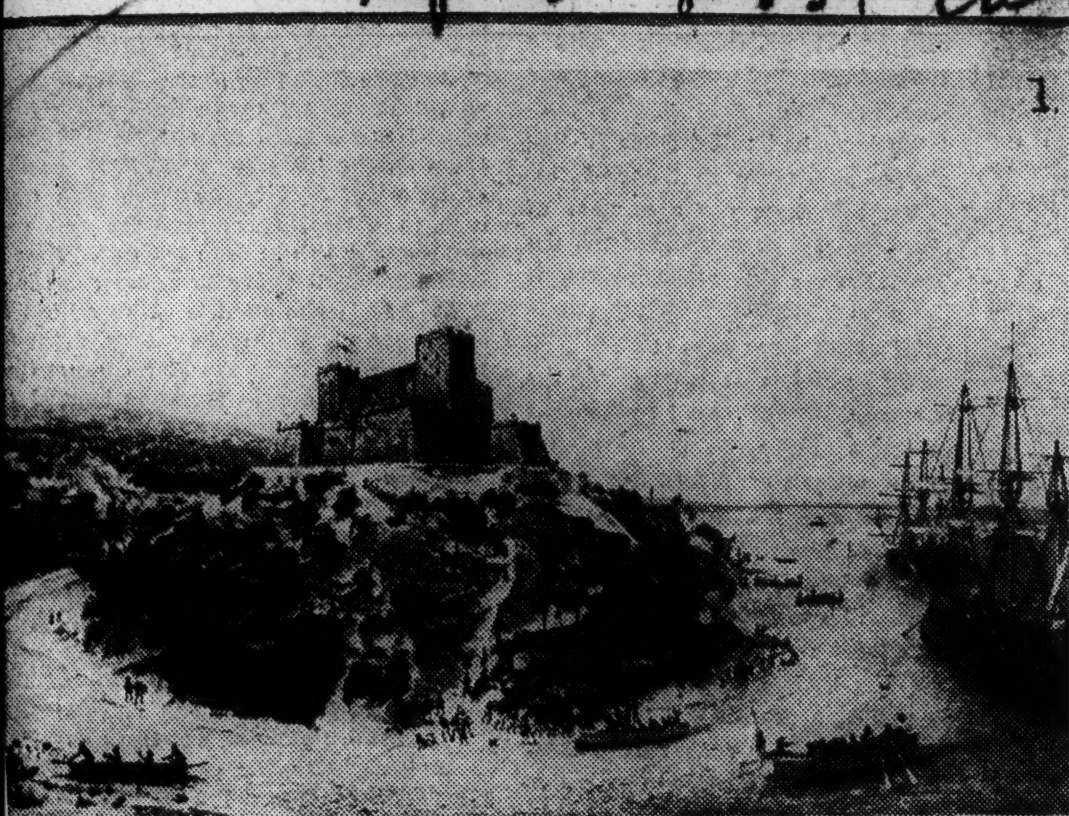
As matters stand, I would not be surprised if Africa rather than Europe would be the first scene of large-scale military operations in a coming war.

JULIUS E. LIPS.

New York, Aug. 10, 1939.



# Exhibition Depicts Early African Civilization



No. 1—Fort built by Europeans on West Coast Africa to be used as a base for slave trading. This trade gave tremendous set-back to culture and civilization of Africans. No. 2—Africans engaged in early art of smelting iron at the method later. No. 4—Pushkin's first African ancestor, Hannibal, who was an intimate friend and confidant of Peter the Great, one of the most advanced and progressive of Russian Czars.

of Africa have their history, civilization, culture and art, and refutes Hitler's claims that "the Negro is of a specific racial type." It also reveals that Africans were casting bronze when Italians were searching for the method.

No. 3—Metal objects . . . alligator head on left, images of human beings in center, and rooster on right . . . are in exquisite workmanship and done in cast copper. Italians copied their furnaces. They were pioneers in this art.

Illustrations from the great Academy of Sciences of Union of Soviet Republics in Leningrad. It opened in Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography at Academy of Sciences of Union of Soviet Republics in Leningrad.



# The King Speaks To His People.

*Ilanga Lase Natal  
The Natal Sun  
9-9-39 Durban, Natal*

## To His People.

*Ilanga Lase Natal  
The Natal Sun*

right as we see the right and reverently commit our cause to God.

"If one and all we keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then, with God's help, we shall survive.

"May He bless and keep us all."



KING GEORGE VI.

AFTER 25 years of peace the British Empire, after strenuous efforts to avoid it, had to declare war against Germany, the Power which had dubbed as a scrap of paper, solemn pledges undertaken for smaller countries. Thus for the second time in the lives of most living people in the world the catastrophe of war has overtaken their countries. Already there has been released the forces of destruction against non-combatants who may be travelling or sailing in British or German ships or aircraft so that hundreds have been destroyed without warning in a twinkling of the eye. The modern war is a great evil an "IMBI" as we express it in Zulu, which if the leading nations of the world will obey their consciences and their Maker should abolish from the world.

As far as the Africans are concerned they are well-advised to express no opinion on the justice or the injustice of it as their position is clear. They are under their Chiefs, the Native Commissioners, the Secretary and the Minister for Native Affairs and finally the Supreme Chief, the Governor-General who is their protector and father.

It should be known that the African population has rarely had such good feelings towards their rulers as at the present moment. The Ministry of Native Affairs has secured the hearts of the Africans in an un-

precedented degree. In Natal and Zululand he is their father as was publicly expressed in Pietermaritzburg at the gathering with the Chiefs. The various attempts which are now being introduced in many localities for encouraging our people to better their lot is very commendable and can rise from fatherly hearts. In many areas a great deal of improvements have been inaugurated to improve the lot of the dwellers thereon.

It is no longer the truth that all the good, Africans have had, came from officials of British birth and none from the Afrikaner section. It was General Botha who saw no harm in re-instating the late Chief Solomon in Zululand. It was General Hertzog who advocated the great expenditure of public money to acquire land for Africans which will be their dwelling places for the future. This has done a great deal to breed confidence in the hearts of many Africans who had all along lost it, in the white

man's Government, that they had done nothing good for them which would better their lot. However, as the numbers of Africans are growing every year it is clear that the present land provision will soon prove inadequate but we must hope that another will rise to meet the need and provide a living place for

our people. There is a general cry for a proper education to fit the Africans for the life they will live in this civilized country not to live like numskulls in their Native land.

### Forced Into Conflict.

"FOR the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. established throughout the world, the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger.

"Over and over again we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies. But it has been in vain. But, far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and of security of justice and liberty among nations would be ended.

"We have been forced into conflict. For we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle, which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilised order in the world. "This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of world order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

"It is a principle which permits a State, in selfish pursuit of power, to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or acts of force against the sovereignty and independence of States.

### Doctrine of Might.

"But that principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right; and, if this principle were

### "Stand Firm"

"It is for this high purpose that I now call to my people at home and my people across the sea who will make our cause their own. I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial.

"The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be confined to battlefields. But we can only do the



## AFRICAN CAVE NOW MEMORIAL SHRINE

DURBAN, South Africa—To preserve the strangest dwelling ever inhabited by white men in South Africa the Basutoland government has proclaimed "Cave House" a national monument. 12-7-39

This structure was built in Maseru a century ago when the first white men went into the country of the great chief Moshoeshoe. French Protestant missionaries according to E. L. Richards, resident commissioner in Maseru, subdivided the cave and built it up with the aid of walls and partitions of stone.

The resulting structure, half building, half cavern, was called by them "Cave House," and they used it for years. Their successors are active in missionary work in Basutoland.

## Colour Discrimination In The Church

Sir.—Bantu World

The subject, I must say, is a common topic, but it never loses its importance. 10-7-39

The question of colour discrimination, resulting in colour prejudice, seems to me more of a failure than a legislative irregularity. But since the laws of any country are an expression and a reflection of the sense of justice, or of the moral make-up of that country's legislative section, it follows that to correct the laws of a country the morality of its legislative body must be corrected.

The morality of the legislative body, in turn, is a copy—however clumsy or false—of the morality of the public for which that body legislates since it is of the members of that public that the body is made. So the morality of the public is the prime force in the building of a system of laws. The teaching of morality is, therefore, also the teaching of law making.

If, then, we agree that the Church is an institution that aims principally at the teaching of morality, then we must agree also that the Church is responsible for the formation of our system of laws. If our laws tend to discriminate between one colour and another, we must turn to such institutions of society as the Church for the origin of this misfortune. When we turn to the Church and find that it either promotes that attitude or at least does not strongly thwart the

tendency towards it, then we must for blaming the laws, blame the Church. We must feel at once that the Church is the first place from which the idea of despising and alienating men of a certain colour must be counteracted.

In the present day it is not very surprising that the laws are not always consistent with the loftiest Christian principles, because the constitution of the Church is not always in keeping with Christian principles, as for example the colour discrimination which is not at all in keeping with Christian teachings. The laws are thus almost always a reflection of the attitude of the Church and often fail to make men climb to the high Christian principles. This is because the Church though Christian by name, has much in it that is not Christian-like.

During the European Renaissance, that followed the Dark Ages, the constitution of the Church, hampering the development of science, had to be reformed, and, that done, science has developed to its present stage.

To day the same reformation in the constitution of the Church with respect to colour discrimination must take place if the relations between races is to approximate perfection.

W. M. MOHAPI



# Black Man's Hampered

## Progress

*8-5-39*  
In the Natal Mercury's issue of June 23, Dr. J. B. McCord, inter alia, said: "The report of the Lorum Commission, presented in 1928, recommended that provision be made for a complete medical education for Natives, with complete medical qualifications. "When this recommendation was put before the South African branch of the British Medical Association, which met in Durban at about that time, it met with bitter opposition from a large section of the medical profession of the Union of South Africa."

This is characteristic of South African democracy, which has drawn an ineradicable line between master and servant, placing the servant outside any law relative to the master. It has deprived the Bantu of any freedom of movement; he cannot go where he likes, he must not settle in towns or buy land there to build a house. He must remain in his enclosure, in the places reserved for him, he must carry a pass with him, going just where his master permits. He cannot sell his labour in a free market; in the town, in industry and in the mines, he may stay only so long as his contract allows him or the master needs his services. If not, he is repatriated back to the Reserves, to de-

velop "on his own lines," in other words, "to stew in his own juice."

South African democracy deprived him of economic rights: He may not own property in a town, he may not be a member of any liberal profession.

He can only be an unskilled labourer, on the land, in the mines or industry; he can only be a servant, a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. He must be educated according to his station in life; he must not receive education which would do him harm, such as dangerous ideas about freedom and equality—not social equality, but the equality of natural opportunity; but only what is suitable for a slave to learn.

### IOSIAH MAPHUMULO. MEALIE LEVY BUNGLE.

*Native Opinion*  
*June 24th 1939*  
**H**IS Excellency the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa toured the Transkeian Territories throughout the past week, and the huge Native indabas that welcomed him and his entourage at various centres proved the unrelenting allegiance of the Bantu to the crown. Something very unusual however transpired at the Umtata reception, when Sir Patrick Duncan replied to the addresses presented by 7,000 native Africans. This was in the rare occurrence of a governor-general intervening in matters concerning pure administration.

tion. *8-5-39* The mealie levy imposed parative few.

by the Mealie Control Board. In addition to the representation was mentioned at Umtata as a grievance that had created a grave concern in the future for the relief of the Native prospects of the Bantu people reserves, Senators representing in the Territories. His Excellency Natives have been very cellency was constrained to active in sounding their warning reply thereto out of sheerings.

sympathy for a hapless section "To the Natives mealies are of the population by asking a sort of currency and in the why a tax which was en-Native areas the traders have endangering the very life of his not added the levy to the people and upsetting complete-price paid the Natives for the tely the economic system of mealies they produce, but the Transkei was being im-charged them with the levy posed upon them. when they buy back the mealies later on," said Senator

Sir Patrick added that from what he had heard and seen Rheinallt Jones recently, and there would appear to be a real need for some adjustment and he would discuss the matter with his Ministers upon his return to Pretoria.

It may be appropriate to point out that the paternal commiseration of the Governor-General as evidenced here, is the very attitude that implanted in the Bantu races that sense of reverence and loyalty to the crown of the British Commonwealth.

The gravity of the mealie control situation as affecting Natives cannot be over-emphasised. From commercial as well as political sections the problem has become a burning question of the day.

It is only proper that serious attention be paid to it, lest something in the nature of a national catastrophe should befall the country, arising out of a self centred zeal to ame-

## Native Chief in Africa Fluent in 13 Languages

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Discovery of a native African chief who speaks thirteen languages, including three European tongues, was reported today to the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. *8-18-39*

In a report prepared before he was recalled to England at the outbreak of the war, Brigadier H. S. L. Winterbotham of London, general secretary of the union, said he found the Negro chieftain, apparently an Oxford graduate, in a small village in Uganda.

The chief owned a library ranging from Shakespeare to Mark Twain, the scientist said, and helped train the natives to run survey lines through difficult jungle areas, even teaching them to use telescopes to fix the positions of such lines by star positions.

them to obtain cheap food. The stark struggle between poverty and mealies grown by them cannot and starvation, and I submit to be exported, as they are below the House that their food should the necessary standard, besides not be taxed. The Native is our biggest asset, our prosperity depends on his labour, and I appeal to the Minister to do something to arrest the deterioration of sugar and sheeting, to bring to the children will be by exempting them from the evv."

As it is, their life is one con-



# Natives Earn \$25 a Year In British African Colony

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, W. year, will help to pay the \$75,000 Africa.—(ANP)—An interesting in-worth of direct taxes to be collect-sight into the revolting conditions ed this year. These have been under which natives of the British doubled in 10 years.... This family African Colony of Gambia live, was lives in the bush, where wild boar, given here recently by Morley snakes, monkeys and leopards con-Richards, well known by Morley tinually menace their home." the Daily Express, London, who made an exhaustive study of the colony after establishing his head-quarters at Bathurst, capital of the Gambia.

Writer Richards says the Gambia is Britain's oldest colony in Africa and "is like a shrunken limb cling-ing to a healthy body. It is sur-rounded by the progressive terri-tory of French Senegal but the tragedy of Gambia is "under-deve-lopment and a consequent poverty in which it is onerous to support normal administrative machinery."

Writing in the African Stand-ard, Richards says: "Gambia col-ony consists of 250 Europeans and 200,000 Africans. There are 67 British officials in the colony, re-ceiving upwards of \$200,000 yearly in salaries. In addition, they get personal allowances, traveling and duty allowances, sea passages home and back and wives' passages.

"Last year the government spent \$2,200,000 and half of it went in personal emoluments and pensions to British and African officials... This year the government expects the revenue to be about \$830,000—a new low record. A \$250,000 de-

ficit this year will be paid out of reserves.

"The governor, Sir Thomas Southern, is a conscientious, hard-working man, popular with Euro-peans and Africans alike.... The point is, whether the Gambia, in its present state of under-devel-opment, can afford to have a governor at all.... The people, many of them descendants of liberated slaves, question whether they have escaped from their slavery. They are tax-ed, directly and indirectly, out of all proportions to their miserable standards of living....

"I cannot tell you how many peo-ple are out of work. The govern-ment keeps no figures, nor do they provide any relief for the destitute. I cannot tell you how many die from years of semi-starvation and malnutrition. There are no statis-tics of such things. Miss Lines, an English nurse, said recently, 'It is pitiful to see the poor, starving people. During the rain (four months) most babies do not gain an ounce of weight. Many of them lose weight. Some die. The mir-acle is so many survive....'

"Sanitation is inadequate and disease spreads from family to fam-ily. I visited a typical African bush home; a circular hut made of cret-ting, which is a kind of reed, and daubed with a lime composition made from dried oyster fish. The only ventilation is a door which is closed at night.

"In this hut live a herdsman, his wife and two naked children. This family, earning perhaps \$25 a

## Africa For Africans

HITLER SAYS, and many people agree, that when people of one racial stock are in the majority in any given territory they should control that land.

In fact, that is why Hitler is supposed to have started the present war.

If there is any merit in what the fanatic of the Rhine says, why does he want to control sections of Africa? Surely there are more dark people than blonde in Africa.

English, French, Italian, Dutch, Belgian, and all the other white people should hop, skip and jump back to their Fatherlands and leave Africa for the majority group on that continent.

But this doctrine of "Fath-erland" is like so many other statements of Hitler's—pure bunkum.

## Great Loss To Africans

The death, at the age of Sixty-six, of Paramount Chief Nathaniel Griffith Lerotholi, great-grandson of Moshoeshe, which took place at Maseru last Sunday, removes from our midst one of the best known and respected rulers of the African people south of the Zambezi.

Morena Griffith was, not only a powerful ruler of 550,000 Basuto in his own territory and 100,000 outside it but was also an influential figure in the political life of the Af-rican people. He was respected not only by his subjects but by every in-telligent African who has set aside his tribal prejudices and learned to

appreciate the oneness of the Bantu race. As a great-grandson of Mo-shoeshe, the founder of the Basuto nation, he was a guiding star in the national life of his people, who be-lieved that in him "there was the spirit of Moshoeshe."

Not was the late chief only respec-ted by Africans. Through the in-tegrity of his character and his strict adherence to the policy laid down by Moshoeshe over a 100 years ago, namely that of maintaining the friendship of Great Britain, he won the respect of Europeans in and outside Basutoland. During the Great War he demonstrated his loyalty and that of his people to the British Crown by raising a contingent of more than 2,000 men for labour service in France. Through his in-fluence the nation contributed funds and an aeroplane to help in making the world save for civilisation and democracy. Anxious for the safety of his country, he visited England with some of his chief advisers in 1919 to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between that country and his own. He had a personal in-terview with the late King George V and Queen Mary and assured them of the loyalty of his people and was in turn assured of Britain's unfailing friendship. That he was of great assistance to the British authorities in Basutoland no one can deny. It was in recognition of his services that in 1938 New Year Honours he was awarded the C.B.E., and in this year's Birthday Honours, the King's silver medal for African Chiefs.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that through his death Basutoland has sustained an irreparable loss and South Africa has lost one of the greatest rulers of Bantudom. But all will be consoled by the knowledge that his good deeds shall not be

interred with his bones' but shall remain to inspire both his successor and the people to aspire for the higher things of life so as to keep intact the nation that Moshoeshe had created.

Although we do not take it se-riously, we must say we regard the persistent rumour that there is likely to be a dispute between the late Paramount Chief's two sons as a dis-turbing feature of this tragic event. It is not our intention to unduly in-terfere in the internal affairs of the Basuto nation; nor is it our desire to teach the Sons of Moshoeshe how they should shape the destiny of their people. We know they have their national laws and customs to guide them in their deliberation on the question of succession, and that they are not likely to do anything de-trimental to the welfare and interests of the people. But we must point out that it would be a tragedy if this rumour became a fact, and if the dispute were allowed to de-stroy the unity and solidarity of the Basu-to nation. For this reason we feel it our bounden duty to give our hum-ble advice in the hope that it will not fall on deaf ears. We must, however, state that we take no sides as far as the claimants are concerned (their case will be decided in accor-dance with the Sesuto law of suc-cession); the only side we take is that of the nation. That being so, our humble advice to the council of Chiefs is that in this question of succession it is the nation and not individuals that must be considered first; it is its safety and security that should be the deciding factor. That is what Moshoeshe would have done; he would have sacrificed his own personal ambition for the greater ambition of the nation he loved so dearly. It is to be hoped that the spirit of Moshoeshe will per-meate the deliberations of the Coun-cil of Chiefs and thus save the unity and solidarity of the nation.





*News 7-9-39 Birmingham Ala.*  
**LOOKS DOWN ON A KING**—James Saxon Childers, feature writer for The Birmingham News and professor of English at Birmingham-Southern College, is seen (above) looking down on the king of the pygmy nation in Africa. Mr. Childers is back in Birmingham after a five-month trip through the "Dark Continent," which took him from city to jungle and from desert to the towering Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River.

## Childers Suddenly Reappears Though He Still Is "Writing" From Africa

The elevator door flicked open on the second floor of The Birmingham News Building and out stepped a very bronzed man in immaculate white.

He was treated with the customary fishy stare for a moment and then there was a rush as convreaders, reporters and general office

hangers-on recognized beneath the tan the familiar features of James Saxon ("Jimmie") Childers, Birmingham News-Age-Herald magazine writer, professor of English at Birmingham-Southern College, bon vivant, raconteur, world traveler and swell guy, back from the wilds of Africa, where he had been sojourning for the past five months.

From the datelines appearing on his Sunday magazine stories running currently in The Birmingham News-Age-Herald, the entire office force believed he was still hobnobbing with the elephants and the lions, the pygmies and the other strange animals and folk whose natural habitat is Africa.

And since many of "Jimmie's" friends will see him for the next few months engaged in all the pursuits in Birmingham that are his wont when in the city, yet with weekly stories appearing as though written while he was still in Africa, a little explanation might be in order.

Under the most favorable transportation conditions, a person leaving these United States and going to Capetown, South Africa, and writing a story back, even if written on the first day of arrival there, it would be six weeks before the first yarn could get here.

But he who writes knowingly and interestingly can't write a story on the first day, or even during the first week, of his arrival in a strange, interesting and new country. It takes weeks to "soak up" the atmosphere, acquire the "background" and then to come to earth long enough to translate it into a readable yarn through the medium of the typewriter.

The first of his stories started coming about five weeks ago, but the others were written during the trip, and while they haven't appeared yet, they were dated at the time and place of writing.

So when you see "Jimmie" here or there at home and then see a story from Mozambique, Johannesburg, Rhodesia, Zanzibar or some other far-away place, this explanation will inform you of the "how-come."

There are thrills, humor, pathos and information in the stories "Jimmie" has to tell of his trip, the third he has made into seldom-visited places. Previously, he journeyed through the Orient and then South America. As was the case in his former trips, the material he gathered will later be written in book form.

To attempt to highlight some of the sights and events of the trip would neither be fair to Birmingham News-Age-Herald readers who will see "Jimmie's" stories in the Sunday magazine section, nor

would it be fair to "Jimmie" himself.

He can tell them so much more interestingly and dramatically, 'twould be like going to see the final 10 minutes of a good movie first.

So, just remember that "Jimmie" is back—well, healthy, with a becoming and very expensive coat of tan.

He's got a real story to tell, and, between all us folks, he's the man who can tell it!

## N. Rhodesia & Amalgamation

THE REPORT of the Bledisloe Commission on the amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was sharply criticised by the elected members in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, and a motion deploring the indeterminate nature of the conclusions reached and the recommendations made by the Commission was passed unanimously, the official members not voting.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Browne, whose speech was greeted with applause from both sides of the Council, said that the report, after apparently making out an unanswerable case for immediate amalgamation, turned it down on account of the divergence between the Native policies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. That divergence did exist; but instead of believing, as the Commission did, that in time the policies would be reconciled, he was sure that as time went on the two policies, which were fundamentally different in principle, would become more and more divergent. Unless they were reconciled, amalgamation would be impossible.

### Suggested Committee on Native Policy

Something must be done, continued Colonel Gore-Browne, for the present state of uncertainty was little short of disastrous to the Territory. His proposals were: first, the taking of a referendum on immediate amalgamation without delay; and, second, that the question of the Native difficulty should be entrusted to a small local committee with an independent chairman—he suggested Lord Hailey, if he could be persuaded to officiate—to call all necessary evidence, and with the widest possible terms of reference. The committee's task would be an extremely difficult, but, he hoped, not an impossible one.

The motion was supported by other elected members, including Sir Leopold Moore, who said he would have worded it more strongly.

Mr. W. M. Logan, the Chief Secretary, explained that the object of the debate was to obtain the views of the elected members (as representing the public) on the report and the reaction of the public to it. The members had concentrated on the Native policy difficulty, but there was another in the report—that of the European population being too small to rule the large mass of Africans. That had not been



touched upon. The Government of the Territory was not unsympathetic to amalgamation, but had not yet considered it in Executive Council, so he had nothing to say regarding the views of the Government.

VP 15, no 770  
Sir John Maybin, the Governor, congratulated the members on the calm way in which they had dealt with a difficult and very contentious subject. He had promised to get the views of the elected members, which he took very seriously, before consulting his Executive Council. The Hansard report of the debate would be sent to the Secretary of State.

## LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES.

It has given us extreme pleasure to find that a New League is coming to the Front in our midst. This League is called The League of Coloured Peoples and has, we are told, its Headquarters in England.

We prefer to believe that the Managers at Headquarters in England are not Communists and confusionists; and we feel confident that a League pioneered amongst us by Rev. S. H. Lawson and by even Mr. Ballanta Taylor will not undertake to promote in our midst the confusion that has been rife recently.

The League of Coloured Peoples will stand for respect for God, for age and respect for the Government.

There is no matter however grave that cannot be settled for the people with their Government if the right course is adopted. Alas, that in the testing time we have been going through men could not be found who could save the situation by wisdom and uprightness. The people have preferred to turn Communists—some of them.

Some names which have appeared as members of the League are giving us much concern. Right-minded and loyal men and women are the only Requisites of the League.

We look forward with concern to the On-goings of the League and pray that it may with Wisdom and Righteousness as its foundations and the Peace and Prosperity of Sierra Leone as its Aim and Purpose, it may enjoy the years of many Generations.

# Prince Will Wed NY Girl

NEW YORK—Miss Harriet Mercer, 26, of 273 W. 134th Street, announced this week that she was sailing for Paris Wednesday on the Ile de France, to be married to Prince Batoula of Senegal, West Africa.

A romance is said to have de-

veloped during the prince's recent visit to the World's Fair, on his first trip to America. Disdaining native custom permitting polygamy, Miss Mercer said: "He is more secure than American men, and besides, I'll have his four other wives to help me out." A native of Wilson, N.C., and a Cheyney graduate, class of '31, Miss Mercer has been a relief client, WPA teacher and, more recently, a laundress.

## NEGRO ORGANISATIONS PLAN PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

6-17-39  
A conference on the African peoples, democracy and world peace, organized by the Coloured Film Artists' Association, the Gold Coast Students' Association, the Negro Welfare Association and the League of Coloured Peoples with the support of David Adams, M.P., Sir Norman Angell, Leonard Barnes, Reginald Bridgeman, the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. C. B. Clarke, Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., Miss Oliver Driver, D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., the Revd. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Paul Robeson, A. Creech Jones, M.P. and several other M.P.s. and politicians, is to be held at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4, from Friday, July 7, to Sunday, July 9, 1939.

The Conference will open at 7.30 p.m. on the first day with an address. The next day there will be three meetings, commencing from 11 a.m. and ending at 7 p.m. with breaks at 1 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. The Negro and the World to-day, Africa since Versailles (a) Mandates and German demands for Treaty revision and (b) The African peasant and wage-earner, and the Negro in America and in the West Indies are the subjects for discussion that day with a concert from 8.30 to 10.30 p.m.

Ofori Atta To Speak.—Sunday's meeting will last two hours from 11 a.m. "Self-determination and peoples of African descent" will be debated upon. Resolutions will also occupy hours ending at 5 p.m. There will be speakers from Africa, the West Indies, U.S.A., the British Isles and the French possessions.

William Ofori Atta, son of the Hon. Nana Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E., Okyenhene, and R. A. Ollenu will represent the views of the Gold Coast during the talks. Other speakers include Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P., W. H. Mainwaring, M.P., A. Creech Jones, M.P., Dudley Collard, and Harold A. Moody (Jamaica).

Freedom Most Cherished.—In a press communique issued by the Organizing Committee Dr. Harold Moody, chairman; Dr. Otto Wallen, vice-chairman; Keith Alleyne, Secretary and Peter Blackman, treasurer, Keith Alleyne, the secretary, states: There is now no people who can regard themselves as safe from aggression. Traditions of freedom are among those most cherished by the British people.

Liberties Have Disappeared.—"In Europe to-day," he continues hard-won liberties have in many places disappeared; in others they are in danger of abrogation. In the British and other Empires, conditions prevail which are sometimes worse than those which obtained in England in the early days of the Industrial Revolution. These conditions affect African peoples the world over. "The contribution of the African peoples to world peace and the progress of mankind will always be in danger of frustration until they are free from

disabilities now imposed upon them. All their efforts are bent towards removing these disabilities.

Purpose Given.—We are convinced that the strengthening of the liberties of the British and other peoples of Europe will be a direct result of the immediate extension of similar rights and liberties to the African and other inhabitants of the several colonial empires.

"It is the purpose of this Conference to show how the British people can help in this task, safeguard their own liberties, extend the boundaries of democracy to embrace the peoples of Britain's Colonial Empire and, by so doing lay the foundations for true freedom and lasting peace in the world," the communique ends.

"Native" around some of the model villages that are being built in thousands in West Africa by the mining companies, writes Mr. J. Norman Wynne, the "Financial Times" special commissioner, who is at present visiting the mining areas of the Gold Coast. Here they would see lines of bath-houses, markets that have to be sluiced with disinfectants every day, neat sunproof "cottages," plentiful safe water supplies, etc.

Here they would see medical officers ever on the alert, nosing around to spot any possible source of infection, and they might study the health statistics, which are carefully kept, to show incidence of disease and the progressive lowering of a death-rate that must have been terrible in the bygone days.

One should first visit the dilapidated mud hovels that for centuries have been the dwelling-places of overcrowded African families. In such squalid villages the "sanitation" is taken care of by the vultures and rats, while swamps provide the water supplies—and, incidentally, millions of fever-carrying mosquitoes.

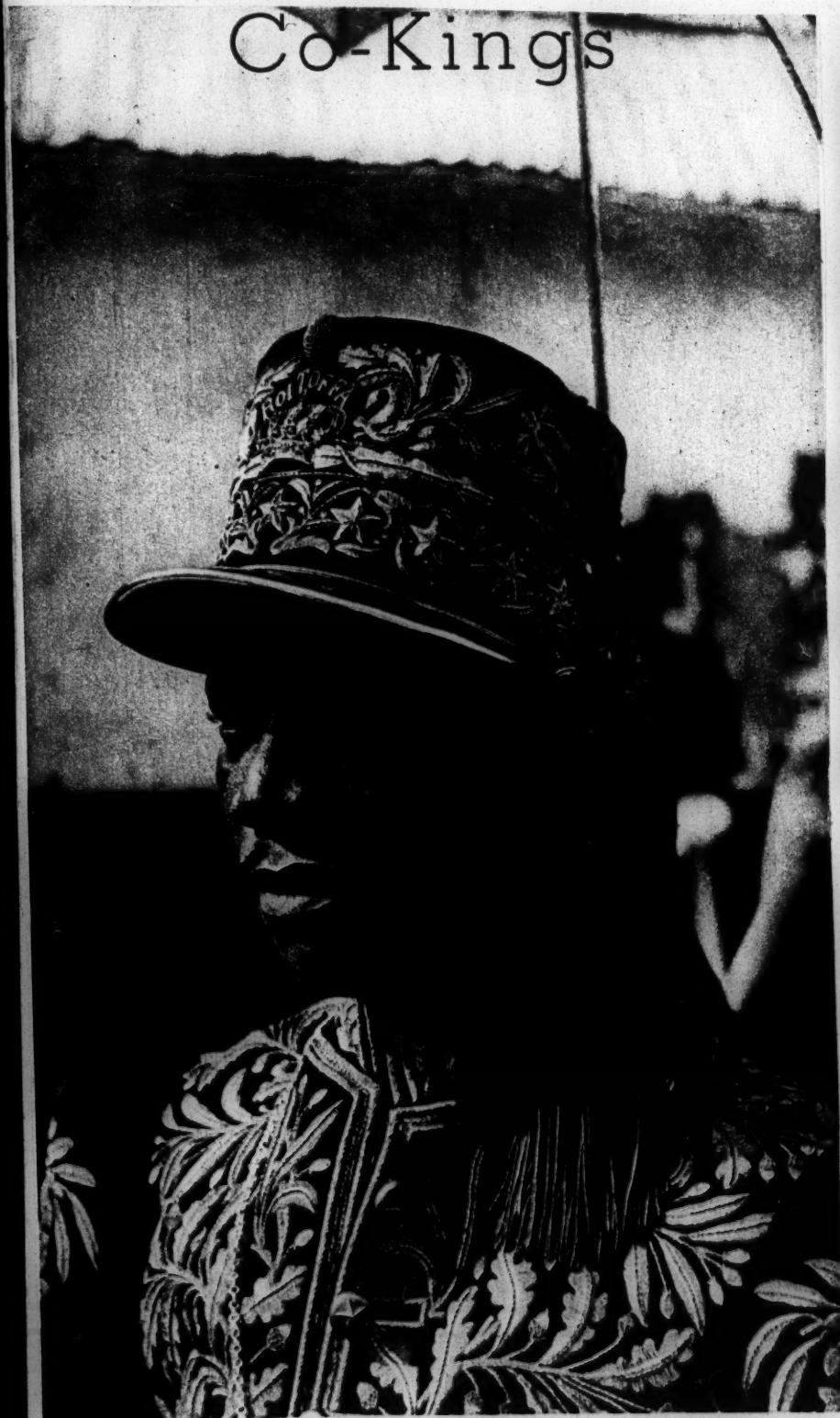
The companies have the enthusiastic support of the Governor, Sir Arnold Hodson, and his officials in this work. Dr. J.W. Foster, the assistant director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Medicine, London is the principal of the West African branch recently formed and supported by the mining companies. Under his direction and in accordance with his recommendations, the swamps will be progressively obliterated—as was done, it may be recalled, on the property of the African Manganese Company at Nsuta.

As the above comments indicate, considerable attention is being paid to the prevention of malaria and other tropical diseases. But, after long discussions with men who have spent many years in West Africa, it seems obvious that there is an undefinable "something" which is detrimental to the health of Europeans in West Africa generally, and this precludes long periods of stay, without regular home leave, in these territories. . . . The time is ripe for the establishment of a "West Africa Climatic Research Institute."



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
AFRICA

## Co-Kings



*Irishman*  
*8-6-39 240*

Gbehento, king of the day



Black Star photos

Zounon, king of the night

DAHOMY'S ROYALTY REIGNS IN SHIFTS.



# e "Consider Africa" And "The Clash Of Colour."

(By Basil Mathews.)

Reviewed By Prof. J. Boxwell

These two books are published by the Edinburgh House Press at 2s. each and are well worth reading.

In these books Mr. Mathews tackles the problem of race and looks forward to a future in which the various races of mankind will drop their antagonisms and work together for the common good of mankind.

The problem of race, he says, is the supreme feature in the world landscape of today. It lies right across the path of the forward progress of mankind and must be tackled at once. If we cannot solve the problem the world will be threatened by a war of races compared to which the last war will appear but an insignificant family quarrel.

## NO INSTINCTIVE FEELING OF REPULSION.

Mr. Mathews maintains that there is no such thing as an instinctive feeling of repulsion between the races. A white child is just as fond of its brown Ayah or black Nannie as it is of a white nurse. Race repulsion is only felt when the influence of the group or mob mind has infected the individual. He illustrates his points with a story from bird life. [A naturalist recently saw some tiny ducklings newly hatched on the water's edge.

"They took no notice of him and were quite happy when he picked them up and fondled them. He then walked away. As he did so he noticed the mother duck waddling down with frantic speed to the ducklings and, gathering them about her, quacking furiously for some minutes. He then walked down to the water's edge again, but the tiny ducklings fled in terror and throwing themselves into the water puddled away for dear life from the dreaded monster] man, whom they had five minutes earlier allowed to handle them quite unmoved. Those It was clear that the fear was not instinctive. The mother duck had induced fear of man in the ducklings, not a fear of this man individually but a generalised dread and antagonism to man as man."

Race prejudice does not depend on race. Three distinct races the Nordic the Alpine and the Mediterranean exist in Europe, but there is no race feeling. The Indian of Benares is racially further removed from the Indian of Madras than from the Englishman of London. The Arab and Jew are at present divided by a bitter racial conflict; they both belong to the same Semitic race.

The fact is that we blame the thing we resent upon the thing that is most apparent as the bull in the arena charges the cloth and not the man who waves it.

If a black man is lazy we think he is lazy because he is black. If a white man is domineering, he is domineering because he is white. If a Jew swindles us it is not because he is a swindler but because he is a Jew. Thus by the folly of mankind race hatred grows.

## CAUSES OF RACIAL HATRED.

The real causes of race hatred are political and economic. The white races of the West have reached a higher level of economic and political development than the other races, but it is a recent development and does not necessarily mean an intrinsic racial superiority. In the long history of man on earth, two thousand years ago is but as yesterday and here is a description of the people of England written by Julius Caesar five thousand years ago.

"The inhabitants do not sow corn, but live on milk and flesh and eat themselves in skins. All of them dye their bodies with the juice of a plant which stains them blue and makes them look very terrible in battle. They wear their hair long. Sets of ten or twelve have wives in common, and when children are born they are considered to belong to the one who first married the mother. Those who are ill of any serious disease and those who engage in war or other dangerous occupations either offer up human beings as sacrifices or make news to offer up themselves. They think that their gods cannot be ap-

peased except by offering up life for life. They have public sacrifices of this kind. Some of them have huge wicker-work images which they stuff full of living men and women and then set fire to the whole and burn them to death."

One of the many strange things about human nature is its power to leap the centuries. It can leap from the stone age to the machine age in one generation. Lord Byron said that the American Negro had developed more in 60 years than the Anglo Saxons did in six centuries.

## HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

The white race has attained a comparatively high standard of living and the white worker is afraid of being driven out of employment by those who are prepared to accept a lower wage, hence our Colour Bar legislation and race hatred. But no one accepts a lower wage because he prefers it to a higher one and the hope of the future lies in a higher standard of living spread all over the world. The only obstacle to this is human greed and human stupidity. If the riches of the earth were properly developed and properly distributed no one need go short.

The lesson to be learnt from these two books is that this hope of the future lies in the spread of education and the general levelling up of mankind. Till that happens the more advanced races will continue to exploit the more primitive ones and race hatred will continue to poison human relations.





*Bantu women 7-8-39 Johannesburg*  
This picture shows the Wilberforce Institute Choir which recently broadcast in Johannesburg and subsequently gave a successful concert at the Bantu Men's Social Centre.

The Choir is conducted by Mr. C. T. C. Xabanisa, formerly Principal of The Methodist Higher Mission School, East London. It is understood that the choir has been requested to broadcast again.

## Black Man's Hampered Progress.

*Dr. J. B. McCord, Natal  
(The Natal Mercury)*

8-5-39

Sir, *Durban, Natal*

In the Natal Mercury's issue of June 23, Dr. J. B. McCord, drawer of water. He must be inter alia, said: "The report of the educated according to his station Loram Commission, presented in in life; he must not receive education for Natives, with complete medical qualifications. such as dangerous ideas about freedom and equality—not social equality, but the equality of natural opportunity; but only what is suitable for a slave to learn.

"When this recommendation was put before the South African branch of the British Medical Association, which met in Durban at about that time, it met with bitter opposition from a large section of the medical profession of the Union of South Africa."

This is characteristic of South African democracy, which has drawn an ineradicable line between master and servant, placing the servant outside any law relative to the master. It has deprived the Bantu of any freedom of movement; he cannot go where he likes, he must not settle in towns or buy land there to build a house. He must remain in his enclosure, in the places reserved for him, he must carry a pass with him, going just where his master permits. He cannot sell his labour in a free market; in the town, in industry and in the mines, he may stay only so long as his contract allows him or the master needs his services. If not, he is repatriated back to the Reserves, to deve-

lop "on his own lines," in other words, "to stew in his own juice."

South African democracy deprived him of economic rights: He may not own property in a town, he may not be a member of any liberal profession.

He can only be an unskilled labourer, on the land, in the mines or industry; he can only be a servant, a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. He must be educated according to his station in life; he must not receive education which would do him harm, such as dangerous ideas about freedom and equality—not social equality, but the equality of natural opportunity; but only what is suitable for a slave to learn.

JOSIAH MAPHUMULO.



# White Labour Preference Unsound

## Gradual Integration Of Bantu Economic Structure Urged--Dr. J. F. Grosskopf

DISCUSSING "THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE UNION" AT THE EAST LONDON CONGRESS OF SCIENTISTS LAST MONTH, DR. J. F. GROSSKOPF, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND MARKETS OFFERED SOUND ARGUMENTS.

He said that the greatest problem was what measures to employ to develop the Bantu, who represented 69 per cent. of the total population of the Union as against the European 20 per cent., and the Coloured 8 per cent.

"The organic readjustment of our present industrial system to the real circumstances of our country—its natural and its human wealth and limitations—is the great economic and social task claiming our attention today; for our social and economic problems are practically all inter connected."

### Poor Blacks Useless

"Even from the point of view of our own economic self-interest, continued Dr. Grosskopf, most of us would admit that a degenerating and poverty-stricken Bantu population must be less useful to the country both as workers and as buyers of the products of farm and country."

If six and a half million Bantu were moulded into imitation Europeans, they would become not merely sorrowful creatures but most probably a dangerous and dissatisfied rabble.

### White Preference Unsound

The Doctor tendered the advice that "preferential treatment of the unskilled white man by the State cannot be continued indefinitely. It is not only an expensive palliative, which insidiously saps the self-reliance of the white man, but its efficacy is rapidly disappearing."

### Bantu Must Be Absorbed

In conclusion the Chief of Economics advised that in the economic field, there would appear to be opportunities of achieving a valuable measure of co-ordination

## Africa Exploited in Name of Religion A ME Missionary Says

The Continent of Africa, with its almost inexhaustible supply of natural resources, has been exploited by the white races of the world largely in the name of religion.

Such is the conclusion reached by Mrs. Louise Ballou Gow, wife of a widely known missionary-minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, after a total of 14 years spent in the so-called "Dark Continent." Returning to the United States in June of this year after a seven-year tour of duty, to attend the A ME Quadrangular Conference in Detroit, Mich., in June 1940, Mrs. Gow is spending a large portion of her time in lecturing to A ME young people's groups.

Wife of the Rev. Francis Herman Gow who is well known to Tidewater church audiences following his lecture tour last summer, Mrs. Gow's philosophy underlying the exploitation of the African natives is summed up neatly as follows:

"Many years ago the white missionaries went to Africa with their Bibles. At that time the natives had all of the land with their rich mineral deposits, fabulously wealthy diamond mines, and other natural resources. Today the natives have the Bibles, and the whites have all of the native wealth."

### NATIVE OF RICHMOND

Mrs. Gow, a very personable character, is a native of Richmond and in the midst of a complete schedule took time out to be interviewed by the Journal and Guide. When she asserts with a sparkle in her eyes, that the native African has been exploited by the white man, there is not a trace of bitterness in her tone of voice. To this sincere, consecrated woman the fact simply presents itself as a challenge to her to carry on to the glory of God and in the best traditions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Gow is unusually enthusiastic about Africa, both as a place to live, and as a place to work. Her present

trip is her third back to the United States since she went to the "Dark Continent" 14 years ago as the bride of Rev. Mr. Gow.

The first seven years, she explained, were spent at Evaton, in the Transvaal, in the very heart of the native country, and it was here where the minister was president of Wilberforce University, that the Rev. Mr. Gow and his bride spent their happiest years as missionary workers. Evaton, it was explained is just 1,036 miles North of Capetown, South Africa, where the couple are now stationed.

Although Mrs. Gow has not heard from her husband in more than six weeks on account of the strict censorship imposed by Great Britain on account of the war, she expressed the belief that he is quite safe at Capetown where they have been stationed during the past seven years. Rev. Mr. Gow is pastor of the Bethel A ME Church and principal of Bethel Institute which has an enrollment of 600 pupils with a teaching staff of nine, Mrs. Gow said.

### POPULATION 8,000,000

The native population of the Evaton territory, Mrs. Gow explained, is about 8,000,000 and includes, Swazis, Basutos, Zulus, Xosas, Bechuanaland natives, and Pondos.

"To one coming from America," Mrs. Gow will tell you, "Africa is a strange land indeed, where it seems that everything is at least 200 years behind the times. Africa is a slow country and cannot, under any circumstances, be hurried. To look upon it for the first time is an experience that cannot be pictured, even in words. "My first experience was with the colored people of Capetown."

which is just about like any American city of similar size with the exception of its natural beauty which is most striking. One is immediately impressed as the city comes into view for the first time, and the breath-taking beauty of the three mountain peaks with which it is surrounded—Table, Lion's Head and Devil's Peak—defy description.

"Here one finds a strange mixture of races whose counterpart possibly cannot be found at any other spot on the globe. The whites, mostly English and Dutch, dominate the scene, with the colored races comprising a mixture of Bushmen, Hottentots and whites taking second place. This heterogeneous mixture has produced what is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful race specimens in the world today."

### A BEAUTIFUL RACE

"For the most part, light-complexioned with straight black hair, some of the most beautiful girls in the world are to be found right in Capetown. These people, for the most part, are very proud of themselves but too proud of the wrong things—their color and the texture of their hair."

The colored population of South Africa proper numbers about 800,000, Mrs. Gow revealed. Other races in Capetown, she said, include East Indians and Malaysians. The latter were brought to Capetown as slaves, but despite this fact, they have retained their racial identity. The East Indians who came over as tradesmen, etc., for the most part, work on the sugar and coffee plantations with which the area abounds.

"Economically, the African native is in a deplorable state," Mrs. Gow said. "There is much poverty and outright squalor among them. They know comparatively little about the Negro in America with the exception of the knowledge brought to them by Negro missionaries from the United States and have an idea that all Negro Americans are dark-skinned."



## TRUST TO STORE NATIVE MEALIES

### Fair Price Ensured To Reserve Producers

THE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER OF ALLOWING EUROPEAN TRADERS IN THE NATIVE RESERVES TO PAY 2/6 PER BAG TO NATIVE PRODUCERS DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE QUELLED THE OPPOSITION OF THE FORMER TO THE MEALIE LEVY. THE DECISION OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT ALICE RECENTLY "TO STAND FIRM AND NOT TAKE LICENCES FOR BUYING MEALIES, EVEN AT THE REDUCED RATE," IS INDICATIVE OF THE GENERAL FEELING AMONG TRADERS IN THE NATIVE RESERVES.

### Instruction To Magistrates

The refusal of certain European traders in the Native territories to deal in maize is a result of the application of the maize levy scheme by the Mealie Industry Control Board, has led to action by the Government.

Instructions were issued from Pretoria to magistrates in the Native territories and to the Native Commissioners by the Native Affairs Department after consultation between the Minister of Native Affairs, and officials of the department.

The nature of the instructions is being kept secret for the time being, but there is reason to believe that the authorities are considering a comprehensive scheme to assist the Native producers to dispose of their maize.

### Storage By Trust

As far back as the last Parliamentary session native commissioners had been officially advised that the Native Trust would consider ways and means of helping Natives to store their maize.

Arrangements for storage have not yet been made, but it is expected that some plan will now be evolved to assist Native producers in view of the attitude of the European traders.

### Fair Price Required

It was learned in Pretoria, however, that the authorities are determined to assist producers in the Native territories to get a fair price for their maize. It is to be hoped that the urge to assist Natives in their plight will in no way produce unforeseen adverse results. The fight between the Government and traders may have the possibility, however remote, of the Native being ground between

conditions."

As a result thereof the letter was referred to the Native Affairs Committee, whose recommendation that it be recorded and that the secretary of the synod should be informed that instructions have already been issued to the effect that no children are allowed to enter the municipal beer halls, was adopted by the council without debate.

We trust that other local authorities will emulate the sensible step by the East London Council, and that finally the closing down of beer halls will follow.

### WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

Continued from our last.

Among the other subjects discussed was that of West African students in Great Britain. The Conference agreed that it is of the utmost importance that the fullest measure of guidance and assistance should be at the disposal of these students should they desire to avail themselves of it, and they welcomed certain suggestions which had been made for co-ordinating the activities of various bodies in England which are now trying to assist the African student. While realising the responsibility of the West African Governments in this matter they felt that a very large measure of responsibility should also be borne by the Imperial Government.

The desirability of appointing Africans to posts in the Administrative Service was discussed, and during the course of the discussion it transpired that conditions in the four territories are so dissimilar that a common policy is out of the question. Nevertheless, although it was decided that each of the four territories must work out its own policy in this regard, the discussion of the subject was not without its value, as new lights were thrown on the problem.

The conditions of service for Africans appointed to other posts usually held hitherto by Europeans were very fully discussed, and it was decided that in this case uniformity of practice between the four territories was most desirable. It was further agreed that the terms which had been proposed to the Secretary of State by the Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, which are substantially those recently brought into force in Nigeria, largely in accordance with the report of the African Minority of

committee appointed to discuss this question) were suitable as the basis of a common scheme.

The Health of European officials was also discussed, the high incidence of functional nervous diseases and the very heavy proportion of extensions of leave upon medical certificate being among the undesirable features of the present situation which had been brought to the notice of the Conference.

Perhaps the most important subject discussed was that of Higher Education for Africans. The Conference had before them the reports of Commissions of Inspection on both Achimota and Fourah Bay. They agreed that the formation of a West African University giving degrees of its own, was the ideal at which they should aim. In this connection two very important points had to be emphasised. Firstly that the University must be West African in spirit and reality as well as in name, and not a mere colourless imitation of a British University. It should be imbued with the spirit of what is best in both Great Britain and West Africa. With this end in view the Conference gave their whole-hearted support to the suggestion for the creation of an Institute of African Culture at Achimota. In the second place the degrees conferred by the West African University must be in every way as good as those conferred by a first-class British University, and must be recognised as such. Affiliation to a British University or Universities and the right to grant British degrees must therefore be a preliminary stepping-stone on the way to the West African University, and it might be necessary to halt for quite a long time on that stepping-stone. At the moment such degrees could be obtained in Engineering at Achimota, and Theology and Arts at Fourah Bay. The Conference hoped that the day when a full medical degree could be obtained at Yaba might be not very far distant, and the visiting Governors were very favourably impressed with what they had seen at the Medical School there. Sir Arnold Hodson in particular felt that Yaba Medical School would be very useful to the Gold Coast, and the Conference agreed that it was very desirable that the question of giving the Yaba diploma the same recognition throughout West Africa as it now receives in Nigeria, should be considered.

As regards Agriculture the Conference felt that it was highly desirable that Africans should, as soon as possible, be able to obtain full qualifications at Yaba, or Achimota please



Trinidad. This end they felt might be attained either by extending the Yaba or Achimota course, or by instituting a preliminary course at Trinidad. They agreed that a course in Electrical Engineering should be started at Achimota at once. They agreed also that duplication of courses up to Inter Arts or Inter Science (such exists for example in the case of Engineering at Yaba and Achimota) would be necessary in some cases, and was not objectionable in principle but they considered that duplication of the higher classes was uneconomical and should be avoided. They stressed the point that all preliminary courses at the West African

centres should be so arranged that they were of full value towards the attainment of higher qualifications in England, during the preliminary stage when such qualifications cannot be obtained in West Africa. They felt that the question of better co-ordination between Yaba, Achimota and Fourah Bay, and the extent to which and pace at which university classes in these places should be extended must receive expert consideration at the earliest possible date, and they agreed upon the recommendations which they wished to make to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the appointment of a Commission for this purpose.

The Conference decided that they should meet in future whenever this seemed necessary, but in any case at intervals of not less than two years, and that the next meeting should be at Accra. At the suggestion of Sir Arnold Hodson it was unanimously agreed that the Governor of Nigeria should be the permanent Chairman of the Conference, and that the records should be kept in the Nigerian Secretariat.

At the close of the Conference Sir Arnold Hodson expressed deep appreciation of the manner in which Sir Bernard Bourdillon had fulfilled the duties of Chairman. He was also extremely grateful for the hospitality extended both by the Governor of Nigeria himself and by all those with whom he had come in contact during the visit to Nigeria. Sir Douglas Jardine and Sir Thomas Southorn cordially associated themselves with Sir Arnold Hodson's remarks. Sir Bernard Bourdillon thanked the Governors and informed them how much he had appreciated the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed throughout their discussion.

Nigerian Secretariat

Lagos, 18th August, 1939.

# European Control of Africa Now Complete, Says Yergan

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. —(ANP)— Dr. Max Yergan, eminent lecturer and widely traveled missionary observer, addressed an assembly of students, faculty members, and visitors in the chapel of Lincoln university Sunday afternoon on the condition of the Negroes in South Africa.

At present, Dr. Yergan is chairman of the International Division of African Affairs and guest lecturer in Negro history at the City College of New York. For 17 years he headed the African branch of the Y. M. C. A. Only three weeks ago he returned from Europe, where he attended the council meetings of the International Congress of Industrial Relations.

At the congress he read a paper on the effects of government on standards of living, in which he found standards of living much higher in colonies where the subjects had a great amount of political power and voice in their government, such as Java, than in those where they had little or none, such as South Africa, East Africa and West Africa.

After the adjournment of the congress he conferred with British officials in London on the African colonial situation.

Dr. Yergan's lecture at Lincoln began with a statement that European domination of Africa was almost complete.

## VICTIM OF IMPERIALISM

"Africa," he said, "is the victim of the imperialism of rapacious European nations, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands. This imperialism is a form of economic and political aggression in which powerful moneyed interests have been able to get control of the government and use it as a means to keep the colonists in complete subjection."

He brought out the fact that the African colonials worked for starvation wages to fill the coffers of the affluent British capitalists.

In summing up the economic situation of South Africa, which is typical of most of the Dark Continent, he stated that the gold export was valued at \$300,000,000 annually. In the last 15 years working profits from the South African mines had increased 101 percent, and dividends on shares of stock had increased 70 percent. But in spite of these facts, and in spite of the resulting rise in prices, the native mine-workers continued to work for from 21 to 31 cents a day and had received no pay increase in 20 years.

## NATIVES HAVE NO VOICE

Dr. Yergan attributed this de-

plorable condition to the fact that the natives had no voice in their government.

"The Negroes of South Africa," he said, "are denied the political rights which are justly theirs. They cannot hold any public offices. The only share they have in their government is the right to vote for three white representatives to be sent to the English parliament. Those representatives, like the rest of the Europeans in South Africa, belong to, or are in sympathy with the rapacious colonial exploiters and have not the interest of the workers at heart."

"Furthermore, the black worker is forbidden to organize. He cannot use the only commodity he possesses—his labor—to his own advantage. It is a criminal offense to attempt to organize labor. Any man who is caught organizing is put in prison."

In addition to these repugnant features of British oppression were mentioned the fact that workers cannot move freely from place to place without a pass, they pay a graduated poll tax of from \$5 to \$12.50 per annum.

## NO BENEFIT FROM TAXES

Commenting on the tax, Dr. Yergan said, "Every man must pay taxes from the time he is 18 years of age, instead of the age of 21 as in England. His taxes go to support schools and institutions from which he derives no benefit. Sixty-five million Negroes pay taxes to maintain colleges and universities for the 2,000,000 whites; they themselves cannot attend these schools."

Java was cited as contrasted to South Africa. Although it too is under European domination, conditions such as those found in the above colony do not obtain. The Javanese have succeeded in winning from their Dutch overlords greater political voice and economic control.

Contrary to the common belief he said, the Negroes of South Africa are not docile beings. "They are discontent, they are restless they are rebelling against the economic and political forces by which they are oppressed. But the imperialists control the press and the other organs of propaganda, and the true situation is kept hidden to prevent the rise of sympathy in foreign nations."



## Bantu Races And Religion

By virtue of creation the Bantu Races are religious and have definitely credible connection with their God in their customs and habits. At any rate, religious as they are by the gift of God they are none Church-goers.

Presently, there are so many denominational divisions and such frequent church-going that they have forsaken the right custom and habit which ought for righteousness sake not to be the case.

Bantus truly and effectively believed in "Umvelinqangi" but had no ministers of religion, still everything moved harmoniously. They kept the ten Commandments well. They received blessings from God with plenty of rain, corn, cattle and victory in wars.

Presently there are so many Ministers of Bantu races and not only many Ministers but also many evils, negligence regarding the ten Commandments, droughts, famine, interminable fevers, poverty etc. etc. Why? Are you Bantu races adhering strictly to the laws of your God governing you? If so, why so many tyrannies, calamities and catastrophes now?

Mr. Gregory's opinion is that the Bantu races have forsaken the rightful source of worship. They have neglected "Umvelinqangi."

Why should the Bantu races follow this wrong course of religion. Instead of belonging to these innumerable and varying denominational divisions, why not abandon church-going and meet in one religion and assemble together when there are such things as mealie-stalk borers famine, droughts etc. to bless "Umvelinqangi" and ask u Nomkhubulwane (Inkosi-yezulu) for rain? Do you think that that belittles you?

The Israelites forsook God many a time, but He forgave them, so don't think this is too late, but alter circumstances for the sake of the forth-coming generations of your races in life eternally.

What do you say Mr. Editor and Mr. Reader.

Jesh. S. B. G. GREGORY  
Ladysmith

## Re-Bantu Languages and Exaggeration

Sir,  
In your Issue of October 7, 1939 there appeared under the above caption an article by your worthy correspondent, X.Y.Z. Had he concluded by quoting or referring to the tragedy of the woman who was a fatal victim of the "fantastically exaggerated form" Of which the Bantu, it is true, are a shrine, his article would not have been wanting the censure I am presently going to make.

X.Y.Z.'s contention that the Bantu Grammar inspires this perversion or paradox, is an unfounded as it is fantastic. I do not know of what nationality X.Y.Z. is, but if his grammar inspires or encourages "exaggeration" in Bantu languages, then the sooner it was scrapped to the limbo so much the better for the coming generation. Bantu Grammar is a child of the Europeans Grammar, in which or from which the writer knows no "grammatical niceties" of speech. Did X.Y.Z. misconstrue his expression, for had he said "conversational niceties" then there would not only have been merit in his construction but complete justification. What I would characterize as a blot on the escutcheon on the coat of arms of grammarians, is the following slur-cum-shrug: "a great MAJORITY of Bantu people are such are past masters of exaggeration. Hence COLLECTIVELY, the Bantu are a nation of liars, not that they deliberately of their own choice and desire wish to be that, but because their grammarians are making them so, and that euphonic concord of speech is, (thanks to our Bantu Authographic Society) moulding them into a first class criminal race, a race of congenial liars, indeed, a race of potential perjurers."

have underlined "majority" and "collectively," to show that even if our grammarians are the prostitutes they depicted to be, nevertheless, it does not follow that because a majority is as such then the rest (collectively!) are to be besmearcd indiscriminately Grammarians (and who are they?) will note this. Newspaper readers, (grammarians included) are intelligent and are not gullible even under the swing and weild of rhetoric pens; they will be discredited to let X.Y.Z. drown himself in his little pool of rhetoric after he has descended from his castle of concoctions about our grammarians being the criminals behind this "sordid campaign of manufacturing exaggerations in Bantu languages. Last, but not least, does X.Y.Z. know that it is not all the Bantu that are literates And how are the illiterate seduced by our grammarians?

"GWAZ'EMHOLENI"

## African Prince Esteems Culture Of Native Land

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22—African royalty is a guest in Cleveland this week. The visitor is Prince Akiki K. Nyabongo, brother of the King of Uganda, a British protectorate adjoining Ethiopia and the Egyptian Sudan in East Africa.

The Prince is a guest of his friend, Atty. Norman L. McGehee. Being a graduate of Oxford, Prince Nyabongo speaks with a cultivated British accent. Oxford last summer awarded him the degree of doctor of philosophy, and in 1935 bachelor of literature. He has studied four years at the Howard university in Washington, D.C., and three years at Yale. And the more that he learns of western culture, the more he esteems his own race and origin.

For Prince Nyabongo said, much of the knowledge acquired by the white civilization in comparatively recent years, has been the possession of his people for countless centuries.

"Take progressive education for instance," he said, "that has been a tribal practice with us from the very beginning of our history. We recognize the value of field work in education. When a child is studying nature, he is taken into the jungle to obtain first hand knowledge and to observe the habits of the birds and animals.

### People Worship But One God

The people of Uganda, Prince Nyabongo said, worship one God only, and they believe that they gave monotheism to the ancient Hebrews. Their history tells them that the Jewish practice of circumcision also originated with them.

Uganda doctors, Prince Nyabongo related, are very remarkable men, skilled in mending fractured bones and possessing a secret method by which they are able to determine the sex of a child long before birth.

Until he attended a high school in Uganda, conducted by missionaries Prince Nyabongo spoke only

his native language, Runyakitara. He came to the United States early in the '20's to continue his studies and since then has written "Winds and Lights," a collection of African fairy tales, and "The Story of an African Chief," a best seller published by Scribners in 1935.



# "Ethiopia Is Too Costly"—Mussolini

RACE PROBLEM—1939  
AFRICA



ABYSSINIA

*September 8-1939*  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
That Mussolini is having little success in fostering his type of Italian "civilization" on the natives of Ethiopia is indicated by photo above which was recently snapped by an English photographer near the borderline of Addis Ababa. With rather ancient riles these former tribal chieftans are causing Mussolini's army all manner of trouble. According to English newspapers they have slain over 5,000 Italian road builders and soldiers by night raids on Addis Ababa and surrounding territories in the past two years. Mussolini recently said of Ethiopia: "I captured a desert at a tremendous cost, and haven't finished paying for it yet." In the lower photo, Marshal De Bono, who captured Ethiopia in 1936, is shown with Ethiopian tribal chiefs who surrendered. De Bono, who led the conquering hordes, later denounced Mussolini for his ruthless raping of the black kingdom.



## Inter-Marriage in Ethiopia Prohibited by Italian Law

ROME, Italy. — (AP) — With the avowed intention of maintaining "the prestige of the white race," Italy's racial laws — a set of rules designed to prevent "absorption" of Italian Colonials by Ethiopian natives — were made effective last Saturday and made applicable to Aryans in Ethiopia.

The Government's official gazette published the drastic new laws which prescribed penalties for all sorts of crimes committed by "Aryan whites" which "damaged prestige." The restrictive measures were borrowed from Germany to be applied against Jews in Italy. In Ethiopia, however, Jews will not come under the ban, hence will not be subject to its penalties.



# REPORT SAYS ITALIANS SUFFER LOSSES BY ETHIOPIAN WARRIORS

PARIS. (CNA) — News of the most serious disaster that has yet befallen Italian armies in the still unfinished struggle of Ethiopia for national independence has just leaked through the strict censorship imposed from Rome on all news coming from the East African country.

An Ethiopian guerrilla army operating in the district of Bagaum cut off the entire local Italian force of occupation and captured the whole Italian army staff of the district. Among the prisoners were General C. Tosti, Colonel Angeloni, Major E. Piccone and Lieutenants Fantuzzo Longlio and Barardinelli.

Numerous troops, both Italian, including Carabinieri and native Askaris, together with additional officers whose names are not known, also fell into the hands of the Ethiopians.

## Fall In Ethiopians Drive

The disturbance came as a climax to the campaign in which the fascist forces not only failed to make any impression on the Ethiopian troops holding out in the mountains, but were forced at one time to retreat as far back as the fortified lines outside Addis Ababa itself. The base of the Ethiopian warriors was only 40 miles from the invader-held capital.

Over two-thirds of Ethiopia is today practically free of Italian occupation. This includes the greater part of the provinces of Shea and Gojam, and districts of Bagaumudin Semion and Ambo, stretching from Addis Ababa south towards the mountain lakes.

# Italians Halted In Ethiopia

## Whole Italian

## Army Staff

## Captured

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Over two-thirds of Ethiopia is today practically free of Italian occupation. This includes the greater part of the provinces of Shea and Gojam, and districts of Bagaumdir, Semion and Ambo, stretching from Addis Ababa south towards the mountain lakes.

The administration of justice and other state functions is carried out in the name of the exiled Emperor Haile Selassie and the only Italian garrisons are in scattered forts provisioned principally by aircraft. It was in attempting to relieve the occupants of one of these forts that the fascists detachment met disaster.

## ROADS IMPASSABLE

Even within the strongly-held areas, Ethiopian raids make economic life impossible. Attempts to revive cotton and coffee-growing have failed. The railways and roads are frequently made impassable by destruction at the hands of armed bands.

The unconquerable spirit of the people is typified in the statement of Lis Yohido Yasu, commander of the forces that won the victory in Bagaumdir, in a letter to Haile Selassie:

"We have taken guns, machine guns and rifles from the Italian," he writes, "and henceforth we shall fight them with their own arms."

## Ethiopia Is Avenged

The dogs of war let loose when Italy coveted Ethiopia, will yet get their fill of blood. All Europe and possibly the western world will pay the price of nationalism which cares not how well it serves but how much it has. Haile Selassie is avenged! Whether or not the millions in arms exterminate themselves, the terror that drives women and children from home exists now!

While American opinion for the most part is anti-German, honesty compels the admission that England and France have not clean hands. Opium protected in China and natives exploited in South Africa are samples of England's rule. The French have less color prejudice but still they conduct their colonies for what they can get out of them. Italy was playing an old game when it took Ethiopia on the bet that it needed room for its excess population.

Germany demands Danzig because it is inhabited by Germans, a demand which is right only if people of similar blood should live under one rule and that their own. But Germany at the same time wants back its colonies in Africa, which are not German. Already it has seized Czecho-Slovakia, also not German. The rule that men should do unto others as they would be done by does not square with Germany's record, nor England's, nor France's, and in sober truthfulness not with that of the United States either.

New thinking must come. Who owns the beauty that lies in a picture, or a landscape? Who sees them gets from them as much as the owner. Under just rule, Germans in Poland would fare as well as if in Germany. If not, it is better that they move over into the Reich, than that the Reich should go to war to extend its borders to include

them.

The British empire's danger of dissolution is an illustration of the flag following trade. Wherever adventurous Englishmen went, sooner or later an excuse was found for a warship to follow. The present crisis should awaken the world to the horrors that follow when man exploits, rather than serves his neighbor.

# ITALIANS SUFFER HEAVY DEFEAT IN ETHIOPIA

## LOSE MACHINE GUNS, RIFLES Etc.

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# SELASSIE MAY VISIT AMERICA

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 2—

Haile Selassie, deposed ruler of Ethiopia, now residing in London, may visit the United States it was reported this week. The Negro Pageant Movement, sponsors of the Negro Pageant of Progress have cabled him urging him to attend the San Francisco world's fair as their guest.

The plan to have the former emperor visit the United States as guest at the fair has a two-fold purpose—to give impetus to the panorama of Negro progress and to aid in fostering a movement which has for its purpose the establishment of a "Negro republic" in Africa.

## Selassie May Visit Fair At San Francisco

Sought To Head  
"Streamlined"

African Republic

(Special to Journal and Guide)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The possibility that the American public may soon have an opportunity of welcoming Haile Selassie, deposed emperor of Ethiopia, loomed strong this week with the announcement that the "Conquering Lion of Judah" has been invited to be one of the main attractions at the San Francisco World's Fair.

An invitation to the deposed emperor, who has been living in London as a guest of the British government since his flight from Italian armies which overran his empire, was cabled last Thursday in

care of Premier Chamberlain at No. 10 Downing Street, London, given a tremendous welcome when urging the former ruler to attend the Fair as a guest of the Negro Pageant Movement, it was announced by Claude C. Honeybuss, executive secretary of the organization.

An offer has been extended to Paul Robeson, who is now in London, to accept the leading role in the Negro Pageant of Progress and to return to America as the travelling companion of the royal visitor.

The plan for the emperor's visit to America, according to Honeybuss, has a two-fold purpose. One is to give impetus to the elaborate panorama of Negro progress at the Fair, and the other is to aid in fostering a project undertaken by the Negro Pageant Movement toward the establishment of a "streamlined Negro Republic" in Africa, with former Emperor Selassie as its first president, and a constitution to be copied along the lines of the constitution of the United States.

With particular emphasis upon Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation that all men shall be free and equal. Through the Negro Pageant Movement the cooperation of the leading democracies of the world will be sought. Efforts will be made to introduce a resolution of endorsement at the next session of the League of Nations. A military protectorate by Great Britain, France, and the United States will be sought.

A gigantic tableau, entitled "Fall of Ethiopia," will provide the background for the "Lion of Judah's" appearance at the Fair.

GOOD-WILL GESTURE  
"It is hoped," said Honeybuss, "that the emperor will accept the invitation as a gesture of goodwill to Negroes throughout the world."

"We are aware that Emperor Selassie has refused handsome offers for appearances, but the former ruler of Ethiopia is aware of the wide sympathy in the United States toward his lost cause."

A committee has approved a resolution to send Guide Orlando, New York financier—former chairman of the Foreign Press Division of the National Democratic Committee—to London to take charge of the former Emperor's expedition to America.

According to plans already completed, Emperor Selassie will be given a tremendous welcome when he lands in New York. From thence it is planned to bring the emperor by special train to Washington for a White House reception and meeting with President Roosevelt. From Washington it is planned to bring the emperor to Chicago for two days. Then he will go directly to the Fair for a stay of one week.

## British Push Aid to Italy in Ethiopia

GENEVA, Feb. 2—(CNA)—

British Prime Minister Chamberlain was reliably reported this week to be promoting a scheme to aid Fascist Italy in consolidating its conquests in Ethiopia against the increasingly effectiveness of Ethiopian guerilla operations.

The scheme is said to have been broached by Chamberlain during his recent visit to Rome where he held secret conferences with Mussolini and the Fascist Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Informed diplomatic sources declared that the British plan aims to facilitate Italian troop movements to Ethiopia by giving Italy port privileges in Jibuti, French East African port and terminus of motor roads from Ethiopia.

The roads would be improved with British capital to increase their military value to Italy.

(Recent advices from Jibuti reported that the Italians had suffered severe reversals in Ethiopia during the past month following wide scale guerilla attacks. The Italians were said to have been driven out of several towns. Several high Italian officers, including a general, were reported captured by the Ethiopians.)

The pro-fascist Chamberlain government also was reported to be considering financial loans to bolster Italy's toppling financial structure, either directly or by

way of the Spanish rebels, thereby financing Italy's invasion of Spain as well.

Chamberlain was reported to be exerting pressure on the French government to overcome French opposition to converting Jibuti into a free port and to British proposals for French concessions to Italy in Tunisia, North Africa.



## Neutrality versus Hypocrisy

Italy could have been stopped overnight from her rape of Ethiopia had America and the signators to the League of Nations passed neutrality acts with real teeth in them. The truth is that most of the dominant groups were in sympathy with Italy's designs upon Abyssinia, so no positive and sincere effort was made to prevent Italian aggression. *Black Dispatch*

Take, for instance, our much discussed neutrality act. In its basic design it helped Italy and hurt Ethiopia. And yet we had some representatives in Congress so blind they could not see this. The present neutrality act prohibits the sale of "firearms, ammunition and implements of war." Italy being a highly industrialized and mechanized nation did not need any assistance in securing arms, ammunition and "implements of war" but Ethiopia was in woeful need of this very type and character of assistance from outside sources. In fact if this nation had supplied Ethiopia with implements of war she was able to purchase, there is some doubt of Italy's triumph. *7-22-39*

On the other hand Italy could not have flown her airplanes without American gas, oil and other by-products. Cotton is also necessary and vital in modern warfare. But America did not place an embargo on these commodities. We wrung our hands in holy horror while hell rained down in the mountains of Ethiopia. We read the frightful stories, telling of the civilian population being scalded to death with lethal gases, but we never told the American people that American gas and oil furnished the driving power for Mussolini's air monsters, and that Italian bombs were made from our scrap iron. *Black Dispatch*

Today the tables have turned. England and France stand at the brink of war with Germany. A friendly bloc in the Congress of the United States want to change our neutrality act, thus making available all of the economic resources of the U. S. to our international friends. Why have we today decided upon a different type of neutrality and morality than we conceived of when Il Duce legions invaded the last sovereignty of the black man.

The argument now for a new neutrality act is based upon the idea that the present law encourages war, rather than prevent it. Secretary of State Cordell Hull seems to have some new information. Did he not know this several years ago when Congress passed the existing neutrality act? It certainly did encourage and help the Italians to destroy Ethiopia. Go back and read that strong statement issued by Cordell Hull last week and then try to conciliate it with his attitude when he approved the last neutrality act.

If we are no going to be neutral in a war Germany may wage against France and England, we should not be hypocritical about it. The Black Dispatch believes that to lift the embargo upon arms and other war materials will prove a deterrent to German aggression, and we believe Congress should pass the act, but in doing so we ought to admit that we are not neutral and that know the English navy rules the seas we are helping no one else but England. And then having made this admission we ought also admit that when we passed our last misnomered neutrality act, it was done, not in the name of peace but in the name of filthy war profits, and with the calloused thought that we would allow Italy to destroy the last fragmetn of black rule.

## AFRICAN DESCENTS' CONFERENCE

In the Harlem section of New York, the coming Saturday, there will be a conference of peoples of African descent from several climes. Leading this movement, is a personal representative of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. The main purpose of the conference is to secure support for the heroic struggles of the people of this country against Italy. Mr. Malaku Bayen, the Ethiopian, in explaining the objective of the conference emphasized that "the problems which confront the black peoples of the world are so pressing and vital to our well being, that it is of urgent necessity to summon the judgment and leadership of the race in an international gathering that will work out some plan of action." A number of well known Americans of note will be present and take an active part with representatives from several parts of Africa, the West Indies and the Canal Zone. The developments of this gathering should be far reaching, resulting in tangible benefits, especially in a reassuring way to the Ethiopians, causing them to be encouraged and continue the warfare against Italy's invasion.

## Negro Unity Vital to Halt Aggression, Parley Hears

*Daily Worker*  
Speakers Assail Bilbo Plan at Ethiopian Federation Session

*7-21-39*  
Unity of the Negro people throughout the world in the fight against fascist aggression was the theme of yesterday's session of the Ethiopian World Federation which opened its first international convention at 2667 Eighth Ave. on Wednesday.

Mr. Ernest Kalabali, founder and president of the Aggrey Memorial School in Uganda, South Africa, gave an illuminating and detailed analysis of the struggles of the African people for liberty and freedom. He dealt at length with the role of British imperialism and said, "the greatest problem of the African people today is the question of land. International relations be-

tween Negroes in America and Africa will be to the mutual benefit of both in a world where Negroes have to live at the will and mercy of their exploiters."

Earlier in the day, speakers differing fundamentally and in the approach to a solution of all the complex problems facing the Negro peoples of the world, addressed the convention. Mr. Reed, Harlem Negro nationalist, told the assembled delegates that "the redemption of Ethiopia must be completed by millions of black people throughout the world, because it means the redemption of Negroes everywhere."

The delegates cheered this part of Mr. Reed's speech heartily. But they differed sharply with his acceptance of the Bilbo plan for the repatriation of all American Negroes in some distant part of the African continent. Concurring in this philosophy, was the Reverend Shepperd, Pastor of St. Ambrose Church. He said, "we know Senator Bilbo is no friend of the Negro people, but the bill he has introduced in Congress does provide a way out for the American Negro."

Mr. Kalabali, in answer to the Bilbo conspiracy said "the sentiments of Mr. Reed and others are well taken. Their intentions are no doubt good and well meaning—but history proves that no one people can live alone in any one part of the world without having some kind of contact with others."

Negroes of America must solve their problems within the framework of their social system just as the Africans and all others must do."

Reverend Lorenzo H. King, Pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, also urged the delegates to fight their problems out in the country where they live and condemned Senator Bilbo for stirring up racial hatred and bigotry.

Mr. Malaku E. Bayen, personal representative of Emperor Haile Selassie in America, explained that the purpose of the organization was to give expression to the indignation of millions of black people and others who have not forgotten the wanton rape of Ethiopia by fascist Italy. He said that the conference would endeavor to enlist the support and cooperation of Negroes and white sympathizers all over the world to offer active opposition to the fascist aggressors by getting them to aid Ethiopia.

Speakers scheduled to address the afternoon session of the convention were: Reverend William Lloyd Imes, Pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, Dr. Max Yeargan, Secretary of the International Committee on African Affairs, Prince Akiki Nyabongo, author of "The Story of an African Chief," and many other books; Crystal Bird Fauset, State Representative of Pennsylvania, and S. U. Etuk, organizer and outstanding labor leader of Nigeria, West Africa.

The various subjects divided among the speakers consist of problems of Negroes in the West Indies, South America and concrete methods of work to be applied in each country.

Tomorrow's sessions will discuss for approval the constitution of the Federation, reports of committees on findings and election of international officers.



# Ethiopia Will Strike New Blow For Freedom If Italy Enters World War

*Courier 9-9-39 Pittsburgh, Pa.*

## FAILURE TO SUBDUCE WARRIORS ADMITTED

DJIBOUTI, E. Africa, Sept. 5—(By Cable)—If Italy enters the European War, Ethiopia will strike a new blow for liberation!

This was the startling statement rushed here by persons high in command of the unconquered Ethiopian "Guerilla Army" immediately the news was radioed into the interior of the nation, that Great Britain and France had declared war on Germany.

Ethiopian diplomatic sources also intimated that Emperor Haile Selassie, who fled his country and went to London, is being held in reserve by the British, and may be sent back to head his army if Mussolini's troops are called to arms.

### HIGH COMMAND ADMITS FAILURE TO CONQUER

The Italian high command in Ethiopia called together the townspeople here several weeks ago and told them openly that they had failed to conquer the Ethiopian nation.

Hearers were mainly Mohammedans, Gallac and a few of the older Amharras. Most of the Amharras and Tigreans are with the Ethiopian armies in the field.

In a battle between Limmo and Jimma, it has been reported, a large column of Italian troops was ambushed. Attacked by Ethiopian General Darassa and the Ethiopian Battalion, swelled by more troops from Walagga, they were forced to flee.

General Darassa captured 75 lorries of arms and ammunition. The Italian Consul has been

asked to leave the house now occupied by his Consulate and the French Government has also informed the Alla Littoria that they will require for their own use the place where Italian airplanes now alight.

French favor came to the Ethiopians following the jubilant celebration of the fall of the Bastille here on July 14.

## Native Troops Fall Back After Night of Fighting

### Eye-Witness Says Armed Forces Move Up Along Railway

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA—Unconfirmed reports from Addis Ababa state that Ethiopian troops entered the former capital of Hallie Selassie's kingdom, recently.

The troops of Ras Abeba Arrangai, the reports continue, entered the town from the Entoto side, near Ekka, and after fighting the entire night retired because Generals Garaso, Zaude Asfau, and Auraris could not cross the rivers in time to attack from the opposite side as has been arranged.

One eyewitness report gave the following account of the recent activity:

"The country all round Addis Ababa is full of troops and all along the railway the armed Ethiopians are moving up for an attack."

"The troops of Ras Abeba Arrangai who entered the capital are said to have been well armed and they were able to cut down the wire entanglements with some instruments like scissors. They are also said to have destroyed and carried away nine guns, which were mounted some distance from the British Lega-

tion of Addis Ababa.

"The Italians are throwing into prison all the Ethiopian chiefs who formerly submitted to them and against whom they have the slightest suspicion.

### Italians Take Provisions

"The Italians are taking one camel, one sheep, and a big leather container of water from each able-bodied person as a tax demanding a promise from each Dankali to help them in case of war with France; but I do not think this will assist them, because the Dankalis are exceedingly hostile to them.

"On the one side, these warriors are treated very well by the courteous French, who even help them with grain in time of scarcity and pay in cash for what they buy from them.

"On the other hand, the Italians simply commanded what they want and throw them in return their valueless liras. No one wants to touch these liras here, even with a pair of tongs."



# The Resistance of the Ethiopian People to the Fascist Oppressors

By Mario Nicoletti

In spite of the strict censorship of the press by the fascist authorities we have succeeded in collecting a number of reports which give an approximately correct picture of the armed rebellion of the Ethiopian people, which is continually increasing in extent.

How serious is this rebellion can be judged from the important success which the rebels gained recently. The whole of the Italian General Staff of the large and important province of Bagemdir was captured by the rebels.

Among the prisoners are General Carlo Tosti, Colonel Ignazio Angeleni, Major E. Piccone, Carabinieri-Lieutenant Gaetano Fantuzzo, Infantry-Lieutenants Vittorio Longhi and Barardinelli, and other officers whose names are not yet known, as well as numerous soldiers, both Askaris and Italians.

The rebellion of the people is gaining ground from month to month throughout the whole territory of Ethiopia. It has assumed the largest proportions in the provinces of Bagemdir, Shoa, Semien, Gojjam and in the district of Amba, stretching south from Addis Ababa to the mountain lakes.

## GAVE BATTLE

The rebels are in possession of another area, about 40 miles from Addis Ababa, and were so bold as to give battle to the invaders at the very gates of the capital, from which they were driven back only owing to the fact that they lacked weapons.

Even if one must say that the rebellion in Ethiopia does not constitute any immediate danger to the fascist oppressors, this is solely because the insurgent population lack arms, and especially ammunition.

In fact, apart from a few primitive rifles, the only weapons the Ethiopian rebels possess are those

they have been able to capture in the fights with fascist troops.

In general the situation can be summed up as follows: The Italian fascists maintain possession of the capital town and the most important chief places in the country, as well as the area immediately adjoining these places. It should be remarked that these areas are strongly fortified.

The same applied to the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway line and some roads. Nevertheless, here, in spite of fortifications and the presence of numerous troops, communications are often interrupted by rebel raids.

## SOME ARE FREE

On two-thirds of the vast territory of Ethiopia, however, the population have succeeded in freeing themselves from the oppressors by driving away or wiping out the fascist occupation troops.

The administration of justice and other functions of the State takes place in the name of the Negus, who is in exile. Numerous fascist fortresses which are situated at more remote distances from the main centres can only be provisioned by means of aircraft, as the region in the neighborhood of these fortresses is occupied by the rebels.

It frequently happens that the fascist authorities are compelled to negotiate with the rebel authorities in order to obtain a permit to travel through this zone, for which they pay a consideration.

The main reason for this spreading revolt of the Ethiopian people is their profound and justifiable hatred of the invaders, and the resulting desire to drive them out and recover their independence.

## ETHIOPIAN DEEP MISERY

In addition there is the deep misery into which the fascists have plunged the native population, the predatory and systematic plundering of all the scanty

sources of income of the people, the driving of the Ethiopian peasants from their land, the seizure of the cattle of the Ethiopian herdsmen, the expropriation of the whole population and even of the churches.

Another important reason is the savage terror with which fascism punishes the slightest acts of resistance, the acts of plunder by the robbers, the mass murders, including that of women and children. The fascist military authorities employ machine-guns in order to carry out this mass murder, and reduce whole villages, including churches, to ashes.

We cite below a document, emanating from a fascist source which confirms the spread of the popular rebellion and at the same time the unspeakable brutality of the fascist occupation authorities. The document is an appeal signed by an old Ethiopian priest who sold himself to the fascist government, and in return was appointed "Archbishop" of Ethiopia.

## GOVERNMENT APPEAL

This appeal was dropped from fascist aeroplanes over districts occupied by the rebels and calls upon them to lay down their arms and submit to the oppressors. The appeal states:

"The Italian Government, filled with sympathy, has given us the solemn assurance that everything of that has been burnt down and destroyed in order to punish the rebels will be rebuilt . . . (The Italian Government assures us) that they will give back to the Church its property . . . that the numerous clergy, priests and monks who are held prisoner in the territory of Casare will be immediately set at liberty . . ."

Then the leaflet makes a direct appeal to the rebels, and continues:

"And you rebels . . . don't you know that it is your fault if the churches are burn down and old people, women and children massacred? If the country is de-

stroyed, God will hear the cries of pain, he will see the blood that is shed and punish you. But if you cease to do evil he will forgive you. . . . Whoever refuses to submit to the King whom God has chosen for Ethiopia, thereby declares himself to be the enemy of God."

Thus we see that the fascist government, in an appeal emanating from itself, admits the expropriations, the burnings, the wholesale imprisonment of those clergy who refuse to submit to the Italians.

It admits the wholesale massacre of innocent women and children and, in true fascist manner, shifts the blame on to the victims, whom it accuses of refusing to place their heads joyfully on the fascist executioner's block.

In another appeal, signed by General Ottorino Mazzetti, the Italian General Governor for Amara, which was also distributed by aeroplane, it is stated:

"We shall exterminate all rebels . . . The whole of the property and belongings of the rebels will be confiscated and their houses burnt down."

Burnt down means in practice that the women and children in these houses will be burnt to death. The "civilization" introduced into Ethiopia by the Italian Government is characterized by the gal-lows set up in the villages and the stakes at which the best sons of the Ethiopian people are burnt alive.

## PEOPLE REBEL

This policy of terror and extermination has had an effect contrary to that intended by the fascist government. The government wished to terrorize the population in order to make it an easier prey of the Italian bankers and trust magnates, those signori, who, like highway robbers, have seized possession of the best land of the Ethiopian peasants, which they wish to convert into cotton and olive plantations. But the fascist

terror has filled the Ethiopian people with burning indignation and driven them to armed insurrection. Ethiopia, which under the feudal regime lagged behind in its development, did not yet possess its true national unity when it was attacked by Fascist Italy. The country was ruled by various chiefs who were constantly fighting each other, and the loose bond of national unity, represented by the Negus, was frequently threatened. Fascism was able skilfully to take advantage of the splits introduced in the ranks of the people by the ambitious and venal chiefs. This disunity was one of the chief causes of the rapid de-

## "... TO DIE LIKE HEROS"

"The Ethiopian nation bursts into tears when faced with the actions of the Italians, who kill without trial and punish when there is no guilt. . . . Therefore I have fled from Dessie with all men capable of bearing arms. Rather than look on passively and see our people exterminated we are now ready to fight, even if without weapons, even if only with sticks and stones.

"We are prepared to die like heroes. We have begun the war for the independence of Ethiopia. We have taken rifles, machine-guns and guns from the Italians, and we shall fight the Italians with their own weapons."



# Black Italian Soldiers Shoot Officers; Then Join Ethiopians

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—(A N P.)—It was learned here this week from well informed sources that strong fighting is going on in both the Tigre and Shoa provinces of Ethiopia. The Italians recently sent a large force to fight troops of the famous Ethiopian General Gabre Hiwot, and as usual the Italian troops were mostly black Eritreans.

But before they had reached the Ethiopian line of battle, the Eritreans suddenly turned on the white Italian soldiers, and after having killed them all, went off to join Ethiopian General Hiwot. They took their arms and ammunition with them, which made a valuable addition to the Ethiopian supply.

## FIGHT ON EVERY SIDE

General Magasha Abbaye, who was fighting in Wallou also joined General Hiwot. Reports indicate that they have been fighting and attacking Italian colonials on every side, and with the exception of Addis Ababa and Makalla Forts—which are strongly fortified, they have taken many places in Tembien and other districts.

Fortnight ago, here in Capetown harbor, a vessel picked up a radio message being sent to Rome from Addis Ababa. In this message the Italians admitted a heavy defeat of Italian troops. They had sent from Addis Ababa to open the Imperial road to Asmara which had been blocked, but they failed miserably, lost heavily and were forced to retire. After this defeat, the Tigreans are said to have blown up five Italian bridges built by the colonials at great cost.

In Shoa, Ras Abebe Arragat is reported to have concentrated troops all around Addis Ababa and has been attacking Managasha, Hollata and Addis Salim. Now that the heavy rains have started, the Ethiopians are waiting to see what happens in these districts. The Ethiopians, continuing their guerilla warfare, have now so many arms taken from the Italians they are selling cartridges at 40 for one dollar and an Italian rifle can be bought for \$58.

## LOCUSTS A MENACE

Still another menace to Italian colonials are the increasing hordes of locusts which have invaded

Ethiopia by the millions and no green or dry leaves are spared. The pests are jumping about in all parts of Harrar province and crops, already reduced, have been de-

## Conditions in Ethiopia

MRS. KATHERINE FANNIN, who has lived in Kenya for the past 13 years, and who recently made a private motor tour covering nearly 2,000 miles in the Italian East Africa, has written to the *Manchester Guardian* controverting the reports of unsettled conditions in Ethiopia. She travelled privately and alone, and writes: "The fact that the Italian administration was prepared to allow me, a foreigner and a woman, to travel freely alone and without restrictions where I wished, taking no precautions against the elusive bandits we have heard so much about, is more eloquent than anything I say in proof of the fact that the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is a conquest."

Writing of 11,000 Sudanese labourers, indentured, she says, with the help and approval of the Imperial Government for work on the Danakil desert road, Mrs. Fannin writes:—"I saw thousands of these British Sudanese, big, cheerful fellows, and talked to a number. They are working for civilian contractors, are employed in a purely civilian capacity, and are part of a Native labour force of 24,000 (the rest being Natives of Eritrea), working under the supervision of about 2,500 Italian foremen, masons and artisans now engaged in the construction of the superb new tarmac arterial road across the 200-mile lava and sand hell which is Danakalia. I can vouch for the fact that these Sudanese have not a rifle between them. They were well fed, well looked after, and well paid."

In contrast to Mrs. Fannin's experiences, an article in the *Press Coloniale*, of Paris, suggests that Ethiopia is by no means peaceful. The writer says that Bishofto, a spa with a modern hotel situated 60 kilometres from Addis Ababa, has recently been attacked and captured by the Ethiopians. All Italian residents were either killed or made prisoners. The agricultural experimental station of Moggo has met with the same fate.

"All southern parts of the territory formerly administered by Ras Dasta have been evacuated by Italian troops. In the north the road leading from Addis Ababa to Massawa, which is the principal way of communication between the coast and the interior, and upon which the Italians had spent considerable sums of money, has been completely destroyed in several places. In the region of the west and north-west the Italian forces have totally disappeared. The British vessels trading on the Upper Nile which had to suspend their services have again taken to the water. They are, as heretofore, before the Italian invasion, paying excise duties to the Ethiopians."

## ETHIOPIAN GAINS LISTED

5,000,000,000 Lire Now Invested in Italian Colony

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25—Italy's investment in Ethiopia stands at about 5,000,000,000 lire [the lira was quoted yesterday at 5.05 cents], according to a report submitted today by Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, Minister for Italian Africa, to Premier Mussolini. The report says that more than 200,000 Italians are residing in Ethiopia, compared with 6,000 Europeans under the Haile Selassie reign.

The report paints a rosy picture of Ethiopia's future and it is particularly encouraging concerning the mining of gold, platinum, tin, iron and copper. In 1939 the production of gold showed a considerable increase over previous years. Platinum will meet national needs in a not too distant future, according to General Teruzzi.

## THE WOLF AND THE LAMB

Comment on Russia's invasion of Finland by one of Italy's leading journals, the *Telegrafo* in Rome.

If there is any example of international politics now in which the issues are most clear, in which the figure of the aggressor and that of the victim are well defined, in which the eternal truth of the ancient dialogues between the wolf and the lamb find the clearest reincarnation, it is this one.

Ethiopian papers please copy.



# SELASSIE'S AID HAILS REVOLTS IN ETHIOPIA Guerrilla Warfare Continues

## GUERRILLAS ARE BUSY IN ETHIOPIA

Heavily Armed Groups  
Are Raiding Italian

Outposts At Will

3-30-39

JERUSALEM—Guerrilla bands are causing increasing anxiety to the Italian rulers in Abyssinia, according to reports reaching Ethiopian exiles here and in Cairo.

Only recently eight Italian soldiers and an officer were ambushed and killed in a mountain pass 14 miles from Addis Ababa.

This massacre occurred five days after the execution by the Italians of 90 Abyssinians suspected of belonging to guerrilla bands.

These reports come from men who formerly held responsible positions in the Abyssinian army.

While the bands have few machine guns they claim to possess plenty of rifles. One report sets the number at between 500,000 and 600,000.

The exact number of guerrillas is not stated. But the size of the bands is said to vary between 500 and 10,000. During certain months of the year, when agricultural work is at a low level, some are increased to 13,000 or 14,000.

Each band is organized on military lines and under a single commander, usually a high officer in the former army.

The bands levy taxes in their own district, and in some parts, particularly in the Shoa and Gojjam districts, they have become so powerful as to be virtually in control.

Their system of warfare is to raid Italian communications, ambush troops and military supplies, and hold up goods being dispatched by road to the interior.

Italian attempts to form a colonial corps have met with limited success. The guerrillas encourage villagers to enroll, believing that the recruits will later go over to the bands. But the Italians are not yet sure of the reliability of the Abyssinians, even for minor police work.

Although nearly three years have passed since the end of the war, Italy still maintains 200,000 troops and 400 airplanes in Abyssinia. The World-Wide News Service, Newton, Mass. (World-Wide News Service).

## "ABYSSINIA TODAY"

by

G. L. STEER

(The famous  
War

Correspondent)



Part III

Signor Mussolini

THE cost of maintaining an army in the field is so great

that the campaign has to be limited. Last year there were

only two campaigns—one lasted a month, one a little over a

month. Then the Italians had to draw in their horns, and the

Abyssinians were left in possession of the area.

To economise, the Italians have endeavoured since last May to

change over from motor to animal transport where possible, but

they have met with great difficulties because both horse

and mule breeding have fallen off in Abyssinia since the war.

You may ask: Why do the

Abyssinians go on fighting; what is the cause of resistance in

the plateau? It is not a question of local

resistance, but of general resistance. The main reason of it is

I think, the Graziani massacres in Addis Ababa and throughout

the plateau. Those massacres made it impossible for the

Ethiopian to accept the Italians. So much treachery was used;

people were invited in with offers of pardon and then executed. That is why it is impossible for an Ethiopian to trust the word of an Italian. Also the mass executions carried out with such deliberation and ferocity made a bad impression.

Though in the old days and in recent times the Abyssinians were prepared to kill people for what we consider crimes against the State they have never done it en masse and with such ferocity as the Italians have shown. It is interesting to quote a letter from an Italian, Sergeant Bastiani.

(Mr. Steer then read the letter from the Italian sergeant, Bastiani, which was addressed to an Ethiopian commander, Jij Johannes Yasu).

The Ethiopian commander in forwarding this document to the representative of his own Government (who forwarded it to the Emperor Haile Selassie) enclosed a note written in pencil:

"When he has sent me letters of reconciliation like these, I have replied saying that at first we believed you Italians would protect the weak and would maintain justice. But we have since learnt that your intention is to destroy us and that you know no mercy. Therefore, as you have continued to inflict death upon us without judgment, and punishment where there has been no offence, we, the people of Ethiopia, have decided to rise against you.

"All the nations of the world know that you have been for a long while the enemy of Ethiopia. But our hearts are strong. A goat and leopard, a lion and a calf, a lamb and a jackal, an infidel and a Christian. An Italian and an Ethiopian, can never be reconciled. On the day that all these are reconciled then will we also become reconciled."

"16th Hamle, 1930 (25th July, 1938).

"(Sgd.) JOHANNES."  
GAS SPRAYING STILL USED  
NOW

Mr. Steer continued:

Since the Duke of Aosta took charge he thought there had been "no more spectacular massacres," but, he added: "I do not know if he has been more cleverer or more successful in suppressing news. He thought, however, it looks as if the Duke may be pursuing a different policy. But, added Mr. Steer and this is highly significant.



# SELASSIE PRAYS FOR OLD THRONE

*Age 12-13-39*  
Former Abyssinian King

Believed To Be In  
Financial Straits

*5-3-39*  
BATH, England, May 2—(P)—A frail, little black man fasted and prayed Monday that the African empire he once ruled as "king of kings" be restored him.

It was the third anniversary of the flight from Addis Ababa of the conquering lion of the Tribe of Judah, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

After Italian military might crushed his poorly equipped warriors, the once proud "Black Napoleon" came to England and began a diplomatic campaign to win back his kingdom through the League of Nations. This hope faded a year ago when the League Council freed its members to recognize the Italian conquest.

*5-3-39*  
Now legally plain Tafari Makonnen, Haile Selassie lives the life of a recluse in a rambling Georgian mansion near this sleepy old former Roman City in Southwest England.

A devout coptic Christian, Haile Selassie began a 60-day fast at Easter.

Officially he became an ex-emperor in British eyes last November when Great Britain ratified the Anglo-Italian friendship accord and the government notified the Ethiopian minister in London that his name had been stricken from the diplomatic list.

Haile Selassie never has renounced his titles, however.

When he came to England, he sold his imperial silver service and bought a 14-room mansion at Fairfield, two miles from Bath, in a quiet countryside.

At first Bath did not take kindly to the residence of the emperor and his staff, but now it has accepted the emperor and reports that he lacks money arouse indignant protests that the foreign office should do something about it.

Haile Selassie and his secretaries dislike to discuss finances, but they give the impression that he relies largely upon British friends.

# ITALIAN OFFICERS SLAIN BY ETHIOPIANS

*Coroner*  
DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, Mar. 25—(By Mail to Pittsburgh Courier)—New fighting flared in Ethiopia March 18, when General Jarassu took with him 2,300 strong Ethiopian brave men and went to the mountain called Zukala in the southern provinces of Ethiopia, where 1,000 Italian soldiers were encamped, and spread death in a sudden surprise attack.

*5-3-39*  
It is reported that 31 high officers were killed on the Italian side and 28 motor trucks containing Italian wounded were sent to Addis Ababa the next day. No dependable figures have been obtained on the number of men killed on both sides.

Ras Ababa Arragai, whose troops attacked Entoto on the outskirts of Ethiopia early in March, has continued with daily attacks near Ankober, northeast of Addis Ababa.

The son of Ras Yemer, the late marshal, with many Ethiopian soldiers from Wallo, province north of Addis Ababa, were united with a battalion of Danikalis, whom the French brought to Djibouti on the 24th, and immediately dispatched to the Ethiopian frontier.

# Selassie Fasts, Prays For Restoration of Kingdom

BATH, England, May 4—On the third anniversary of his flight from Addis Ababa, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia and Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, fasted and prayed that the African Empire he once ruled as "King of Kings" might be restored to him.

*5-3-39*  
Selassie came to England after Il Duce's military forces routed his poorly equipped warriors. Up until a year ago he carried on a diplomatic campaign to win back his kingdom through the League of Nations. That hope faded when the league council recognized the Italian conquest.

He now lives the life of a recluse in a rambling Georgian mansion near here as the legally plain Mr. Tafari Makonnen. A devout Coptic Christian, Selassie began a 60-day fast at Easter. He has never renounced his title.

# ARSENAL IS SEIZED BY PICKED SOLDIERS.

*5-3-39*  
DJIBOUTI, FRENCH SOMALILAND, May 11 (ANP)—A recent report received here from well-informed sources, stated that famed Ethiopian general Abeba Arragi sent 200 picked warriors to make surprise attack on the Northeast section of Addis Ababa, where the Italian viceroy maintains his residence. The Ethiopians began the attack at 5 A.M. and the battle raged until midnight. Reported killed were 150 white Italians and 215 black Italian troops and many more were wounded. The Ethiopians lost 70 men, but captured a nearby arsenal and confiscated a large supply of arms and ammunition. Italian officials were reportedly calling for more reinforcements from Italy.

The Italian guerilla fighters under General Arragi are said to have developed a remarkably efficient fighting organization which recently started a general offensive with active fighting all over the country. It is reported that Italian losses exceed 3,000. The guerillas are incensed over the recognition by some European Powers of the "conquest" of Ethiopia by Italy.

Courier  
5-13-39  
Pittsburgh, Pa.



## NO INTERMARRIAGE IN ETHIOPIA; ITALY

ROME, Italy. — (ANP) — With the avowed intention of maintaining "the prestige of the white race," Italy's racial laws—a set of rules designed to prevent "absorption of Italian Colonials by Ethiopian natives—were made effective last August and made applicable to Aryans in Ethiopia.

The Government's official gazette published the drastic new laws which prescribed penalties for all sorts of crimes committed by "Aryan whites" which "damaged prestige." The restrictive measures were borrowed from Germany to be applied against Jews in Italy. In Ethiopia, however, Jews will not come under the ban, hence will not be subject to its penalties.

**ESTABLISH  
ETHIOPIAN  
GOVERNMENT**

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—(C.P.)—Ethiopian chiefs have again established themselves in Shoa Province in the shadow of Addis Ababa and Ras Ababa Arragai has established a regular government at Manz, reliable reports have disclosed.

Ministries function there and from all sides come natives for Ethiopian justice. Nowhere do they recognize Italian rule. Ethiopians ask why the British do not stand aside and leave the Ethiopians and Italians to fight out the issue.

According to Ethiopian ideals, the Italians are no good. They ought to have come out into the open and fought for their honor since they claim superiority over the black races. Instead, contented in their holes like mice who are afraid of cats.

Since the rain began, it is contended, Italians are "sitting tight" in Addis Ababa and other strongly fortified places. If a passenger

goes to Ethiopia he finds the Italians moving about in Addis Ababa and from Danwuale to Hawash, which is in the Harrar province and is very rarely attacked by the Ethiopians.

As soon as the train passes Hawash, few Italians are seen. They are forced to remain inside strongly fortified positions.

## War May Give Ethiopia Chance To Throw Off Domination Of Italians

DJIBUTI, East Africa, Sept. 8—

Ethiopian leaders of the incessant guerrilla warfare against the fascist army of occupation in their country are closely watching the present war crisis in Europe and are rushing preparations for a major offensive should Italy become involved in a European war, according to advices reaching this French port.

The Ethiopians, the reports say, are confident that the Italians, already driven out of large sections of the country, could not maintain their present precarious hold upon Addis Ababa and other centers were British and French aid to the invaders discontinued, as it would be in event of a war between Germany and Italy, on one hand, and France Britain and Poland on the other hand.

This aid, they have pointed out at various times, has been extended not only by British loans to Mussolini, but by British and French aid in facilitating shipments of war supplies through the Suan and this French port for Italy's beleaguered garrisons in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians, however, are not holding their fire while awaiting developments in Europe, but even now are conducting a sharp offensive in the Tigre and Shoa provinces, where Italian troops have lately suffered severe set-backs, including the capture of a whole Italian army staff by the Ethiopians.

Should Italy join Hitler's war offensive in Europe, this campaign would be greatly intensified and extended throughout the length and breadth of Ethiopia, according to the plans of the guerrilla leaders.

**ADMIT DEFEAT  
BRIDGES BLOWN  
UP BY NATIVES**

## Guerilla Warfare Continues

CAPETOWN, S. Africa, Sept. 21 (ANP)—It was learned here this week from well informed sources that strong fighting is going on in both the Tigre and Shoa provinces of Ethiopia. The Italians recently sent a large force to fight troops of the famous Ethiopian General Gabne Hiwot, and as usual the Italian troops were mostly black Eritreans.

But before they had reached the Ethiopians line of battle, the Eritreans suddenly turned on the white Italian soldiers, and after having killed them all went off to join Ethiopian General Hiwot. They took all their arms and ammunition with them, which made a valuable addition to the Ethiopian supply.

### Italians Admit Defeat

General Mangasha Abboye, who was fighting in Wallou, also joined General Hiwot Reports indicate that they have been fighting and attacking Italian colonials on every side, and with the exception of Addis Ababa and Makelle Forts—which are strongly fortified, they have taken many places in Tembien and other districts. Fortnight ago, here in Capetown harbor, a vessel picked up a radio message being sent to Rome from Addis Ababa. In this message the Italians admitted a heavy defeat of Italian troops. They had been sent from Addis Ababa to open the Imperial road to Asmara which had been blocked, but they failed miserably, lost heavily and were forced to retire. After this defeat, the Tigreans are said to have blown up five Italian bridges, built by the colonials at great cost.

### Continue Guerilla Warfare

In Shoa, Ras Abbe Arragai is reported to have concentrated troops all around Addis Ababa and has been attacking Managasha, Hollata and Addis Salim. Now that the heavy rains have started, the Ethiopians are waiting to see what happens in these districts. The Ethiopians, continuing their guerilla warfare, have now so many arms taken from the Italians they are selling cartridges at 40 for one dollar and an Italian rifle can be bought for \$58.

Still another menace to Italian colonials are the increasing hordes of locusts which have invaded Ethiopia by the millions and no green or dry leaves are spared. The pests are jumping about in

all parts of Harrar province and crops, already reduced, have been devoured.

## BLACK ITALIANS Forsake Arms; Join Ethiopia

CAPETOWN, S. Africa—(ANP)—It was learned here recently from well informed sources that strong fighting is going on in both the Tigre and Shoa provinces of Ethiopia. The Italians recently sent a large force to fight troops of the famous Ethiopian General Gabre Hiwot and as usual the Italian troops were mostly black Eritreans.

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Still another menace to Italian colonials are the increasing hordes of locusts which have invaded Ethiopia by the millions.



# Ethiopia A White Elephant To Italy. Commentator Claims

## Radio Station Commentator Shows How Annexation Drains Resources From Italy

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 29 (ANP)—Arthur Hale, news commentator in the program "Confidentially Yours" on radio station WOR gave a summary of the Ethiopian situation at the present time in his broadcast on last Saturday evening. Excerpts from the broadcast follows:

While much is said and reported about the efforts of the Czechs and Poles to effect restoration of their country (New York Times, Dec. 13, 1939): "Italy must have free passage from the Mediterranean and a government in France, nothing is needed more colonial territory. Vir-said about the restoration of Ethiopia. Gayda, editor, regarded as pia to her people. Advice reaches close to the Foreign Office, said to "Confidentially Yours" which lead day in a national radio speech. Com-us to believe that if any way could paring the Italian and French col-be found without embarrassment to colonial possessions and populations. himself, Mussolini would be glad to Signor Gayda said, "The Italian pop-unload Ethiopian "white elephant."ulation is increasing daily but has Friends of Ethiopia point to the no land to exploit so that it will not following proof that Ethiopia is not be forced to work for foreigners. Re- yet a "paying" proposition from the vision of the colonial system is es- Italian point of view, and is in fact, sential among the elementary ne- costing the Italian people greatly in necessities for a new Europe."

taxes: 12-29-39  
1. Coffee-less Italy. It is pointed out that in pre-fascist days coffee was Ethiopia's chief export. If Italy had conquered the country, they certainly would be able to have plenty of coffee.

2. A newspaper man recently re- porting from Italy states that the Italian press is now universally sil- ent on Ethiopia and that the Italian people freely admit that among their worries are "Taxes, how much the army costs, and Ethiopia." The lat- ter is closely tied up with the two former. If the army of occupation were withdrawn from Ethiopia, the costs through taxes for its support would be reduced. The Italian people had been led to expect something like "Ham and Eggs" or "30.00 Every Thursday" after the fall of Addis Ababa; they are, to say the least, surprised and disappointed to learn that it has meant no coffee, more taxes, and another hitch in the belt.

3. Newsreels recently showed an exodus of Italian settlers — but to Libya, not Ethiopia. (Editor's Note) If further proof is necessary that Italy does not occupy or control Ethiopia, take the word of Signor

Mussolini has, ever since the Em- peror Haile Selassie left his country in May, 1936, made repeated offers to him to return to Ethiopia as pup- pet ruler. He has consistently refus- ed, and if we believe the word of his friends, Haile Selassie will not accept half a loaf now when he be- lieves the whole loaf will be forth coming with a little more patience on his part.

Some look upon Haile Selassie as a prophet, for did he not say: "Do the peoples of the world not yet rea- lize that by fighting on until the bit- ter end, I am not only performing my sacred duty to my people, but stand- ing guard in the last citadel of col- lective security? Are they too blind to see that I have my responsibilities to the whole of humanity to face? I must still hold on until my tardy allies appear; and if they never come I say prophetically and without bit- terness, 'The West will perish.' They have seen the beginning of that prophecy come to pass in three short years and they look forward to the fulfillment of another. I will not die in exile."



## International Convention Of Ethiop Federation Ends

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP) —The Ethiopian World Federation, Inc., an organization dedicated to the liberty of Ethiopia and the black race, has just completed its five-day convention. Delegates were gathered from all parts of the world including Africa, South America, the West Indies, and a large number from various states in the Union.

Speakers included Prince Akiki Naybonge of Uganda, Dr. Ernest Kalibala of Uganda, East Africa, S. U. Etuk of Nigeria, Bishop James L. Brown of Africa and South America, Dr. William Lloyd Imes of the United States, and J. Finley Wilson, exalted ruler of the Elks of the World.

The federation acted on several matters of international importance to the black peoples of the world and has taken definite steps for the accomplishment of the actions taken.

The convention was ended with a parade. The Ethiopian colors were seen almost all parts of Harlem simultaneously. All participants were Negroes only. The parade was headed by Liji Araya Abéba, co-worker of Selassie's representative in America, Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, Mrs. Bayen and Wizero Assaguedetch and the members of the executive council of the federation. These were preceded by the Marshall, Col. Joseph N. Robinson and his staff. J. Finley Wilson who was to have led the parade was unavoidably absent.

Several placards were carried by the paraders which read: "Ethiopia Must Remain Free!" "Victory for Ethiopia!" "Down with Mussolini!" "Down with Fascism!" "The Emperor Must Enter His Home!" "Haile Selassie Must Rule Ethiopia!" "Ethiopia" etc.

The parade ended at St. Mark's church where the huge auditorium was packed to capacity. The services were conducted by Dr. Lorenzo H. King and the chaplain, Father John Simons. Prayers were offered for liberty for Ethiopia and peace of the world.

Dr. Lorenzo King made a stirring speech which moved the hearts of men and women in sympathy for Ethiopia. J. Finley Wilson addressed the audience in his usual dynamic manner and urged black men and women throughout the world to stand firm against the

rape of Ethiopia and begged them to aid the Ethiopian people in their struggle for freedom.

The following cablegram was received from the emperor:

"It is gratifying to learn that people throughout the world are rising to the aid of Ethiopia and her sufferers in this very difficult and dark hour of her history. The splendid cooperation you are giving to Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, our messenger of good will in the western hemisphere is, we assure you, greatly appreciated. "We understand that you will be meeting in conference in July. May the God of justice be among you and guide you."

"We have not given up hope; we will not give up hope, for we know there is a God, who in His own good time, will give us all justice. Let us, therefore, urge you to remember the power of the faith in God."

"Written at the City of Bath, the 15th day of June, 1939, signed, HAILE SELASSIE L. EMPEROR"  
The second annual convention will be held in New York City again in 1940.



*Filed 10-14-39* *Acme Photo.*  
The duke of Aosta, viceroy of Ethiopia, on his throne in Addis Ababa recently as he received the new metropolitan of Abyssinian church (under umbrella).



# Ethiopians Launch Savage Attack Upon Italians In The Tigre and Shoa Provinces

*Black Dispatch*  
Eritreans Revolt And Join Abyssinians Army In Guerilla Warfare

## Locusts Join In Menace To Invading Hordes

CAPETOWN, S. Africa, Sept.—(ANP)—It was learned here this week from well informed sources that strong fighting is going on in both the Tigre and Shoa provinces of Ethiopia. The Italians recently sent a large force to fight troops of the famous Ethiopian General Gabre Hiwot,

was fighting in Wallon, also joined General Hiwot. Reports indicate that they have been fighting and attacking Italian colonials on every side, and with the exception of Addis Ababa and Makelle Forts, which are strongly fortified, they have taken many places in Tembien and other districts.

Fortnight ago, here in Capetown harbor, a vessel picked up a radio message being sent to Rome from Addis Ababa. In this message the Italians admitted a heavy defeat of Italian troops. They had been sent from Addis Ababa to open the Imperial road to Asmara which had been blocked, but they failed miserably, lost heavily and were forced to retire. After this defeat, the Tigreans are said to have blown up five Italian bridges, built by the colonials at great cost.

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well paid." *London, England*

In contrast to Mrs. Fannin's experiences, an article in the *Press Coloniale*, of Paris, suggests that Ethiopia is by no means peaceful. The writer says that Bishofto, a spa with a modern hotel situated 60 kilometres from Addis Ababa, has recently been attacked and captured by the Ethiopians. All Italian residents were either killed or made prisoners. The agricultural experimental station of Moggo has met with the same fate.

"All southern parts of the territory formerly administered by Ras Dasta have been evacuated by Italian troops. In the north the road leading from Addis Ababa to Massawa, which is the principal way of communication between the coast and the interior, and upon which the Italians had spent considerable sums of money, has been completely destroyed in several places. In the region of the west and north-west the Italian forces have totally disappeared. The British vessels trading on the Upper Nile which had to suspend their services have again taken to the water. They are, as heretofore, before the Italian invasion, paying excise duties to the Ethiopians."

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General Manzasha Abboye, who

## Conditions in Ethiopia

MRS. KATHERINE FANNIN, who has lived in Kenya for the past 13 years, and who recently made a private motor tour covering nearly 2,000 miles in Italian East Africa, has written to the *Manchester Guardian* controverting the reports of unsettled conditions in Ethiopia. She travelled privately and alone, and writes: "The fact that the Italian administration was prepared to allow me, a foreigner and a woman, to travel freely alone and without restrictions where I wished, taking no precautions against the elusive 'bandits' we have heard so much about, is more eloquent than anything I say in proof of the fact that the Italian conquest of Ethiopia is a conquest."

Writing of 11,000 Sudanese labourers, indentured, she says, with the help and approval of the Imperial Government for work on the Danakil desert road, Mrs. Fannin writes:—

"I saw thousands of these British Sudanese, big, cheerful fellows, and talked to a number. They are working for civilian contractors, are employed in a purely civilian capacity, and are part of a Native labour force of 24,000 (the rest being Natives of Eritrea), working under the supervision of about 2,500 Italian foremen, masons and artisans now engaged in the construction of a superb new tarmac arterial road across the 200-mile lava and sand hell which is Danakalia. I can vouch for the fact that these Sudanese have not a rifle between them. They were well fed, well looked after, and



## Ethiopia Still Not Conquered; Continue Attack

**5-14-39**  
DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, May 11. (ANP) — A recent report received here from well-informed sources stated that famed Ethiopian General Abeba Arragi sent 200 picked warriors to make a surprise attack on the Northeast section of Addis Ababa, where the Italian Viceroy maintains his residence.

The Ethiopians began the attack at 5 p. m., and the battle raged until midnight. Reported killed were 150 white Italian and 25 Black Italian troops and many more were wounded. The Ethiopians lost 70 men, but captured a nearby arsenal and confiscated a large supply of arms and ammunition. Italian officials were reportedly calling for more reinforcements from Italy.

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## EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE IS COSTLY TO IL DUCE

**6-25-39**  
Fascists Ruefully Admit They  
Grabbed 'White Elephant'

## HOPE MONEY WILL RETURN

**6-25-39**  
But More Than \$2,250,000,000  
Has Already Been Spent On  
Colonies—Hostile Bands Still  
Roam Provinces

By STEWART BROWN  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
ROME, June 24 — Fascists ruefully admit that Italy's new empire in East Africa has assumed the shape of an expensive "white ele-

phant" which already had cost the government more than \$2,250,000,000, of highways, of which approximately 80 per cent already are completed. Bus and air lines are being established throughout the empire and the port of Assab is being enlarged.

Some day the government hopes to get some of this money back but so far it's been a one-way proposition. Before Ethiopia can be made to pay its own way the government must spend even more and wait much longer.

The exploitation of Haile Selassie's former empire is proving, Fascists admit, even a bigger job than its conquest. In the first place it has not proved to be the paradise which Italians were led to believe, as a consequence, many would-be settlers have become discouraged. In the second place, what natural resources it does possess can not be profitably exploited until roads are built, houses for settlers erected, equipment supplied and financial backing made available—all expensive undertakings.

### Cost Equals Four Budgets

Before the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, Duke Thaon di Revel, minister of finances, recently admitted that in five years Ethiopia already had cost Italy \$2,250,000,000, including the expenses of the military campaign. This represents the equivalent of four annual budgets for the entire Italian Government. Gen. Attilio Teruzzi, undersecretary for colonies, told the same body that government commissions had had only "partial success" in finding minerals in Ethiopia. He gave no other details, but it is known that Italian engineers have not been able to find any oil, exceptional quantities of gold or other minerals in Abyssinia.

At the same time, General Teruzzi admitted there were still hostile bands of "brigands" in the provinces of Amhara and Scioa who still opposed Italian rule. He alleged they were supplied arms and money by foreign governments. Having been disillusioned in the "get-rich-quick" possibilities of Ethiopia, the Italians are now concentrating on a much slower but much more permanent policy. From Ethiopia they now expect to obtain cotton, coffee, lumber, wheat, livestock and hides, all of which can be used profitably in Italy.

### Few Hundred Migrate

Eventually the government hopes to settle more than 1,000,000 Italians in Ethiopia, but so far not more than 200 families have emigrated, because it is not ready to receive settlers. The government estimates there are at least 140,000 square miles of fertile land in Ethiopia which can be cultivated.

To open up the country the first job was to build roads, virtually non-existent under the Negus. At a cost of about \$168,000,000, the government is constructing 2000 miles of highways, of which approximately 80 per cent already are completed. Bus and air lines are being established throughout the empire and the port of Assab is being enlarged.

So far the colonies represent a negative factor in Italy's foreign trade. Instead of contributing to Italy's exports, the empire so far has operated with a highly unfavorable trade balance. Last year the empire imported almost 10 times more than it exported. Much of this represented machinery and supplies which will be used to exploit the new territory.

Six thousand firms already have established branches in Ethiopia. Approximately \$450,000,000 already has been invested in private enterprises.

One of the big drawbacks, according to Italians, to the profitable exploitation of Ethiopia is the excessive rates demanded by the Suez Canal Company for the passage of Italian ships through the canal. They hope to oblige France to lower the rates and make them payable in lire instead of gold.

## ETHIOPIA STILL FIGHTING!

### Italian Treasury Still Flooding!

**6-25-39**  
Rome — (CNA) — Fascist leaders admit that Italy's new "African empire" has assumed the shape of a "white elephant" which already has cost the fascist government more than two billion and a half dollars.

The exploitation of Ethiopia is proving, Fascist admit, even a bigger job than its conquest, which, incidentally is far from complete. Before the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, Duke Thaon di Revel, Minister of Finances, recently admitted that in five years Ethiopia had cost Italy \$2,500,000,000 including the heavy expenses of the military campaign. This represents the equivalent of four annual budgets for the entire Italian Government.

General Attilio Teruzzi, Under-Secretary for Colonies, admitted before the same body that native resistance to the fascist invaders was still at a high point.

## Int'l Negro Parley to Be Held in Harlem

### Ethiopian Federation Maps Plans for Big Conference

**7-12-39**  
The Ethiopian World Federation, Inc., with headquarters at 2331 Seventh Avenue, yesterday announced plans for its first international conference of peoples of African descent which will be held in New York City on July 19th through the 23rd.

Dr. Malaku Bayen, vice-president of the Federation, and national representative of Emperor Haile Selassie said "the problems which confront the black peoples of the world are so pressing and vital to our well being, that it is of urgent necessity to summon the judgment and leadership of the race in an international gathering that will work out some plane of action."

Delegates are expected from Jamaica, West Africa, Cristobal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and many other countries.

### NOTED PARTICIPANTS

Prominent leaders of America and other countries who are slated to participate in the conference are: A. Phillip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Ashley Totten, Reverend William Lloyd Imes, J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, Ernest Kalabala, Uganda, West Africa, and Prince Akiki K. Nyabongo, also of Uganda.

One of the principal speakers at the conference will be Bishop Brown, head the Eleventh Episcopal A.M.E. Zion Church. Bishop Brown was Pastor of Mother Zion Church in New York City for twenty-three years and is well known among the people of Harlem. He has just re-

turned to America from the British West Indies and South America where he spent several years after leaving his missionary work on the Gold Coast of West Africa in 1926.

While the main purpose of the conference is to seek justice and independence for Ethiopia and aid her suffering people who are the victims of Mussolini's aggression, it will also discuss vital problems of world importance such as—economics, politics, art, industry, education and religion.

The theme of the conference will be the present world outlook for black peoples; their status in Ethiopia, Africa, the West Indies and other countries.

On Thursday, July 20th, a mass rally will be held at St. Mark's M.E. Church, 49 Edgecombe Avenue. On July 23rd, a parade is scheduled to start from the Ethiopian World Federation Auditorium, 2667 Eighth Avenue, corner of 142 Street. After the parade a final mass meeting will be held at St. Mark's Church.



# SELASSIE AND DAUGHTER GREET AMERICAN NEGROES

## Will Not Give Up Hope,' He Tells World Conference Here— Daughter Hails Negro Women's Help

In a huge mass rally Friday night at St. Mark's Methodist Church, the delegates to the first international convention of the Ethiopian World Federation, greeted a message from Emperor Haile Selassie with tumultuous applause.

The delegates rose to their feet in tribute to the Emperor who has not given up hope of regaining the independence of his country when Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, Vice-President of the Federation, read the message which said:

"It is gratifying to learn that people throughout the world are rising to the aid of Ethiopia and her sufferers in this very difficult and dark hour of her history. We have not given up hope; we will not give up hope."

After reading this inspiring

message from the Emperor, Dr. Bayen then told of heroic battles that are still being conducted by the Ethiopian soldiers against the fascist aggressors. He said that only a few weeks ago, Ethiopians killed 250 fascists and captured large supplies of ammunition thirty miles from Addis Abbaba.

He also condemned the big daily newspaper for their silent conspiracy in suppressing news about the valiant struggles that have been carried on by Ethiopians since the war was officially "ended".

A cablegram from Princess Tsahai, daughter of Haile Selassie, evoked a storm of applause from the more than five hundred Negro women present at the meeting. The cable was addressed to the Negro women of America and read:

On behalf of the women of Ethiopia, I wish to express to you our gratitude for the valiant efforts you have made and still are making in the struggle for our liberty. Let us preserve strong in the belief that justice will be rendered to Ethiopia."

Saturday's sessions were devoted to a lively and warm discussion on resolutions which will be presented in final form today.

The convention will close tonight with the showing of a sound moving picture of the war with Italy. And those who want to see the war as it has been carried on in the mountains of Ethiopia, are invited to attend St. Mark's Church at St. Nicholas Avenue and West 138th Street.



ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR AT LONDON WEDDING THIS WEEK: Former Emperor Haile Selassie, his daughter, Princess Tashai, and Prince Asfar Wosen, when leaving the Savoy Chapel after the marriage of Miss Esme Barton, daughter of Sir Dudley Barton, former British envoy to Ethiopia, and George Steer, a journalist who reported the Italo-Ethiopian War.



## Dr. Yergan to Tour Europe on African Problem

Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, sailed for Europe on the Queen Mary yesterday on a tour that will take him to Holland, France and England.

Dr. Yergan has indicated that the main purpose of his trip is to meet with African, English and European members of the committee and to confer on the present situation in Africa in the light of his committee's program.

Dr. Yergan will also attend the conferences of the International Industrial Relations Institute at The Hague.

He will speak there on "Standards of Living in Colonial Areas as Influenced by Governments."

# Negro Leader Calls Present Conflict Imperialist War

## Max Yergan Praised Role Of U. S. S. R. in Situation

By Eugene Gordon

Dr. Max Yergan, executive Secretary of the International Committee on African Affairs, at a reception Saturday night on the occasion of his recent return from Europe, called attention to newspaper reports of a statement made in an interview when he landed in New York last week.

"The statement as reported in the New York Amsterdam News—that in my view 'it is an imperialist war and the democratic forces in America must recognize it as an imperialist war'—was quite correct," Dr. Yergan said Saturday night.

He said that the Baltimore Afro-American, on the other hand, while giving a generally correct report of the interview, made one interpretation which is decidedly misleading.

Dr. Yergan said that he did not refer in his interview to the Soviet Union as a combatant power in the present war, and that he therefore gave no basis for the Afro-American's reference to the "German-Russian combine."

### HAILS SOVIET PACT

Dr. Yergan further made clear his own interpretation of the present European conflict and the influence of the Soviet Union on it. He said:

"I regard the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, and the subsequent action of the Soviet Union, as the one great contribution to world peace and democracy to come out of the conflict thus far. I believe this to be true because the action of the Soviet Union has definitely checked fascist aggression,

has prevented widespread war in Eastern Europe and has revealed the imperialist forces of Britain, France and Germany as being the instigators of the war."

Dr. Yergan, whose New York office of the International Committee on African Affairs is at 8 W. 40th St., went to The Hague, Holland about five weeks ago to attend the conference of the International Institute of Industrial Relations. He later visited London to confer with members of the International Committee on African Affairs there.

With Dr. Yergan were Professor Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University, and Dr. Mary Van



MAX YERGAN

Kleek, of the Russel Sage Foundation.

The committee in its session at The Hague dealt with the influence of governments on standards of living, giving particular consideration to various proposals of national labor movements for dealing with national and international economic questions.

Dr. Yergan's address at the conference dealt with the colonial

## Corrects Distortions of Statements on Return From Abroad

question, with especial reference to the influence of imperialist governments on the living standards of peoples in Africa and the West Indies.

In his address at The Hague Dr. Yergan declared that "imperialist governments have proved themselves to be enemies of the colonial peoples whom they govern." He also pointed out the "necessity on the part of democratic labor forces of Europe and America to press for the reopening of the whole colonial question in the interest of a secure basis for peace."

As to the function of the International Committee on African Affairs, its task is to "inform democratic forces," through Dr. Yergan, its director, "of the real conditions in the colonies." The committee believes that the democratic forces, "in their own economic interest, will see the wisdom of giving political support to a new colonial policy which purposes to develop democratic institutions among colonial peoples."

As a part of the educational program of the Committee on African Affairs Dr. Yergan referred to two publications the committee has been interested in promoting. They are "Gold and Poverty in South Africa," of which Dr. Yergan is author, and "Empire or Democracy," by Leonard Barnes, member of the African Affairs Committee and a lecturer at the University of Liverpool.



## Liberian Cabinet Official Tells Of Nation's Problems

### Secretary Of State Reviews President Barclay's 3-Year Plan; Gives Outstanding Accomplish- ments In Social, Economic And Industrial Life Of Republic

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 6 — (ANP) — An interesting insight into the domestic and foreign affairs of the Republic of Liberia was given in an address by C. S. Simpson, Secretary of state, during the recent celebration marking the 92nd anniversary of the Republic's independence.

Secretary Simpson reviewed the three-year plan undertaken by His Excellency President Edwin Barclay and recited the obstacles that beset him and detailed the Administration's accomplishments since 1930. Mr. Simpson said in part:

"... When Mr. Barclay assumed the office of President late in 1930, apart from the depression and its accompanying forces with which he was faced, abnormal political conditions existed throughout the country.

"The people's purchasing power had dwindled with the rapidly falling price of Liberian produce in foreign markets. Liberian business men were all fast going out of business. Government revenues had fallen 75 per cent below the 1928 level, and public servants had received no pay for a period of over nine months. Contractual arrangements could be met and Government credit had been completely destroyed. Interest and principal payments on foreign and domestic loans had been suspended. Public buildings and property had fallen into disrepair and unfinished works were deteriorating very rapidly.

"The domestic situation was also intensified by the allegation of foreign press and publicists that the people of Liberia were incompetent of maintaining an orderly Government and that as a remedy, outside control and assistance were necessary.

"Under so heavy a cloud and so dismal a situation President Barclay's first duty was to regain international confidence and secondly, to apply ameliorative measures to the local situation. . . . The following improvements were envisaged in President Barclay's three-year plan: "1 — Employment of foreign specialists to be attached to the different departments for the purpose of recommending to Government the best method of obtaining the objective sought in the program of reform and progress.

"2 — Settlement of internal and external debts.

"3 — Public improvement.

"4 — Social service.

"5 — Revival of trade and commerce."

Among the Administration's accomplishments under the three-year plan, Secretary Simpson cited the following:

"A Bureau of Agriculture has been set up and a group of young men sent to the Gold Coast to study scientific agriculture, have recently returned and been assigned to the hinterland. . . . Reports from the Agricultural Bureau are most encouraging.

"Civil Service: To remove forever the spoils system and its evils, the President introduced and the Legislature enacted a Bill which embodies the first Civil Service law of the country. This has placed all public servants, with but few exceptions, on a merit basis. The service is working well and employees are undoubtedly more secure. . . .

"A new Customs Building has been constructed which houses the Monrovia Customs and its central office and the postoffice of Monrovia. Another Customs building has been constructed at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount county. A new power plant, equipped with Diesel engines, has been installed to provide power

to the City of Monrovia and power for communications purposes.

"A new market building and a modern State prison have been erected in Monrovia. . . . There is a Mortuary and separate cells. . . .

"The Government has experienced a balanced budget each year since 1933, with surpluses each year. These surpluses have usually been re-invested in public works, education and health services. . . .

"There has been a marked improvement in the movement of trade. Imports and exports have correspondingly increased by over 100 per cent, above the level of 1930. National income does not in any degree directly depend upon revenues from the exportation of rubber, or lease of lands for the production thereof. The sum derived from this source annually is about two and four-fifths percent of the total income of the country.

"The economic effect of the establishment of large plantations as those of the Firestone Plantations Company — which approximate to date about 50,000 acres — has been more indirect than direct. This company employs about 15,000 laborers and wages paid them increase their purchasing power and go into circulation. The Firestone Plantations Company has also inspired rubber growing among Liberians and several farms of moderate acreage have been planted. . . .

"It may be added, that despite the enormous executive duties which confront him, the Chief Executive has made it a point of duty to make annual tours among the aborigines. The last of these tours, from which he returned in March, 1939, completed the circle of his inspectorial tours. He is known to listen to the complaints of the least of his fellow citizens and to take a personal interest in their affairs. This attitude has evoked splendid relations between himself, as Head of State, and our less advanced population."



# Liberian Cabinet Officer Reviews President Barclay's Accomplishments Since 1930

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"1 — Employment of foreign specialists to be attached to the different departments for the purpose of recommending to Government the best method of obtaining the objective sought

company — which approximate top production thereof. The sum derived late in January of this year. All told, he has been in Liberia for eighteen years, serving respective four-year terms as Secretary of Treasury, private Secretary to the Liberian president, and as Secretary of Education. In 1933 he was named Liberian consul, the post he filled until the recent higher appointment.

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## Liberian Executive Gives Data

Expert On  
Liberian  
Affairs Here  
Daily Worker  
By LUCIUS JONES

Trade and commerce in Liberia has shown a fifty per cent increase over the past three years, but, already this year, is being affected by the state of affairs in Continental Europe, according to Walter F. Walker, consul-general for the Republic of Liberia, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Walker, in the City with a boyhood chum and schoolmate, J. H. Drake of 180 Ashby St., W.N., arrived from New Orleans, La., by train, en route to Raleigh, N. C. His time here was limited.

The Liberian official was appointed to the office of consul-

stimulant to commerce and trade. President Barclay was vaulted into office to complete the unexpired term of the Honorable O. D. B. King, former ruler. Barclay was formally elected as president of Liberia in 1932. Later, during his administration, a constitutional amendment was passed increasing the presidential term from four to eight years, becoming effective in 1934.

Mr. Walker graduated from old Walden University in 1903 and also attended Wilberforce University and graduated from Boston University. His first service in the Republic of Liberia was due to the influence of the famous AME prelate, Bishop I. B. Stott.

The former Liberian consul has been in Atlanta several times, always only passing through hurriedly. His wife and son, Joseph F. Walker, recent graduate of Massachusetts Technical College, are in Liberia, the latter chief engineer in the Public Works Department.

Until this latest Atlanta visit, Mr. Walker hadn't seen Mr. Drake, fellow native of Huntsville, Ala., since 1901.

### LIBERIA GROWING

President Edwin Barclay's three foremost interests, as far as the development of the Republic is concerned, are Agriculture, Roads and Highways, and Education, according to the consul-general. Mr. Walker told of the recent appointment of an American educator to the governmental staff as an educational adviser.

The agricultural renaissance is spirited chiefly by the sending of a number of special students in that science to the American colleges, it was stated while highway expansion has already resulted in more than 500 miles of new automobile roads which make it possible to bring into the interior increased natural resources from towns on the coast. The new roads are said to be proving an ideal

11-22-39



# LIBERIA OBSERVES 92ND YEAR FREE STATE

Acclaim Success Of President  
Barclay's Three-Year Plan As  
U.S. Representatives Look On  
Liberia Colonized In 1822 By Free Ne-  
groes And Freed Slaves From Unit-  
ed States

AMBASSADOR WALTON SPEAKS

Lauds Ambitious, Comprehensive Pro-  
gram For Economic, Social And Po-  
litical Rehabilitation

MONROVIA, Liberia.—The success of President Edwin Barclay's three-year plan was acclaimed during the celebration of Liberia's ninety-second anniversary as a sovereign state. Liberia was colonized in 1822 by free Negroes and freed slaves from the United States. Imposing independence day ceremonies were held at the Executive Mansion, attended by representatives of foreign nations, Cabinet officers and other government officials. President Barclay, Secretary of State C. L. Simpson and Lester A. Walton, American Minister, were the principal speakers.

AMBASSADOR WALTON  
SPEAKER

On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps at Monrovia of which he is Doyen, Ministers Walton said:

"It gives me great pleasure to offer congratulations on the 92nd anniversary of the republic's independence. July 26 is always a gala occasion. This year affords rare opportunity to celebrate jointly two important historic events. In retrospect, the people are in a festive mood in commemoration of the establishment of Liberian sovereignty and autonomy in 1847. From a contempor-

ary perspective, hearts and minds are made glad in the knowledge that your three-year plan is of successful fruition.

AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

"In January, 1936, when you were inaugurated Chief Executive for another term, you launched an ambitious, comprehensive program for the economic, social and political rehabilitation of the republic. The eyes of the world were on Liberia. It was a monumental and problematical task you undertook; so much so that at home and abroad there were those skeptical as to the probability of accomplishment.

FAR-SIGHTED LEADERSHIP

"Under your able and far-sighted leadership the three-plan has been an unquestioned success. Today, Liberia enjoys a reputation for political stability. It has won the confidence and respect of nations. At no time has it bulked so important in international affairs. The sound condition of the republic's finances is attested by the fact that for three successive years the budget has balanced. Road construction in the hinterland, so fundamental to the development of the country's economy, has

been prosecuted with vigor within the limits of resources. The educational system has been standardized. These are few of the major objectives attained. Time will not permit additional enumeration.

MERITS ATTENTION

"I deem it fitting to observe that had the Barclay plan been a failure the news would have been publicized far and wide. With alacrity, detractors would have gladly embraced the opportunity to substantiate in print and by word the many false statements and malicious misrepresentations which have been circulated to discredit the only republic in Africa, and to prove that Liberians are not fit to govern. It, therefore, is hoped that due credit will be given for what, in my opinion, will some day rank in the annals of internal and international relationships as a national achievement of no minor significance.

"On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, I propose a toast to the health of the President of the Republic of Liberia.

In response to congratulations by members of the Diplomatic Corps, President Edwin Barclay told foreign representatives that it was the aim of Liberians to have a purely African state. He said:

"We fully realize how severely critical are observers of the Liberian scene. But they should realize, what it would appear, they do not understand, that the aim of Liberians is not to build up in Africa a pseudo-European state. Their objective is a state purely

## MONROVIA HAS APPROVED PLAN OF SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—(ANP)—Walter F. Walker, consul general of the Republic of Liberia, with offices at 277 Broadway, this city, gave confirmation this week to the report that there is a definite plan afoot to establish a cooperative community in far-race-loving people. People who are interested in nation building.

Known as the Immigrants' Cooperative Settlement scheme, the project is being directed by G. Henry Ricketts, an American, who has lived in the island republic for many years, and is reportedly the proprietor of the only electrically-operated bakery in Liberia. We need men who feel and can prove themselves men among men. Because of the fact that this is a tropical country, and for the good of all concerned—people from Southern United States and those with a West Indian background will be the best fitted for the task of pioneering at this time. . . But bear in mind that the government and the people of Liberia welcome every black man who is capable of taking care of himself.

50 CENTS AN ACRE

"The settlement will be on one of the rivers here, the most convenient route to Monrovia from any point where there is forest land. This means eight miles along the river and eight miles back—64 square miles of virgin land. Each family is to buy 75 acres, and get 25 acres from the government, making a total of 100 acres for each family. This land will cost 50 cents per acre, and a town lot will not cost more than \$5.00.

SEEKS 200 FAMILIES  
"My plan is to encourage 200 families to come to this country and to develop an entirely new settlement all by ourselves, through the cooperative system. My scheme has been submitted to his excellency, President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, and has met with his gracious approval. . . He has granted an entire township on which we can build and establish ourselves. . .

"We need honest, industrious

"Although it is the policy of the government to require that each family settling here have \$1,000, President Barclay has agreed to lower this requirement to \$500 for each family coming here under

my auspices. Interested Americans can get full information concerning the project from Liberian Consul General Walter F. Walker in New York City, or they may write me direct at the following address: G. Henry Ricketts, P. O. Box 26, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa."



# FORMER AMERICAN SEEKS TO FORM COLONY IN LIBERIA

## Cooperative Project Has Approval of Government Officials

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Discussing his plan recently in Monrovia, Ricketts had this to say: "The whole plan is worked out on the theory that several single units are capable of bearing collectively more strain and have greater endurance than one or even a few persons working together."

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### Need Honest Workers

We need honest, industrious, race-loving people. People who are interested in nation building. We need men who feel and can prove themselves men among men. Because of the fact that this is a tropical country, and for the good of all concerned—people from southern United States and those with a West Indian background will be the best fitted for the task of pioneering at this time. . . . But bear in mind that the government and the people of Liberia welcome every black man who is capable of taking care of himself.

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## LIBERIAN OFFICIALS GIVE STATEMENT ON 1938 FOREIGN TRADE

### Negro Republic Has "Uncle Sam" as its Best Customer

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 28 (ANP)—An interesting report on Liberian foreign trade and shipping for 1938 has just been released by the Republic's secretary of the treasury, following submission of the data to President Edwin C. Barclay by Acting Financial Adviser C. T. Pilot.

The compilation, made under direction of Emmett Harmon of the Division of Customs, shows "an unfavorable balance in trade" (excess of imports over exports), for the year 1938, but with the continued development of rubber plantations, the excess in the value of imports over exports is expected to be reversed in 1939. This trend is expected to continue for some years to come.

The tabulations on imports show that with the exception of vegetable food products and beverages, textile fibres and manufactures, the value of imports in each general group records substantial increases in 1938, as compared with 1937. Decrease in

the value of textile imports is due largely to the great share of these imports being made up of the cheaper textiles from Japan. The report states.

"The largest increase in imports over 1937, of any general group of commodities is in metals and manufactures—from \$316,527 in 1937 to \$433,415, in 1938. Other groups making noteworthy gains were machinery and vehicles, animals and animal products, chemicals and related products. The increased activities of rubber plantations and the Government construction program are the major factors in the increased importation of most of these commodities.

"As to exports, examination of this Table will show that the increase noted in 1937 in the total value of exports, has not continued in 1938. The price for Liberian products has been seriously affected as result of present unsettled conditions in Europe. Rubber showed the only substantial increase in 1937—from \$1,062,309, in 1937, to \$1,099,487, in 1938.

"Marked decrease occurred in the value of Liberian coffee, from \$144,698 in 1937, to \$101,949, in 1938; in the value of cocoa, palm kernels, piassava, etc. It is also to be noted that the total quantity exported in each case was substantially greater than that of 1937. Activity in mining is reflected in gold exports.

"The increase in foreign and domestic trade handled at Marshall is due entirely to increased activity of the Firestone Plantation Company Monrovia, for the first time in recent years, occupies second place in the total value of imports and total trade."

Total amount of imports for the year 1938, was \$2,241,792; of exports, (domestic produce), \$1,937,093. The unit of value used in the tables is the Liberian dollar at the fixed rate of exchange—\$4.80 to the pound sterling. Liberian ports for the foreign trade are Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville, Sasstown, Grand Cess, Harper and Foya.

The table shows that during 1938, total exports to the United States amounted to \$1,029,852, while imports from America totaled \$890,074. The United States is Liberia's biggest customer, both in imports and exports. Other nations engaged in foreign trade with Liberia include the countries of Continental Europe, South Africa, Canada, South America, the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian Countries, Japan and many others.



## Stokes Presents Flag to Liberia



NEW YORK — The historic friendship of the Republic of Liberia and the United States is emphasized in President Barclay's letter received by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes during the recent holidays.

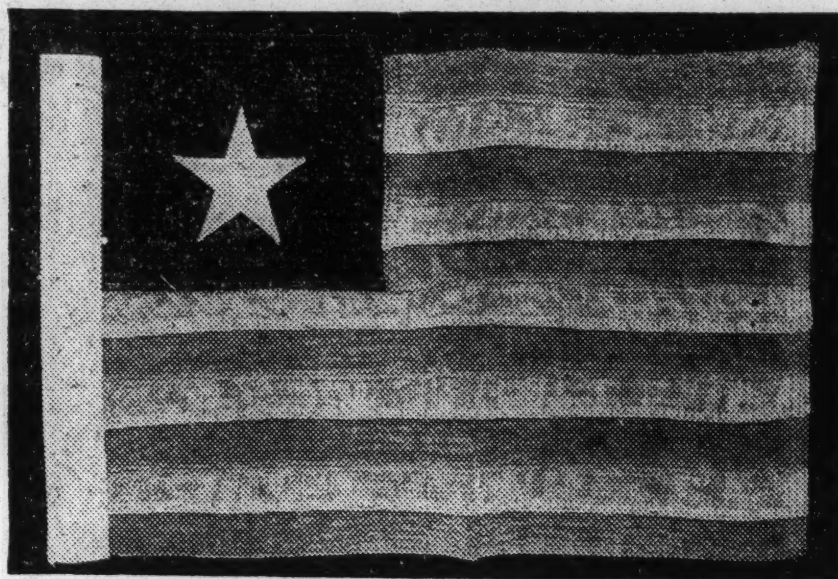
The occasion of the letter was the acceptance by President Barclay of a framed emblematic Liberian Flag described in the following inscription placed on the frame:

The blue field and white stripes in this flag are cut from remnants of the bunting left over when the original Flag of Liberia was made in 1847 in Clifton Cottage, on the Anson Greene Phelps estate at Thirtieth Street and the East River, New York City.

This house was then occupied by James Stokes, son-in-law of Mr. Phelps and the father of Caroline Phelps Stokes, founder of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Mr. Phelps at the time was president of the New York State Colonization Society.

A duplicate of the emblematic Flag was also presented to the American Legation in Liberia and Mr. Lester A. Walton, the American minister.

## Flag of Free Liberia



This flag is the official emblem of the last remaining African Republic, Liberia. The flag was taken to Liberia on the United States Cruiser Boise, which was making a good-will visit on behalf of the United States Department. The flag was received by President Barclay of the Republic and placed over the following inscription:

The blue field and white stripes in this flag are cut from the bunting left over when the original flag of Liberia was made in 1847 in Clifton Cottage, on the Anson Greene Phelps estate at 30th Street and the East River, New York City. This house was then occupied by James Stokes, son-in-law of Mr. Phelps and father of Caroline Phelps Stokes, founder of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Mr. Phelps at the time was president of the New York State Colonization Society.

## Liberia Accepts Flag from American Friends

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 9 — Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, received, during the Christmas holidays, a letter from President Barclay of Liberia accepting the Liberian flag sent to him by the United States.

The flag was placed on exhibition in the last remaining African Republic of Liberia over the following inscription:

"The blue field and white stripes in this flag are cut from the remnants of the bunting left over when the original flag of Liberia was made in 1847 in Clifton Cottage, on the Anson Greene Phelps estate at 30th Street and the East River, New York City. This house was then occupied by James Stokes, son-in-law of Mr. Phelps and the father of Caroline Phelps

Stokes, founder of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Mr. Phelps at the time was president of the New York State Colonization Society."

In presenting the flag to Liberia, Dr. Stokes expressed the interest of the American people in the welfare of the African Republic. President Barclay's letter of acceptance expressed the appreciation of Liberia for the evidence of good will on the part of unofficial America.

A duplicate of the emblematic flag was presented to the American Legation in Liberia and Lester A. Walton, the American Minister to Liberia, acknowledged the gift.

The Cruiser Boise recently made a good-will trip to the African country on behalf of the United States State Department.

## Negroes Welcome to Liberia, But Must Have \$1,000

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 9 — (ANP) — Inquiry as to the government's attitude toward emigration of Negroes to Liberia from America this week revealed that colored Americans having \$1,000 and more in cash (over and above their passage money) and physically and psychologically fit for rigorous, pioneering life, will be welcomed to the republic of Liberia.

It was learned that \$1,000 would be the smallest amount an emigrant should possess in order to establish himself and become integrated into Liberian life. Government officials are insisting on the selective immigration policy because all types of persons — whether from America or any other nation — cannot be absorbed. Liberia is largely an undeveloped country, it was explained, and men most desired as immigrants are farmers, those trained in agriculture or horticulture and those who are proficient in forestry work.

There is only a limited demand at present for technicians, artisans and tradesmen, but a fairly lucrative field is offered for immigrants qualified to assist in developing the vast forests of the country. It was explained that the government would grant land to qualified immigrants. The settler, however, must "finance" himself until such times as his labors become profitable.

## LIBERIA WELCOMES NEGROES

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 9 — (ANP) — Inquiry as to the government's attitude toward emigration of Negroes to Liberia from America this week re-

vealed that colored Americans having \$1,000 and more in cash (over and above their passage money) and physically and psychologically fit for rigorous, pioneering life, will be welcomed to the Republic of Liberia.

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There is only a limited demand at present for technicians, artisans and tradesmen, but a fairly lucrative field is offered for immigrants qualified to assist in developing the vast forests of the country.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
April 26, 1939

## Lecture on Liberia Scheduled at Fisk

Dr. John Harvey Furbay, author and lecturer, will lecture and show a motion picture on Liberia in Fisk Memorial Chapel Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

Dr. Furbay has conducted research into folk-lore, superstitions, and historical fallacies and curiosities all over the world. His lecture and the accompanying motion picture cover all classes of Liberian peoples from the advanced civilization of the capital, Monrovia, to the natives of the hinterland region. Ritual scenes in natural color are synchronized with electrical recordings of native music.



# OFFICIAL SOURCES NOT ALARMED OVER HITLER'S ACTIONS

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13—(ANP)—Liberia has no fear of being gobbled up by colony-hungry Germany, if the statements of an official close to the administration can be taken as an indication of the real status of affairs in the African republic.

Remarkable advances have been made by the present administration of President Barclay, especially in the development of roadways throughout the entire country. Chief interests of the president are in building additional roadways and radio communications with the interior and the outside world. Another point of vital interest is the education of the Liberians to conform to the accepted standards of other nations.

Having the interests of his people at heart, President Barclay is highly regarded by the Liberians who see in him a progressive and aggressive leader, says this visiting official.

## HAVE HIGHEST REGARD FOR AMERICAN NEGROES

Liberians as a whole look to the Americans for their salvation and protection, whether the Americans regard it in this light or not.

And the admiration of Liberians for American Negroes is second only to their high regard for America as a land of unlimited opportunity.

When questioned as to the possibilities of Negro emigration to Liberia, this official said, "Negroes who come to Liberia would be welcomed, provided they are equipped to carry on in some professional work or as agriculturists, but they would have to have the pioneer spirit and sufficient money to carry them through their settlement stage. The length of time the latter requires depends largely upon the individual."

## FEW AMERICAN-BORN NEGROES IN LIBERIA

"There are few American-born Negroes in Liberia, but those who are there are doing as well as they are anywhere else. The living costs in the African republic are higher than in the United States, but the wages are lower. This makes quite a difference to the

immigrant."

When asked whether or not any descendants of the famous Chief Sam's band of settlers were still living in Liberia, it was said that very few of them are there, the name of one only being familiar.

In the United States embassy in Monrovia, the capitol, there are the minister plenipotentiary, two vice-consuls, two clerks and several native employees. The embassy is said to be understaffed with the addition of a secretary one of the crying needs. The post was formerly held by competent Negroes, but in recent years it has been left vacant, chiefly because the policy of the state department is to discourage Negro career men in the diplomatic service. However, the workers who are carrying on the work of the United States in this office are maintaining the best traditions of the diplomatic service, and hope for better conditions as the needs become greater.

## U. S. Legation, Consulate At Liberia Consolidated

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American Legation and Consulate General at Monrovia, Liberia, has been consolidated with the American Minister assuming full supervision over both offices.

In recent years the diplomatic post has grown in influence and prestige although the amount of work has steadily increased the numerical strength of the personnel remains the same.

The present staff consists of Lester A. Walton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; William C. George, vice consul; Alphonse G. McGee, foreign service clerk, and two African clerks.

# Plead For English To Give Liberia A Fairer Deal

LONDON.—(ANP)—In pleading that the English give Liberia a square deal and cease circulating misinformation about Liberia, a writer in "West Africa", a weekly published here, charges: "On any British steamer playing between Liverpool and the West African coast, the weird, fantastic tales told about Liberians often so alarm a passenger bound for Liberia that he is hesitant about disembarking at Monrovia."

"Ask anyone of these scandal-mongers if he has been to Liberia and he will answer in the negative. If there were international laws making it punishable for libelling a nation, the goals would be full of those found guilty of maliciously misrepresenting and ridiculing Liberia. Only a few months ago, defamatory statements made in a book on Liberia had to be withdrawn."

In connection with the discriminatory attitude of English passengers on British ships sailing the West African coast, English passengers not only show a prejudice against Liberians but against Africans living in British African colonies. More race and color prejudice can be found on British ships than any other. German ships not excepted. More democracy is found on Dutch and French ships.

This undemocratic demeanor on British ships is manifested by civil servants working in Africa, some of whom would probably be on the dole or bread line if they did not have a sinecure in Africa to help "civilize" the native.



RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
AFRICA

# Pride Of African Called Challenge To The Western Black Man

## 'No Inferiority Complex Among Natives,' Says Mrs. C. S. Smith

"The night is black and beautiful  
So are the souls of my people."

—Langston Hughes

It's a far cry from the busy life of New York City to the distant coasts of Liberia and other parts of West Africa, but the spirit in which the natives of West Africa move toward an ever brightening future was brought close to America when Mrs. C. S. Smith graciously and enthusiastically related to a group of reporters at the Lucy Thurman Y.W.C.A., Detroit, Mich., incidents experienced during her recent trip to Africa and other parts of Europe.

The tour was sponsored by the Women's Parent Mite Missionary society of the African Methodist Episcopal church of which Mrs. Smith is president. The purpose of reviewing the missionary situation in West Africa.

### No Inferiority Complex

Averting that "Negroes in Africa have no inferiority complex," Mrs. Smith, hitting the average American Negro's attitude toward Africa, related having encountered a little girl on one of the steamers and asking "Where are you from?" the child replied immediately with pride in her young tones, "Africa." There is a complete absence among the African of any inferiority feeling toward the European.

Rumors stating that Liberians were themselves indulging in a form of slavery, which were recently circulated throughout Europe and the West were to a great extent, according to Mrs. Smith's interpretation of the Liberian attitude, false. The situation was one

reports have it, involving a technique quite comparable to the "white slave trade" in America. The practice might exist, but it was not as western publicity would have many readers believe, approved by the government and wherever governmental authorities encountered such travesties upon human justice, it was immediately stamped out.

### Monrovia Progressive

"Monrovia, the capital of Liberia," Mrs. Smith remarked, "is a very beautiful place and under the presidency of Edward Barclay, is experiencing a very progressive administration, which includes the building of almost 600 miles of roadwork."

Following the completion of the road building a sewage and water-works system will be installed.

"Broadway"—there's one in Monrovia, the avenue on which is established the executive mansion, will be one of the first streets to be paved.

Septic tanks are as yet the outstanding form of sanitation in the community, and housing is gradually being improved. Particularly, according to reports, is the Firestone Rubber company doing much to raise the housing standards among the natives to the point of having sponsored projects which provided for the construction of numbers of modern cement and steel homes and schools. The country also boasts its share of clubs and recreational facilities. Monrovia has three newspapers.

### Immigration Closed

Presumably due to acute labor conditions, immigration into Liberia is closed. Low wages are maintained and for the most part the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. A large portion of the revenue of the government is obtained through Firestone royalties.

"While in West Africa, I visited eight schools," Mrs. Smith continued. "In addition to church-owned and operated schools the government of Liberia supports the College of Liberia. On the Gold Coast in Sekondi the church is also establishing a very fine school. At Cape Coast, a little further in the interior the A.M.E. Zion church has under the leadership of Bishop and Mrs. W. J. Brown maintained a fine institution. Bishop and Mrs. Brown have been at work in Cape Coast for the past 18 months.

### Emphasis On Boys

"At present while the normal trend in West Africa is to educate the male species of the Race, barriers which have prevented the female species from attaining education also are gradually being broken down."

There is no official religion in Liberia, but the Anglican religion is at present dominant with the Methodists running a possible second, while Catholics, judging from

appearances are the richest group, it was reported.

The A.M.E. and A.M.E. Zion, comparatively young in the area, but have done much by the way of contributing to the educational and religious developments in the country.

"While there is no compulsory education in the country, the great enthusiasm which the natives have for learning makes it almost unnecessary," Mrs. Smith contended, "and the western religionists must get together and raise more money so as to more greatly increase the opportunities for advancement for a race eager to and capable of progress."

That they are capable of progress is evidenced in the efficient manner in which they are conducting their government in Liberia, postoffices included, and the progress which they have made in business although the methods in the latter are yet a bit primitive. Mrs. Smith's European jaunt took three months to complete.

**Liberia Not Only  
Negro Republic,  
Says Dr. Paultre**

Taking exception to the statement of the Rev S. W. Peacock missionary, who in an article published in Saturday's edition of the Atlanta Daily WORLD referred to Liberia as the "only Negro republic," Dr. Hector Paultre, widely known Baptist leader of Haiti pointed out to the WORLD Saturday that his nation was a "Negro Republic."

Dr. Peacock, now doing missionary work in Liberia, wrote his story from Liberia.

Speaking in French, Dr. Paultre took vigorous exception to Dr. Peacock's contention, asserting that he should first study his map before making such a statement.

The fiery little Haitian is a delegate to the Baptist World Alliance meeting here. He represents the Baptist Church of the city of St. Marc, and while in the city is residing at 629 Rosalia Street, southeast.



# Liberia Welcomes Settlers; Seeks Agricultural Workers

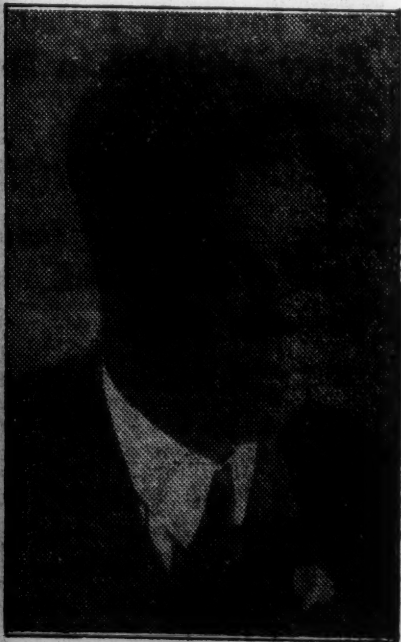
## Republic Govt. Approves Plan Of Settlement

### Three-Year Plan Is Commended

NEW YORK.—The Republic of Liberia has opened its doors to colored settlers, preferably persons who have a knowledge of agriculture, and who are willing to devote their personal attention to this kind of work.

This was announced last Wednesday by Dickson B. Brown, postmaster general of Liberia, at the burning of \$250,000 of Liberian Government Bonds at the National City Bank. The Bonds, redeemed by Liberia, represented a portion of the \$5,000,000 Gold Loan Bonds floated by the Finance

#### 'CREMATES' BONDS



DICKSON B. BROWN

Postmaster General of the Republic of Liberia, who is visiting the United States, and who participated at the "cremation" of \$250,000 in Liberian Gold Bonds in New York City last week.

Corporation of America in 1927.

Regarding Liberian settlement, Brown said: "We have received so many inquiries relative to persons wishing to settle in Liberia that a scheme has been recently perfected by a responsible individual in Monrovia comprising one or more Townships.

"This cooperative plan," Brown explained, "has the full approval of the

Liberian Government and is calculated to make settlement in our country easy and accommodating. Our greatest need at present is not so much confined to professionals but to persons interested in Agriculture."

Brown further pointed out that due to the rapid expansion of the Air Mail Service instituted in March, 1927, between Liberia and France the postal revenues have been sufficient to cover the cost of administration.

"This healthy condition of the postal revenues," Brown continued "has been brought about by the efficient service rendered by the radio which has been brought up to a high standard with mechanical equipment."

The radio service of Liberia connects up with the entire world, including the R. C. A. American. These radio stations have been equipped and manned entirely by native Liberians. "We can pick up any station in the world in 15 minutes," Brown said.

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—The success of President Edwin Barclay's three-year plan was acclaimed during the celebration of Liberia's 92nd anniversary as a sovereign state. Liberia was colonized in 1822 by free Negroes and freed slaves from the United States. Imposing independence day ceremonies were held at the executive mansion, attended by representatives of foreign nations, cabinet officers and other government officials. President Barclay, Secretary of State C. L. Simpson and Lester A. Walton, American minister, were the principal speakers. On behalf of the diplomatic system has been standardized. These are few of the major objectives attained. Time will not permit additional enumeration.

#### DUE CREDIT GIVEN

"I deem it fitting to observe that had the Barclay plan been a failure, the news would have been publicized far and wide. With alacrity, detractors would have gladly embraced the opportunity to substantiate in print and by word the many false statements and malicious misrepresentations which have been circulated to discredit the only republic in Africa, and to prove that Liberians are not fit to govern. It, therefore, is hoped that due credit will be given for rank in the annals of internal and what, in my opinion, will some day international relationships as a national achievement of no minor significance.

#### AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

"In January, 1936, when you were inaugurated chief executive for another term, you launched an ambitious, comprehensive program for the economic, social and political rehabilitation of the republic. The eyes of the world were on Liberia. It was a monumental and problematic task you undertook; so much so that at home and abroad there were those skeptical as to the probability of accomplishment.

"Under your able and far-sighted leadership, the three-year plan has been an unquestioned success. Today, Liberia enjoys a reputation for political stability. It has won the confidence and respect of nations. At no time has it balked so important in international affairs. The sound condition of the republic's finances is attested by the fact that for three successive years the budget has balanced. Road construction in the hinterland, so fundamental to the development of the country's economy, has been prosecuted with vigor within the limits of resources. The education-



# Intermarriage Seen As Means Of Forging New East Asia Bloc

Japanese Scientist Sees That  
As Chief Solution Of  
Nation's Problem.

BY RELMAN MORIN

TOKYO—(P)—Will China finally win the war by absorbing in her own blood-stream the invading Japanese?

Political scientists, pointing to the previous invasions of China by Siberians, Mongols, Manchus and Tartars, long have held that belief. Those invaders conquered China, occupied it and then disappeared, absorbed through intermarriage in the colossal Chinese birthrate.

Japanese scientists, however, do not believe that this invasion will end like the others. Active measures, not to prohibit intermarriage but to encourage it, are being advocated in Tokyo today.

## A New Race?

Leading the movement is Prince Kashiwa Oyami, a soldier, scientist, and son of one of the great heroes of the Russo-Japanese War. His thesis is simple.

"You can't build the East Asia bloc through politics and economics alone. Japan, Manchukuo and China must be merged, physically, through intermarriage."

Oyami is campaigning for the establishment of an institute to map a definite program for that intermarriage. He says that only higher types among the three nations should be permitted to intermarry.

"Out of this would come a new Oriental race, combining the best qualities of all three countries," Oyami said. "Then the links between them will be of blood relationship, not merely of commercial or political interest."

## It's An Old Theory

This is the "melting pot" theory, reincarnated in the Orient. It was first applied to the United States when anthropologists began considering the effect of the confluence, in one nation, of so many blood streams.

Japanese do not fear complete amalgamation in China.

They argue that, in the case of China's previous invasions, the invaders' native countries were far distant and the occupation was by isolated armies a long way from home.

In the case of the Japanese, the invasion of China is not merely by an army. In time it will be by a

people with Japan only a short distance away. Tokyo officials believe the Japanese can be depended upon to maintain their identity in China. So intermarriage will be encouraged, not frowned upon.



**WILL THEY BE MERGED?**—Japanese authorities who have studied the matter recommend intermarriage between Japanese, Chinese and Manchukuoans as the

logical means of forging an economic and political link between Asiatic countries. Above are shown typical representatives of the three peoples. Top, Japanese; center, Chinese; and lower, Manchukuoan.

Anderson, S. C., Independent Trib  
January 5, 1939

# SIKES HEADS CHURCH EFFORT IN STATE FOR CHINA RELIEF

Clemson President Accepts  
Chairmanship With W. D.  
Nixon As Vice Chairman.  
—Due West Man On Com-  
mittee.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald  
February 3, 1939

CLEMSON, Jan. 4—(P)—Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson college, announced today he had accepted the South Carolina chairmanship of the church committee for China relief, a national organization of which Harper Sibley, former head of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is chairman.

Dr. John L. Hunter, of Due West, state representative of the committee, announced that W. D. Nixon of the state education department had been named vice-chairman and that Dr. K. W. Green, dean of the state college for negroes at Orangeburg, had been chosen director of organization among negro churches and colleges.

The committee, a creation of the foreign missionary conference of North America, has as its purpose relief among China's millions suffering from hunger, disease and destitution.

**Indian Journal  
Publishes Articles  
by Negro Scholars**

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 26—(ANP)—The January number of The Arya Path, which is published simultaneously in Bombay, London and New York, is a special issue devoted to the problem of world peace. Prof. Alain Locke of Howard University declares it as it pertains to American Negroes, while William Harrison, editorial secretary of the International African Service bureau, in a rapid survey of the Negro's international position lays major emphasis upon the problem in Africa.

# Invasion Of China Military Necessity, Dr. Judd Claims

Inter-Racial Assembly At Duke Told Japanese Have Given  
Five Reasons For Their Action—Speech Climaxes  
Series Of Appearances In City

By CAROLYN GOLDBERG

The real reason for Japan's present invasion of China is a military necessity, an historical crusade consisting of a fear psychosis combined with a missionary complex, Dr. Walter Judd explained at an inter-racial assembly last night in York chapel.

He said there are five reasons given by Japanese for their action: population pressure, economic requirements, disorderliness in China, Communism in China, and the white man's imperialism in China.

Dr. Judd proceeded to show how each of these causes is a pseudo one put forth to blanket the real driving power. He showed how the Japanese continue to put a premium on the birth rate and have failed to emigrate into Korea and territories open to them; how economic needs should be solved on a trade basis rather than wanton aggression, i. e., by exchange of raw materials for manufactured products. The Chinese have been solving their own problem of disorderliness and the warlords well, Dr. Judd continued; Communism is at a low ebb because the peasants will not accept it; and if Japan is truly interested in relieving China of the white man's imperialism, she would attack English, French, and American interests rather than the Chinese.

The speaker reinterpreted the Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" by saying that, it is not Asia for the Asiatics, but China for the Japanese.

Dr. Judd delivered his speech last night as the climax of a day spent addressing various Durham groups. In the morning, he talked before the ministerial association

and at assembly at Woman's college, Duke university. At lunch he was guest speaker for the Kiwanis club and broadcasted over radio station WDNC. During the afternoon he spoke to the American Legion auxiliary and other patriotic organizations, and last night he talked to a number of civic leaders at a dinner at the Y. W. C. A. and made his public address in York chapel.

He came to Durham under the sponsorship of the American League for Peace and Democracy. His visit here is part of a lecture tour during which he is telling Americans what he saw as a medical missionary in China.

In all his talks, Dr. Judd stressed the fact that legal, moral, and humanitarian reasons for helping China coincide with self-interest of the United States, and that America is concerned vitally with the Far Eastern situation. He spoke, not merely of Christianity and religion, but in terms of American dollars and cents and American lives.

He said that the bombing of civilians is the result of cold-blooded logic of the Japanese military machine, and not the traditional sentimental warfare of western countries that restrict their slaughtering to uniformed men. Degradation of the Chinese woman, who is the central character in the home, the essence of Chinese culture, is only part of the Japanese attack which will stop at nothing to achieve its goal.

The missionary described how the Japanese bombed a city where he was staying and in keeping with



their policy logic, refused to let him reach any of the injured civilians, although he carried the Red Cross and American flags. Only when the wounded were dead, he said, was he allowed to go to them, to bury them, "and then probably for sanitary reasons."

"What is our part in the present situation?" inquired Dr. Judd. American oil and gas fuel American planes flown by Japanese to drop bombs on Chinese civilians, the speaker explained the international flavor. "Our trade with Japan is less than one percent of the total American trade, but it is a matter of life and death to China," he added. Japan is dependent on her exports to finance the war, and without trade with the democratic countries, there would be no war.

In four final constructive measures, the speaker concluded his analysis of the Chinese invasion by Japan. Dr. Judd said Americans must stop buying from Japan, must stop selling Japan, must aid materially the victim country, and must voice its opinions so that the statesmen at the helm of government will know the will of the American people. "We can not solve an issue by evading it," he said.

## ALL INDIA BOILS AS GANDHI WEAKENS; BRITAIN WARNED

English Intervention Urged  
By Indian Government;

Business Suffers

RAJKOT, India. —(P)— Messages from all over India poured in on British authorities Saturday, urging immediate intervention to stop the "fast unto death" of Mohandas K. Gandhi before it led to dangerous consequences.

As the shrivelled, 69-year-old master politician, whose influence is a potent force on India's millions, ended his second foodless day his vitality was reported low.

The health minister of the Bombay presidency flew here to watch his health, fragile even before he began his sixth hunger strike to persuade the native ruler of Rajkot state to give its people a voice in the government.

Most business in Bombay was at a standstill during the day. The Bombay Stock Exchange and cotton market closed.

The Congress party (Indian Nationalist) government of the United Provinces telegraphed King George VI's viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, urging him to intervene. It warned if anything should happen to Gandhi "we consider the ultimate responsibility yours."

The Congress party issued a statement threatening the resignation of all Congress party governments unless the viceroy acted within 24 hours.

The bald little spiritual leader was permitted to see no visitors.

Gandhi, who has had no nourishment since he sipped a cup of hot goat's milk at noon Friday, still was determined not to eat until the ruler of this Western India state meets his demands for administrative reforms.

Rajkot officials were equally firm in rejecting Gandhi's demands.

Physicians issued a bulletin shortly after noon saying they found Gandhi "cheerful and experiencing no nausea." But they warned "considering his age and recent cardiac (heart) weakness great care is necessary."

## GANDHI CLOSES

## POLITICAL FAST

Indian Leader Victor

In Fight To Obtain

Advisory Council

RAJKOT, India, March 7.—(P)— Mohandas K. Gandhi ended with some orange juice Tuesday a "fast unto death" by which he won a major political victory in his battle for democracy in India.

The small, thin, bald, 69-year-old leader of millions of Indians had started the demonstration 98 hours and 25 minutes earlier after drinking goat's milk. During the fast, his sixth for popular reforms, he had lost two pounds in weight, his blood pressure increased alarmingly and he became so weak that any attempt to sit up caused nausea and giddiness.

But he achieved his aim when the British Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, intervened to settle Gandhi's dispute about establishing an advisory council on democratic reforms with the ruler of Rajkot State, the 29-year-old Thakore Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

During the fast, too, there had been hurried consultations between the viceroy and many Indian political leaders, hundreds of sympathetic telegrams came from all parts of the world, periods of mourning were declared throughout India, business was halted, Bombay markets were closed and a thousand peasants prayed outside his quarters.

Lord Linlithgow was understood to have urged the ruler of Rajkot

to yield to Gandhi's demands in order to avert a major political crisis at a critical stage in the development of a vast British scheme for an all-India federation.

Weakened but triumphant, Gandhi immediately accepted the viceroy's invitation to go to new Delhi for personal discussions of the proposed reforms, based on the establishment of a council whose purposes would be to suggest ways of introducing a democratic government. Gandhi started the fast when he and the young ruler failed to agree on representation on the council.

With the invitation was the viceroy's undertaking to guarantee that the Thakore would set up the council and promise that disputed questions would be referred to the chief justice of India.

## Gandhi Wins Again

It appears that Gandhi has won another victory by non-violent resistance. When his latest fast had brought acute weakness to his aged body, the British viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, intervened in Gandhi's dispute with the native ruler of Rajkot. As a consequence, it is reported, the latter agreed to fulfill a promise to set up an advisory council to suggest ways of introducing democratic government.

It would be entirely misleading to say that Gandhi believes in non-resistance. The little man is the very opposite of a supine non-resister. He is dynamite in fighting for his objectives. What makes him so different is that he is very particular how he fights. He does not believe that violence is an effective means of carrying on his campaigns.

No doubt if Gandhi believed that physical force would advance his purposes and justify itself, he would unquestionably advocate its employment. He is not squeamish, or weary-hearted, or afraid of drawing the issue.

But even with the terrific physical force that he might be able to command from his millions of obedient followers, he does not regard such force as suitable to his ends. He holds that belief not simply because of the lack of qualifications for physical combat on the part of his followers. Whatever may be his estimate of their potentialities in that particular, he is opposed to the infliction of violence on his enemies.

In fact, Gandhi does not believe he has any "enemies" among human beings. He believes in striving to maintain love for his opponents personally, however profoundly and unalterably he may be resisting their actions.

In this doctrine, this frail but powerful battler is perhaps the greatest living exemplar of the spirit and method of Jesus.

All men can agree with Gandhi at least to the extent of conceding that force is usually an extremely costly and inefficient method of achieving ends. But most men, as we remarked here yesterday, believe that physical force in many situations must be utilized in order that they may not be subjected to the worse of two evils.

Although exponent of a doctrine thousands of years old, Gandhi nevertheless is yet a pioneer in trying to develop effective substitutes for physical force in achieving political, economic and social ends.

His methods are not without their cost. They are, indeed, a form of force and pressure. But they manage to avoid the degree of destructiveness that physical force on the modern scale involves in conflicts between nations or groups of people.

Further, his method and spirit, by their insistence on the maintenance of good will toward the "enemy," tend, Gandhi believes, toward the creation of less new problems and hatreds than does violence.

His spirit and technique are worth the earnest study of a world and a civilization threatened with incalculable destruction by continued reliance on physical force.



# RACE PROBLEM - 1939 ASIA

Birmingham, Ala. News  
March 3, 1939

## Old Joppa, Now Jaffa, Is Still Running True To Its Ancient Form

Present Day Glimpse Of Palestine City Is Where Fisherman Peter Had His Vision Of Tolerance

The Sunday School Lesson For March 5 Is, "Peter Preaches To Gentiles."—Acts 10:1-48.  
BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

On the front page of every day's newspaper we read reports of one phase or another of the hideous issue that threatens to disrupt our world. Racial prejudice, religious prejudice, class prejudice, national prejudice, has become the subject overmastering all others. Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini and Japan lead in this campaign of hate. All over the earth, anti-Semitism is raising its ugly head. Insidious class war permeates human society. In the United States, the Negro question grows daily more ominous. In Canada the French versus British misunderstanding looms ever larger and larger. Lesser antagonisms by the score disturb our peace. Dark is the scene spread before the eyes of everybody with love and tolerance in his heart.

It is easy to amplify the picture, but there is no need. What the present times require, first of all, is a realization of the existence and significance of this spirit of prejudice. Its roots strike deep into human emotions and its fruits are bitterness and war. Only such a supreme power as the Christian religion, which affects the springs of human life, can arrest and transform this malignant mood. That is why councils of churchmen, and the pope, and wise editors and teachers are putting forth urgent pleas that the iron of prejudice be dissolved in the fires of the Christian spirit. Civilization is in danger of death from the disease of hate.

**Old Joppa, New Jaffa**  
A permanent symbol of this blight, and its cure, is the old, old Palestinian city of Joppa, now called Jaffa, which is separated by an imaginary line from the new all-Jewish wonder city of Tel-Aviv. It was here, in the story which is our lesson, that Fisherman Peter learned the hard lesson of tolerance.

Today Jaffa is filled with Jew-hating Arabs. Frequent deadly riots and bombings have occurred. When I drove into Tel-Aviv with a Jaffa driver, he took off his fez, with the remark, "I do not wish to be shot." And when, on another occasion, I crossed the line into Jaffa with a Jewish driver from Tel-Aviv, we encountered black looks and curses; it may have been the fact that I was a foreigner which kept us from open violence. Hatred and fear are the normal conditions that

### Clocks Chime In Tune

Unlike the timepieces in our homes, all of God's clocks chime in tune. What He is doing here accords with what He is doing there. Much that we call coincidence is of divine design. The same spirit who had been preparing Peter in Joppa had also been preparing the Roman centurion, Cornelius, up in Caesarea.

He, too, had been given a vision, bidding him send for Peter; and while the messengers were on the way, Peter experienced his vision. He was pondering in perplexity the meaning of his dream, when the Roman's servants came knocking at the gate. So, counselled by the spirit, Peter traveled up along the seacoast to Caesarea, accompanied by some Joppa friends. They found the centurion, with his kinsmen and near-friends, awaiting them.

Said Peter, "Ye yourselves know how it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to join himself or come unto one of another nation; and yet unto me hath God showed that I should not call any man common or unclean; wherefore also I came without gainsaying, when I was sent for. I ask therefore, with what intent ye sent for me."

### New Emancipation

After hearing Cornelius' story, Peter enunciated the charter of religious liberty: "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to Him."

Destiny's doors swing on small hinges. This episode is the Roman's home, linked with Peter's housetop vision, marked a parting of the ways for the infant Christian Church. Instead of pursuing the narrow road and becoming merely a Jewish sect, Christianity stepped out on the wide highway which runs all around the world and throughout all the ages. By the attestation of the mysterious and mighty Spirit, the Gospel was proved to be for Jew and Greek, Roman and barbarian. The first and mightiest blow was struck against all intolerance—except intolerance of evil. Thus from Joppa and Caesarea came the Divine word of our day.

## The Mahatma Fast It Out

CRUSADERS through history have left behind them many lessons to the forgotten and under privileged of mindrity and powerless groups. All down through time their tracks, some glistening with valor and victory and some marked by blood stains of defeat.

Surely none stand out more prominently than the method of Ghandi in our modern time. He has conquered in his many attempts by the simple process of fasting. Ghandi decided to fast even unto death on his own selfish motion it would be looked upon as just another fanatic gone to his reward. But, he fasts for the cause of the thousands whose implicit trust he holds and the great powers involved in the grievance take into consideration the result of what might happen in an uprising on a general scale if Ghandi should die from one of these fasts.

The little man of India, living in a hut and leading a simple life of strange devoutness holds the respect of crowned heads of empires. His subjects revere him and at the mention of his name there is never an absence of supreme reverence.

Minority groups are taught here the merit in real leadership. A leadership that carries with it that prestige which above all invites investigation and council in demands made for its subjects. It is therefore essential that such groups respond to leadership. That leadership should not be suddenly picked and launched upon. By its sheer honesty, devoutness and unswerving loyalty to a principle should it come into power and prestige.

More has been won by minority groups from diplomatic and tactful maneuvers than from petty and fruitless uprisings, often scenting of failure at the beginning. While John Brown of Harpers Ferry fame might have possessed noble motives and no selfish desire in his fruitless attempt to liberate the slaves but he shares pity and blame for his possible frustration of a great cause for the time being in the rude attempt he went about what he desired to carry out.

Little Ghandi is now reviving from his latest fast in behalf of his people. He threw the powers that be into council and remedial steps were taken for what the people wanted.

He is doubtless one of the greatest men of his day. Long after he is gone his piety, self sacrifice and strict devotion to his people will extend on and on to others who because of their fortune must seek remedial legislation by the route of the meek and lowly.

He has carried out in his simple rites to a finished success what on the other hand might have involved years of bloodshed and suffering on the part of the poor without gaining its objective.



## Gandhi Magic

**M**OHANDAS K. Gandhi, the spirit and soul of Mother India, has won another dramatic victory in his battle for democracy among the natives, through a "fast unto death" which ended only after the personal intervention of the Viceroy of India.

What some baffled writers and commentators have interpreted as magic and mystery in the life and achievements of Gandhi amount to nothing more or less than his remarkable spiritual intelligence and brilliant political sagacity. A master of British reflexes, he has been able to out-think and out-manuever some of the best minds of the empire because of his profound awareness of London's fear of the natives' religious loyalty, and their bloody capacity for political uprisings under an inspired leader.

Gandhi's "fasts unto death" are no borrowed weapons to gain the ends of justice; they are his forte against British imperialism and native indifference. The British are wise to take them seriously, for, should Gandhi die while in the act of fasting to strengthen his civil disobedience campaign, the cost to Britain in bloodshed and political upheavals would be greater than the combined figures for her campaigns against the Boers and Zulus, and the Irish in their 700-year-old struggle for a free and independent Ireland.

There is method in Gandhi's seeming madness, and no one knows this better than the statesmen at No. 10 Downing Street to whom the little "holy man" of India is a greater asset wrapped in a loin cloth than silent in a shroud.



*James 4-9-39 New York*  
AFTER HIS SIXTH FAST FOR REFORMS IN INDIA. Mohandas K. Gandhi, who went without food for 98 hours and 25 minutes, leaves his home to call on the Viceroy in Delhi to discuss reforms for the native State of Rajkot.

## THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE

The Japanese blockade of the British and French concessions in Tientsin is a prelude to a long-expected challenge to Western powers in the Far East. The challenge is well aimed, coming at a period when England and France are gravely concerned about Central European problems—problems which make a diverting of their naval fleet into China a highly perilous adventure. We nurture no love for British imperialism, we feel that it would be inconsistent with our vaunted zeal for democracy to applaud Japan while her soldiers are wading knee-deep in the blood of a peace-loving neighbor.

Japan wants England out of China, because British aid to Chiang Kai-shek makes a Japanese victory improbable. This is the sole motive for the Tientsin blockade. If Chinese resistance is stiffened by the virtue of continued

financial assistance from the Bank of England, Great Britain will have expiated her sins in the event of a Chinese victory.

From the standpoint of international law, Japan has no right to blockade Chinese ports, since she has made no formal declaration of war. She refrains from such a declaration because Tokyo would be risking the invocation of the Neutrality Act by the United States, and this might well result in a serious curtailment of war supplies for Japan.

Great Britain and the United States have a right to act toward a fulfillment of the Open Door policy and the Nine-power Pacific Treaty. The basic idea of this policy is that the integrity of China as an independent nation must be preserved and the door for trade and investment must be left open equally to all, with special privileges to none, and without "Spheres of influence." Any other course, it was thought, would lead to dangerous international rivalry and perhaps to conflict.

Japan is now engaged in a wholesale challenge of that doctrine, demanding a large part

of China, if not the whole of it, as her exclusive field of exploitation. By the Japanese invasion China's progress was arrested just as her leaders were achieving national unity. To applaud Japanese imperialism is to profess a shocking indifference to the fate of 400,000,000 Chinese souls. Whoever helps China, helps humanity, freedom and democracy. Whoever helps humanity, earns the respect and plaudits of his fellow men. We care not who assists China, if that assistance means the redemption of her national sovereignty and the restoration of peace and happiness to her people.

## NIPPON BOMBINGS

### ATTACKED BY U. S.

*Telegraph*  
Under Instructions From Hull,  
Charge at Tokyo Delivers  
Strong Protest

*7-11-39*  
WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The United States emphatically protested to Japan today against "indiscriminate bombings" at Chungking, provisional capital of China, "which seriously endangered American life and property."

*Memorandum*  
Under instructions from Secretary Hull, the American chargé d'affaires at Tokyo, Eugene H. Dorman, made what the state department termed "emphatic representations" to the Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

He protested specifically against bombings of Chungking by Japanese airplanes July 6 and 7.

#### Church Damaged

During the raid on Chungking sometime between midnight and 2 a.m., July 6, the Lewis Memorial Institutional church, an American Methodist institution, was reported badly damaged. Other smaller buildings of the same mission were damaged by concussion.

One bomb fell about 300 yards from Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson's quarters, another within 400 feet of the residence of Willis Peck, American counselor of embassy, and another within 150 feet of a British gunboat.

On July 7, between 12:40 a.m. and 2:10 a.m., the Japanese made another air raid. Bombs fell in various areas of the city, one within 150 feet of Counselor Peck's residence.

All Americans are believed to be safe.



## GANDHI FAST BRINGS A POLITICAL CRISIS

Congress Party Governments

All Threaten to Quit if

British Delay Action

LONDON RECEIVES WARNING

Nationalist Leader Is Cheerful

but Condition of His Heart

Causes Anxiety

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RAJKOT, India, March 4.—The condition of Mohandas K. Gandhi was described as cheerful by doctors who examined him today at the end of the first day of his "fast unto death" to obtain democratic reforms for the people of Rajkot State.

His heart, however, is much weaker than it was last week and in view of his recent cardiac weakness and the dropsical swelling of his feet there is need for greater care than during his last fast six years ago.

Mr. Gandhi's action is rapidly forcing events to a climax and is threatening to create a serious situation among the provincial India Congress governments. It is understood the Bombay Ministry has decided to resign if the fast is not ended by Monday or Tuesday with the granting of reforms and that other Congress provinces are understood to be ready to act similarly.

A number of messages were received today by Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, urging him to intervene immediately to end the fast.

The Congress party assembled also telegraphed to the Marquess of Zetland, Secretary of State for India, urging the British Government to intervene immediately to obtain acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's proposals by Rajkot and added a warning of the disastrous consequences that might result from delay.

Under the heading, "A Worthless Ruler" The Statesman, a British-owned newspaper, today bitterly attacks the Thakore Sahib, ruler of Rajkot. The Rajkot question, it says, is a clear case for intervention by the paramount power and the Thakore Sahib should be deposed immediately.

### British Authorities Warned

RAJKOT, India, March 4 (AP).—Messages from all over India poured in on British authorities today urging immediate intervention to stop the "fast unto death" of Mohandas K. Gandhi before it led to serious consequences.

The Health Minister of the Bombay Presidency flew here to watch his health, fragile even before he began his sixth hunger strike to persuade the native ruler of Rajkotism. They felt, however, that State, Thakore Sahib Shri Dharmendrasinhji, to give its people a voice in the government.

Most business in Bombay was at a standstill during the day. The Bombay Stock Exchange and cotton market closed after prices declined and traders became fearful of a slump because of the unsettled political situation.

Mr. Gandhi's Congress party is in power in eight of the eleven provinces of India, which are administered by Governors appointed by the King and have parliamentary systems worked on the party system.

## GANDHI WEAKENS AS CRISIS LOOMS IN PARTY RANKS

Conversations Of Leader

With Viceroy Raise

Followers' Hopes

RAJKOT, India, March 6—(AP)—

An exchange of messages between the British viceroy of India and Mohandas K. Gandhi brought hopes Monday night for solution of an impending political crisis growing out of the rapidly weakening Nationalist leader's "fast unto death."

As Gandhi ended the fourth day without food physicians described him as decidedly weaker and said his heart condition would not permit him to stand the strain much longer.

Gandhi's wife, Kasturibhai, was released unconditionally from the Rajkot Jail, despite rejection of a previous offer of freedom, and went to his bedside. Gandhi Sunday had ordered her back to jail, where she had been since Jan. 23 with others arrested for a civil disobedience campaign.

E. G. Gibson, British resident agent of the Western Indian states

had a hair-nourish with the fasting leader, but declined to discuss details, saying he merely had explained "our point of view."

The frail ascetic, who is fasting in order to gain administrative reforms in Rajkot state, exchanged messages Monday with the Marquess of Linlithgow, the British viceroy.

Contents of the messages were not disclosed, but informed circles viewed the correspondence with optimism. They felt, however, that much would depend on whether Gandhi's health would permit him to carry on communications with the viceroy.

During the last 24 hours Gandhi's blood pressure had risen five points to 185, making an increase of 17 points since he started the fast. He also had lost two pounds in weight.

Physicians said the 69-year-old leader, who lay on a rustic cot on the veranda of a native dwelling was so exhausted that any attempt to sit up caused giddiness. A thousand peasants prayed outside his quarters.

The viceroy cut short a tour of the Rajputana states and hurried back to New Delhi Monday after receiving numerous appeals from leaders of Gandhi's Congress party to intervene to prevent "disastrous consequences."

It was believed that if the fast continued the Congress party governments in power in eight of the 11 provinces of British India would resign. Governors then would have to administer the provinces personally since no other parties are strong enough to form governments.

## GANDHI'S VICTORY AIDS LOCAL REFORMS IN INDIA

Intervention of the Viceroy Brings  
Britain In on the Side of Those  
Defending Rights of People

By T. J. HAMILTON

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Friends of

India and Britain alike breathed a sigh of relief this week on the news that the frail figure who had for four days been cheerfully but determinedly starving himself to death had broken off his quarrel with the ruler of the tiny State of Rajkot and taken a sip of orange juice. That orange juice may one day have a place in history, for it and the solid food that followed it assured the survival of Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of India's awakening hundreds of millions, the man on whom India relies for guidance along the difficult path toward self-government.

And by the same token the success of the Marquess of Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, in arranging a settlement of the dispute over the broken promises of reform of Thakore Sahib Shri Dharmendrasinhji ranks as one of the most important achievements of an English Viceroy in India since Lord Irwin negotiated the "Poona Pact," under which Gandhi called off his civil disobedience campaign.

That pact, concluded just over eight years ago, and the resulting difference in the British attitude then and now furnish one of the most striking examples of the way the world has changed.

Rise of Lord Irwin

Lord Irwin, who was assailed then by the "Colonel Blimps" as a weak-

ling who was intent on breaking up the great British Empire in India, built up by Clive and Hastings, since succeeded his father as Viscount Halifax and has become Foreign Secretary in the Chamberlain government and one of the pillars of British conservatism. And al-

though Gandhi still believes as intensely and determinedly as ever that India must be free from Britain, he has come to realize that he constitutes—how impossible it seemed back in the early 1930's—the one all-important element for stability. Gandhi is unchanged and the esteem in which he is now held in Britain reflects the education of public opinion which resulted from the long years of disorder and the round-table conferences at which he was the leading figure.

Without this awakening of Britons to the gravity of the Indian problem it would have been impossible to drive through the British Parliament the act of 1935 under which India took a great step toward self-rule.

This provided that the 271,000,000 people of British India—that part ruled directly by British officials—should be divided into eleven provinces with provincial Legislatures controlling local affairs subject to veto, where necessary to avoid disorder, by Governors appointed by Whitehall.

The Indian States

But Gandhi was not starving this time because of these. He was concerned with the smaller number of Indians—in the neighborhood of 81,000,000—living in the Indian principalities. There are more than 600 States in India, ranging in size and importance from the great principality of Hyderabad, with more than 14,000,000 population (whose ruler is reputed to be the richest

man in the world), to such tiny States as Rajkot, with barely 75,000 people. All of these States, large and small, are in the final analysis, under British control. But for various reasons the British Government decided when the "Poona Pact" was signed not to amalgamate them with the provinces, but to keep



## HE SETTLED DISPUTE



Times Wide World

### The Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India.

them as they were—subject to pressure by Britain on their rulers to give their subjects some share in their generally autocratic governments.

### Demand One Nation

This was opposed at that time by Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian Congress Party who insisted that India should be one nation and should be ruled as one. The British insisted that they were meeting these objections by providing in the Constitution for an Indian Federation composed of representatives of both the Provinces and the States. This federation was to have a Federal Assembly which would control all Indian affairs—except matters of finance, defense and foreign policy over which the British intended to keep control, at least for some years to come.

The Congress party, after winning the elections in most of the eleven provinces, refused to take office when the new scheme was scheduled to start on Jan. 1, 1937, and the Governors had to utilize minority Ministries. After a few months, largely owing to Gandhi's intervention, the Congress party decided to participate in the governments and its Ministries took over. They now control eight provinces and, despite occasional quarrels with the Governors, this part of the scheme is working fairly smoothly.

The federation, however, met innumerable delays because of the reluctance of the princes to turn over so much of their power, and as a result in the past few months the Congress party has begun to put forward, with increasing insistence,

demands that Representatives of the States in the Assembly be elected like those from the provinces instead of being appointed by the princes as provided under the Constitution.

### Local Reforms Pressed

But even more important to the Congress leaders is reform of the local government in the States. In the larger States, like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, government, although thoroughly despotic, is enlightened. In the smaller States government is admittedly terribly corrupt, and it was in looking about for ways of simultaneously improving the administration in these States and winning more self-government for their people that Gandhi decided that the only thing to do was to compel the British Government to put pressure on the rulers of the States. He picked out Rajkot, where he spent his youth, because the ruler, after promising reforms, rejected the elected members of a committee assigned to work them out.

The result was complete victory, for the Marquess of Linlithgow gave his personal pledge that the promised reforms would be carried out and in addition that the British Government would increase its pressure on the rulers to improve their administrations.

This does not mean that everything will work perfectly hereafter. Apart from the "untouchables," in whose cause Gandhi has already thrice fasted, millions of Indians are living in the most desperate poverty. Sorely needed land reforms, sanitation laws and industrial regulation and, above all, the twin problems of the rigid Hindu caste system and the differences between the Hindus and the Moslems remain to be coped with. Yet the settlement which saved Gandhi's life and strengthened his control over India must be reckoned a major achievement for British statesmanship.

## Japanese Bunk

T. Okada, special correspondent for Osaka Mainichi, Japanese newspaper, told a New York audience: "For the past 80 years Japan has been fighting for equality with the white nations, and as she succeeds in achieving that equality, she is the leader of the colored peoples everywhere."

Coming from a paid propagandist whose job it is to soften the ruthlessness of Japanese imperialism for white and Negro Americans, what Mr. Okada has to say is bunk pure and simple. There was a time when some Negro Americans, Africans, and even Chinese sincerely believed Japan would emerge as titular leader of the colored races of mankind as Lathrop Stoddard predicted in his "Rising Tide of Color." But not so now.

The Chinese are nearer to the Japanese by blood, tradition and heritage. The savagery with which Japanese bombs, bayonets and poison gas are laying waste the world's oldest civilization and culture proves that Tokyo is as heartless as London, Paris, Rome and Berlin in subjugating helpless peoples. Korea, Manchukuo, and the conquered Chinese provinces give us a startling example of how Negro Americans, Africans and Siamese would fare under the military heels of imperial Japan.

A leadership based upon force and subjection is not an altruistic leadership. It offers the colored people the choice of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

## Anti-American Drive In China Seems Looming

### Japs Extend Previous Attacks On Britain To All Of White Race

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—(AP)—Japanese-sponsored demonstrations in North China, though nominally directed against the British, today assumed a more general anti-foreign tinge with exhortations for Asiatics to drive all whites out of the East.

Tsingtao dispatches report a meeting of Chinese business leaders had been called for August 10 in that Japanese-controlled seaport to consider a resolution denouncing American abrogation of the United States-Japanese 1911 Trade Treaty.

Informed persons in Tsingtao believed this might be the opening gun of an anti-American campaign, possibly along the lines of the bitter drive Japanese are waging against Britain.

Expression of such sentiment thus has been limited to somewhat unfriendly editorials in Japanese-controlled newspapers in Shanghai and Peiping.

### Press Changes Attitude

At first the papers welcomed abrogation as clearing the way for a new United States-Japanese treaty giving American recognition to new conditions in East Asia created by Japanese conquests.

But the attitude seems to have changed. The Peiping Japanese army paper, for example, said there was "a certain amount of malice" in Washington's failure to advance proposals for a new treaty. The paper criticized President Roosevelt for "sacrificing the interests of the American people" to gain third-term support.

The Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, imposed June 14, was strengthened considerably today and a new shortage of food and milk beginning was felt by foreign residents. Floods in Hopei Province seemed likely, however, to ease the blockade where diplomacy has failed.

Two bridges upstream from the French Concession were endangered by the rising Hai River. If the bridges are carried away, the Japanese would have to re-route all trans-river traffic over the bridge into the International Settlement and thus necessarily ease restrictions on travel.

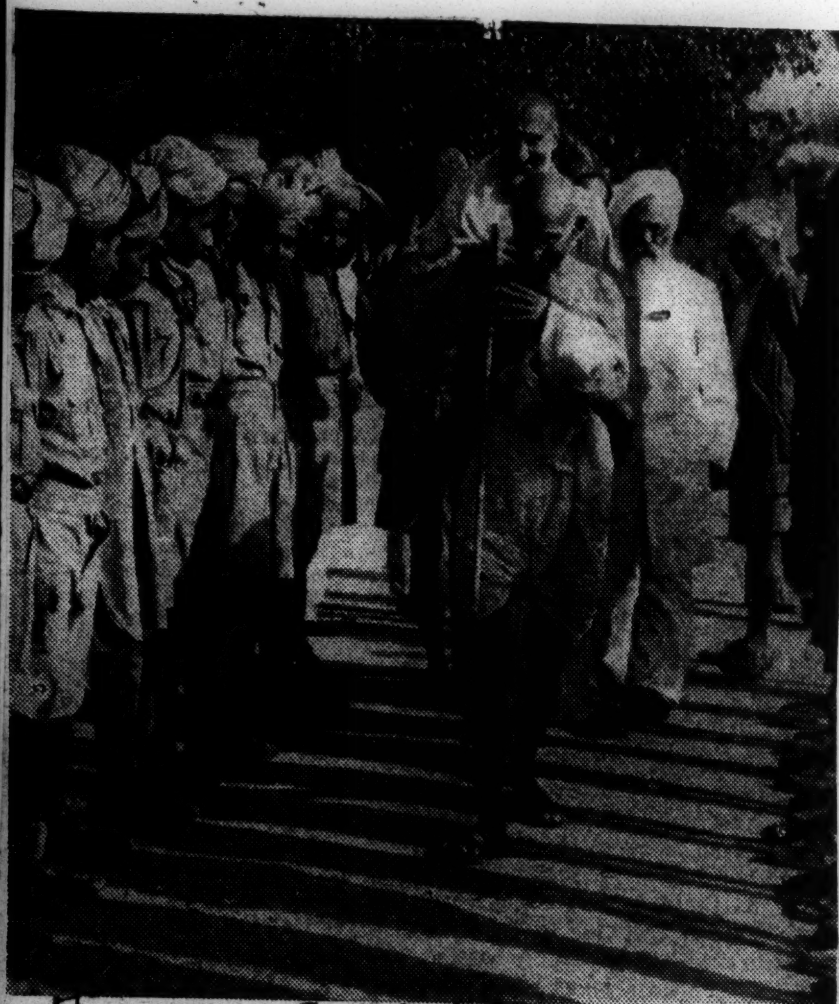
Tientsin's Chinese quarter was threatened by rising waters and parts of the Tientsin-Peiping highway were submerged.

### Barricades in Shanghai

Authorities of Shanghai's International Settlement started erecting barricades as precautions against terrorism they said they feared might occur between now and August 13, second anniversary of the beginning of Chinese-Japanese fighting in the Shanghai area.

Italian marines arrested 22 Chinese accused of terrorism. Authorities identified them as followers of former Premier Wang Ching-Wei, who, since breaking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, has become a leading candidate to head a Japanese-sponsored government of the conquered areas of China.





# *James 7-28-39* **HONOR GUARD FOR INDIA'S NATIONALIST LEADER**

Mohandas K. Gandhi inspecting a group of Indian Boy Scouts as he detrained at Taxila to start a tour of the Northwest Frontier Province. He is followed by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi."

## *James 10-30* **GANDHI'S STAND ADDS FUEL TO UNREST IN INDIA**

*Chisago*  
**Insists on Freedom First,  
Then Discussion.**

**BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (AP)**—A strongly worded demand for India's political freedom, delivered by Mohandas K. Gandhi, added new fuel to the fire of Indian unrest which Great Britain Sunday that he would continue

his efforts to reconcile differences between Gandhi's dominant all-India congress party, the Moslem league, and the Indian princes.

Linlithgow has been seeking to reform Indian governments which resigned in seven provinces in protests against Britain's present refusal to consider demands for dominion status. The viceroy disclosed that he had offered cabinet posts to members of the opposing factions, but had met with refusal.

### **Strife Dates from 1937.**

The present situation in India dates back to April 1, 1937, when the all-India federation of 11 provinces came into being under an act of the British parliament [India act of 1935].

The act granted the provinces a measure of autonomy, permitting them to elect their own governments while the federal administration remained in the hands of the British viceroy and an executive council. The powers of the council are chiefly advisory.

Gandhi's congress party, of which Rajendra Prasad is president, took control of eight provinces at the first election, and has agitated almost continually since that time for India's political independence.

### **Leaders Abide by Gandhi.**

The issue was brought to a head last Oct. 17 by a British "white paper" written by Lord Linlithgow, which said flatly that discussion of complete independence or dominion status must be delayed for the duration of the war in Europe. Gandhi immediately asked the Indian governments in the eight provinces controlled by his party to resign. All but one have complied.

The situation was complicated when the Moslem league, second largest political party in India, endorsed the British white paper while asking clarification on some points.

The Moslem league's stand, as voiced by its leader, M. A. Jinnah, apparently is based on the conviction that the Moslem minority would not get a fair deal in a national assembly election—the first step in giving the Indians control of the federal government.

has been trying to subdue pending the end of the European war.

Rejecting the British contention that India must achieve unity before acquiring dominion status, the wizened, 70 year old Hindu nationalist leader declared at Wardha that only true "freedom from bondage" can let its people solve their internal problems.

"Once a declaration to free India, not in easy stages but at once, is made," Gandhi said, "an interim solution will be found easy. The protection of the rights of minorities will then become simple."

### **Suggests Talks Be Suspended.**

He added that "if the time has not yet come for acceptance of the fundamental truth, I would suggest that a further effort to reach a solution be suspended."

The utterance brought no immediate reply from the British viceroy Lord Linlithgow, who had announced



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
CANADA

# CANADA SCORNS 'EQUAL RIGHTS'

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 14.—Canada's Dred Scott decision was made public Saturday when the Supreme court of the Dominion ruled that Negroes living in Canada, subjects of the king or whatnot, do not have equal rights with other (white) citizens.

Tavern keepers, the high court held, cannot be forced to serve black subjects of the king.

The ruling was made in connection with the dismissal of an appeal brought by Fred Christie, a colored citizen of Montreal against a judgment rendered in a Quebec court in favor of a tavern keeper in the province.

Christie, accompanied by two white friends, had gone to the tavern and ordered drinks. The whites were served. Christie was refused service.

Christie sued and Justice Philippe Demers in the lower court awarded him \$25 damages.

The tavern keeper appealed the judgment and the Quebec division of the King's bench reversed the judgment, with one judge dissenting.

Christie thereupon appealed the case to the Supreme court of Canada which decided against him with Justice H. H. Davis dissenting.

The court majority held that the tavern keeper is a merchant and free to conduct his business as he considers best on the principle of the complete freedom of commerce.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO

# Mexican Press Rebukes Rioters Who Attempted To Lynch Jew versity Institute

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.—(AP)—Violent anti-Jewish demonstrations in which a Jewish merchant was threatened with lynching last night brought rebukes today from the Mexican Press. La Prensa, termed the acts of barbarous violence similar to those which converted Germany into a theater of foreboding.

Several Jewish-owned stores were stoned after a meeting organized by The Popular Democratic Front at which President Lázaro Cárdenas in administration was assailed. News papers and some of the anti-Jewish demonstrators had attended the meeting.

One Jew displayed a circular bearing the name, Mexican Nationalistic Vanguard, which he said was distributed at the anti-Cardenas meeting. The circular said, "Jewish blood, Jewish blood and more Jewish blood should run to finish the adventurous bandits who come to exploit us shamelessly."

The gravest incident occurred when about 1,000 persons threatened to lynch Jacob Glantz, manager of the Jewish Welfare Society and a director of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce.

He was rescued by Chief of Police Federico Montes after his millinery shop had been wrecked.

The crowd moved on and stoned other Jewish-owned shops and the Jewish Chamber of Commerce. Police sent 50 extra guards to the suburban home of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik exile from Soviet Russia.

Glantz said the trouble started when he went out to close the iron shutters of his shop because of anti-Jewish shouts outside. Someone impeded him, struck him and he struck back, Glantz said.

Edmundo Salas, one of Mexico's best amateur golfers, asserted that he was passing and that Glantz struck him.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
January 22, 1939

## MEXICO TOPIC FOR LECTURES

Dr. Callcott Will Open  
Final Week of Uni-

Dr. W. H. Callcott, outstanding American authority on Mexican conditions, will open the third and final week of the University of Miami Winter Institute of Hispanic-American Studies in the university auditorium at 2:30 Monday. "The People and Country of Mexico" will be the subject of Dr. Callcott's talk.

Dr. Richard Pattee, senior divisional assistant in the division of cultural relations of the department of state, will follow Dr. Pattee in the institute Wednesday night with a lecture on "The Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State."

### Opened January 9

"Business and Society Under Mexican Socialism," and the "Church and State in Mexico" are the titles for Dr. Callcott's lectures Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. "The Negro in Hispanic-American Civilization" and "Portugal in America: An Evaluation of the Portuguese Contribution to the Hispanic-American World," are Dr. Pattee's subjects for Thursday and Friday evenings.

The institute opened January 9 with Dr. J. Fred Rippey, Dr. Ralph S. Boggs, Dr. Homero Seris, and Dr. John Tate Lanning, all outstanding American authorities on Latin-American topics, having appeared to date.

## Mexico Lifts Color Line Restrictions Against Tourists

American Negro citizens may now travel freely in Mexico without being subjected to discriminatory practices of customs officials at the border of the country.

Reliability of this information was vouchsafed by Joe S. Quinones, Mexican Consul stationed at St. Louis, Missouri. The Consul's statement was contained in a letter to the St. Louis Branch of the Association in response to inquiries. The statement in full reads:

"I take pleasure in advising you that there exists in Mexico now, no distinction or discrimination with regards to Negro Americans visiting Mexico for pleasure purposes, and

consequently they are not required to deposit any sum of money to be admitted into Mexico.

"It is necessary, however for each person fifteen years of age or older, to obtain a tourist card at the Mexican Consulate nearest his place of residence. The cards are issued at a cost of \$4 each, Mexican currency, and allow the persons to whom they were issued to remain in Mexico up to six months. According to the regulations, it is necessary for all American citizens to prove that the sole purpose of the trip to Mexico is pleasure, and that they have \$60, U. S. currency, for each month to be spent in Mexico."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sought, for a long time, to break up the practice of discrimination indulged in by border officials to prohibit Negroes from traveling in Mexico.

### To Make Survey



Dr. Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, was one of ten Americans chosen to make a 30-day survey of Mexico taking in the racial, religious, agrarian, propaganda, labor, refugee and education problems of the country. They will be the guests of the Mexican government.

# Says Mexico Best Place For Negro to Vacation

By K. DOLPHUS STROUD

TORREON, COAH, Mexico.—(ANP)—Journeying by easy stages around the Mexican republic on a trip is half business and half pleasure. Your correspondent has been enjoying the boundless hospitality of the Mexican people at every turn.

Last week in Chihuahua City, I swam, played tennis, visited a wonderful base-ball game, went car riding and carried a delightful little Senorita to the finest theatre in town at no expense whatsoever to myself—oh, yes! and I spoke over the radio as an extemporaneous speaker in my best extemporaneous brand of extemporaneous Spanish.

Later in Torreon Coach, I enjoyed three wonderful meals, a world of soft drinks (and I refuse the strong ones) can ride all over the city, the companionship of several charming friends, two rounds of golf, swimming and tennis—again at virtually no expense to myself. Soon I'll be on my leisurely way to Mexico City, stopping at Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas and Guadalupe en route.

To come to the point of this article, every American Negro who can do so ought to vacation in Mexico this year. With the peso at its present low level in comparison with the American dollar, you can tour the entire Spanish republic (paying all your own expenses) with \$50, and have some change left when you get back. And you can have a better time (whether you can speak Spanish or not) than you could have at either of the American fairs while spending ten times the money.

In this country, color—if it is anything—is an asset. What few colored persons I have met on my frequent trips through Mexico are all in the upper social and economic bracket. Their children attend the exclusive private schools, ride horseback in the evenings, play tennis and golf and radiate general culture and good breeding.

My advice to every Negro is "Come and see for yourself."



# Color Line Fades, Becomes Extinct Across the Mexican Border Says Fisk Teacher

Mixed Bloods Below the Rio Grande Occupy Same Status As Blacks in South U. S.

## Joe Louis Is Favorite Among Gringos

TOPEKA, Kan.—(ANP)—Aaron Douglass Jr., a native Topekan, returned to the city and scenes of his boyhood and made a report in detail concerning his recent tour of the Mexican republic. In very cryptic words, he said "The Negro sheds his color when he crosses the Mexican border, and he replaces it when he returns."

The former Topekan is perhaps best known as an artist. At present he is the assistant professor of fine arts in Fisk university, Nashville. He and his wife, Mrs. Alta Douglas, the former Miss Al-

ta Sawyer, also a native Topekan, came directly here two weeks ago from Mexico, where they spent five weeks studying social, economic and other phases of Mexican life. Douglass exhibited 18 water color pictures made by him on his Mexican tour.

There are four distinct "classes or castes" in the Mexican population, the famous artist said: "The so-called 'top' ruling class is composed of the capitalistic group or industrialists who have great holdings, possessions in land, oil wells and such things in Mexico. Foreigners dominate the 'top' white Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Italians, a few Frenchmen and a sprinkling of other nationalities. There are, of course, some of the 'pure Europeans' or Spanish people in this 'top' group, but not so many.

"The 'pure European' or old line Spanish people, constitute a certain type of aristocracy, engaged largely in business or commercial pursuits. This old line Spanish group, 'pure Europeans,' holds most of the public offices in Mexico.

"The third class is of mixed blood and constitutes the middle class. The common name for this group is 'Mestizos.' They are of a very dark complexion as are most Mexicans. This group constitutes a very large part of the population.

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looked surprised and crestfallen, and said, "Gringos!" with great vehemence and contempt as they drew away from the visitors.

An interpreter finally relieved the "rather strained situation" by explaining that Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were not the same as white "Gringos," but were like Joe Louis. (The Brown Bomber is a favorite among Mexican-Indian boys.) They then assumed an altogether different attitude.

Most important among the places visited during the five weeks' tour of Old Mexico were Mexico City, Monterey, Pueblo, Tasco and Cuernavaca. At the latter place there were many inhabitants of Negro descent. In large groups of soldiers in uniform a goodly number of Negroes were easily distinguishable by their cringly and kinky hair. At Mexico City one of the members of the Mexico City Symphony was a Negro.

According to Douglass, "Mexico has a 'class' and 'caste' distinction rather than color or race prejudice. In Mexico an individual's economic condition determines in a very large sense the particular 'class' or 'caste' (distinction) into which he goes. Fundamentally, it is the matter of economic security which lifts one to the top of Mexican society, and it is the economic insecurity of an individual which lowers one to the bottom and the intervening classes. One's color does not matter; rather, it is what one owns, what one commands, that admits and excludes in the Republic of Mexico."

Mrs. Douglass is now on a one-year Sabbatical leave of absence which will expire Feb. 1, 1940. She will then return to New York City to resume her position as teacher in the Bronx public school, number 67, where she has been instructor of art in the fifth and sixth grades for three years. She has taught in the schools of New York City altogether. Prior to going to New York City, she taught in Lane college, Jackson, and in Lawrence, Kan.

He related an experience on the recent trip where he had paid some Mexican boys 15 centavos to guard his automobile while he was away. Observing the dark color of the Douglasses and curious to know the nationality of the Douglasses, they inquired and were told, "We are Americans." The Mexican-Indian boys immediately looked surprised and crestfallen.



## MEXICO IS PLACE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO TALENT

Mexico City, Mex.—(By K. Dolphus Stroud for ANP)—As the hour approaches for my return to the United States and its practical, rushing life replete with jimcrowism and prejudice of every kind—sometimes so cruel and embarrassing as to overshadow the advantages of good roads, sanitation, beefsteak and diversified recreations—I cannot help feeling a little sad about leaving Mexico and its friendly, hospitable people who haven't yet learned that black skins are infectious and will contaminate all that they touch. 9-2-39

The trip I am now completing, which has carried me through 20 of Mexico's 27 states, and over 4,000 miles of her railroads and highways, my 19th extended sojourn in Spanish America. Each successive trip has convinced me that American Negroes should take more interest in Spanish America, where they can give free play to their talent and educational accomplishments. All through Spanish America there are opportunities for engineers, tractor drivers, mechanics, architects, electricians, radio operators—chances to succeed in those fields that are almost completely closed to us in the states. Houston

And while I'm on the subject of the Negro's interest in Spanish America, I'd like to make a suggestion to our Negro colleges and universities: In

Mexico City I talked with the president of the Mexican National Sports Confederation about establishment of athletic relations between the universities and high schools of Mexico and the Negro schools of similar grade in the United States. The entire personnel of the office way immediately interested and asked me to begin working out such a relationship immediately upon my return to the states.

Such international contests can be worked out in football, basketball, track, tennis, swimming, golf, volleyball and baseball at little cost to any of our institutions, and in some cases with substantial profits, while the educational advantages resulting to the players who make these trips would be equal to three months of class work. Two hours in the Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City were more stimulating to me from an educational standpoint than her railroads and highways were the combined efforts of all my high school and college instructors. But I mustn't get started to writing about Mexico City, because I am going to save that for another day.

In concluding this article your correspondent would like to suggest that American Negro tourists who plan to visit foreign countries give some thought to Mexico. I have kept an accurate account of expense on this trip in order to be able to estimate the cost of any projected Mexican tour for American tourists. I have done all my traveling second class for three reasons; to save money; to be able to arrange the least expensive trips for persons who haven't much to spend; to come into contact with the average Mexican and get his viewpoint on the vital questions of the day.

Two weeks of travel and pleasure in Mexico cost me exactly \$46.30. This amount includes passport, 4,000 miles of travel, hotel bills, food, two rounds of golf and caddy fees at Torreon, Coah., nine hours of roller skating on three successive nights in Mexico City, a trip to the top of the monument to the revolution, six picture shows, ten hours of swimming in Torreon and Mexico City, shoes shined twice daily, 30 malted milks, 15 dishes of ice cream, stamps for mailing 40 letters, four suits cleaned and pressed, 20 newspapers, purchase of two beautiful zarapes of sheer silk, purchase of two baskets and a hat of beautiful straw work at Queretaro and 54 miles of taxi riding in several different cities. Tips to shoe shine boys, waitresses and waiters and tennis and golf caddies are not included in this amount.

For \$46.30 American money I have seen as much and enjoyed myself more than I could have done for double that money anywhere else that I have been—and had I not insisted always on hotel rooms with private bath and the best of food, I could have gotten by on considerably less.

## AARON DOUGLAS, FISK PROFESSOR, MAKES INTERESTING REPORT ON WHY MEXICANS HAVE PREJUDICE FOR U.S.

TOPEKA, Kans., Oct. 5.—(By C. A. Chapman for ANP)—Aaron Douglas, Jr., a native Topekan, returned to the city and scenes of his boyhood and made a report in detail concerning his recent tour of the Mexican republic. In very cryptic words, he said, "The Negro sheds his color when he crosses the Mexican border, and he replaces it when he returns."

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"Most of them, both old and young, go absolutely barefooted. The few in this group who have any semblance of a shoe use strips of rubber sandals, and most of the lot is exposed even when wearing these makeshift sandals."

Said he, "While in the Republic of Mexico, we met not the semblance of so-called 'race' or color prejudice. However, to my chagrin, one of the very first things I met upon re-entering the United States was the appellation, 'boy.' Douglas is now 40 years old."

According to the Fisk professor, the Mexican people, particularly the "underdog," dislike American people, especially white Americans. This he says is attributed to the outcome of the war of 1848 when General Scott's expedition attled against General Santa Anna's forces, augmented by the utter dislike of the large holdings wrested forcibly, unwillingly and sometimes unwittingly from the Mexican people by white Americans whom they address today derisively as "Gringos," a term of bitter scorn and indescribable contempt.

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# Old Mexico, Land of Enthralment And Mixture of Races

By INA WOODS

Not very many of us have the good fortune to go to Mexico. As a matter of fact, the average worker cannot afford a trip much beyond the confines of his own home town. I saw some of Mexico and it's much too good to keep to myself; so I'm passing some of it on to you. The following narration hits the highlights on the trip, and at that, not all of them.

Crossing the Rio Grande from Laredo to Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican side is like stepping over the threshold into another world—as indeed it is, from the new world into the old. Going through the southern part of Texas we saw the beginnings of architectural differences, but this feeling of being in seven-league boots—in one step from one country into another—carries quite an impact.

The streets looked different. The buildings were all of stone—a plaster effect. There were no front lawns or yards, and soon we learned why. Most of the homes are built in squares, the center of the square open and all the apartments have doors opening into this square. This is where children play and the women meet, do their washing and keep their plants.

The streets looked old. One couldn't say they were dirty. Many of them looked unpaved; others as if they had been paved hundreds of years ago and time had taken its toll in broken and dislodged pavement and stone. All this, the nearest to European atmosphere I've seen on this side of the Atlantic.

Getting into a large Mexican city is much easier than getting out of it. The highway led us to it then left us suddenly to shift for ourselves. Only by inquiry, or with the help of an Indian boy could we find it again, just on the outskirts. And then more breathtaking, exotically beautiful scenery.

Mexican mountains appear soft and round when looking down from another mountain. They resemble woolly backs of sheep. Nine tenths of Mexico seemed thus. We went up and down and around incessantly.

At first we wondered what the neat square patches were way up there on the mountains. It was not until we go to Tamazunchale that we learned it was actually corn, the food staple of Mexico, cultivated on those perilous heights. To have tortillas (bread), eggs, chickens, pork, beef and milk, there must be corn.

These people who work so hard and are yet so poor, are also very gentle, courteous people. There wasn't the slightest indication that women in slacks were not on the order of the day in their lives—no stares, no snickers, no remarks. The most exemplary behavior! This calls for comment only because our movie version of the Mexican is so different.

The Otomi women of Ixmiquilpan can be seen half running down the road to whatever destination, twisting maguey thread as they went along. Men and women carry heavy burdens on their backs, using a broad band across their foreheads as support.

The Mexican Indians were a conquered people for hundreds of years, slaves to Spanish economy. Though today they are no longer a colony of Spain, the standard of living for the average Indian is very low. Mexican history has some parallel with ours, but I had to do some research to account for the difference in progress.

Our fight for independence from English exploitation and rule in 1776 had much influence upon Mexican determination to win independence from Spain. The Mexicans had their fight for independence in 1821. Our victory in 1776 raised the level of the standard of living for a large section of Americans. But whereas America developed its own resources and put its profit back to work here, the Mexicans, after

their fight, were immediately saddled with more foreign exploiters, other than Spain. Theoretically independent, but actually dependent upon these foreign groups who were draining Mexico of its natural wealth and giving nothing in return. This constant drain from Mexico to enrich other countries caused great poverty, although President Cardenas, leading Mexican "New Dealer," is doing all possible to give back to the Mexican people their resources and wealth. With everything going out and little or nothing coming in, Mexico was, and to a lesser degree still is, in dire economic straits.

The only really ugly spots of beautiful Mexico can be traced to its economic history. One's eyes travel smoothly over the trees, the sky, the mountains, the road ahead, rivers, flowers and then—suddenly, the ugliness, crude primitive, flimsy mud huts in which human beings live.

Sanchez, in his "Revolution by Education," says that "... Indian, Spaniard, and to a small degree, Negro have joined to produce a mixture that defies all efforts at definite classification."

We noticed no discrimination against the Negro by the Mexican Indians. There were two Negroes, a man and woman, who lived at our hotel the whole time we were there. There was no discrimination at the public dance places and restaurants. On San Juan de Letran we heard excited but fluent Spanish between two men, one of whom was a Negro. These little incidents indicated the most friendly relationships.

In view of the difference of attitude here in Oklahoma I again realized the importance and necessity of being able to make distinctions among white faces. There is the difference of night and day between one who thinks that being born with a darker skin is the mark of a lesser brain, and the person who knows that only merit is the honest criterion of worth. It is to the latter type of person

that we can look to help in building a more just and better society. To lump all white faces as the same would be a costly mistake. It would retard the advance of the Negro people.

Like the United States, Mexico is having a presidential election in 1940. We attended a political rally at which we heard Avila Comacho speak. Comacho is running on a progressive and labor program. Almazan, the other candidate, has the support of Industrialists, large land owners and other reactionary groups. The situation politically seems to be somewhat similar to ours here: one the one hand, the pro-New Deal groups supporting all efforts to alleviate unemployment and its unhappy results; on the other hand, groups fighting these measures, the large corporations, large land-owners, and industrialists.

The election results of either country will have tremendous bearing on the future of the other. A Roosevelt victory here, (if he runs again) means a good neighbor for Mexico in her attempt to raise the standard of living for her people. A victory for the progressive candidate of Mexico, Comacho, means reaction to democracy in the United States.

We spent several days in Mexico City—thriving metropolis of about two million people—beautiful parks and statutes, the beautiful Palace of Fine Arts, old schools, new schools, broad streets filled with automobiles honking incessantly and maddeningly upon the slightest reason.

I talk Mexico to my friends. I close with the hope that this has given readers an inkling of what goes on amongst our neighbors from us. and one uses boats to go calling on the neighbors. Each island has one or two families living on it and farming it.

Taxco, the city of the colonial period, is preserved by the government for historical purposes, as it was during the Spanish conquest. There is no outward evidence of modernization. It's high upon the mountain (8,000 feet above sea level). All streets are cobblestone, and what is more, not one

street is level. All of them go up and down. It makes walking very discouraging until one gets used to it.

Mexico is an ideal place for vacation. The climate is always pleasant; no hot or cold seasons. It is often called the air-conditioned country. Besides, there is the inducement of an inexpensive vacation. The exchange was six pesos to the dollar when we left. What this means in American money can be appreciated when I tell you that we paid one and a half pesos (about 25 cents in our money) for an excellent five-course dinner and six pesos (1) per diem for a room in a modern new hotel. The rub in this very favorable exchange comes with the knowledge that it is a repercussion, in part, from the oil expropriation. American and English absentee oil well owners are doing whatever they can to embarrass Mexico and to force her to turn these wells over to them for exploitation.

We spent one night each week at the Palace of Fine Arts where an organization known as the Friends of the Mexican People, sponsored lectures in English on the most important phases of Mexican life. These lectures, in addition to what we saw, plus our conversations with the people, gave us a good picture of the reforms that have been initiated in the field of labor, wages and hours, education, medicine, agriculture, recreation and culture.

There is much more worth telling about the country, but I shall leave that for another time when I talk Mexico to my friends. I close with the hope that this has given readers an inkling of what goes on amongst our neighbors from us.

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# U. S. REFUSES TO PROTEST PANAMA'S BAN ON NEGROES

NEW YORK.—The United States state department has expressed itself as being unwilling to make representations at the present time to the Republic of Panama concerning that country's refusal to admit non-Spanish speaking American Negro citizens.

The expression of the state department was a reply to a letter sent to Secretary of State Hull by the N.A.A.C.P. asking that our government seek removal of the restriction against Negroes entering Panama for the purposes of securing employment or for any other lawful purposes. The N.A.A.C.P. pointed out that the restriction against Negroes is an insult to more than one-fifth of the American population and thus an insult to the United States, and harmful to the friendly relations between the two countries.

Section 15 of Panama's current laws relating to immigration reads as follows: "The immigration is positively prohibited of Chinese, Gypsies, Armenians, Arabs, Turks, Hindus, Syrians, Lebanese, Palestinians, North Africans of the Turkish race, and Negroes whose native language is not Spanish."

The state department gave as its reason for non-action in the matter, the fact that "it is a generally recognized practice in the intercourse of states, that each government has the right to regulate and if necessary to forbid, the immigration of aliens into its territory."

Admitting this fact, the N.A.A.C.P., in a second letter sent to the State department today, insisted that our government would not be going beyond the bounds of friendly intercourse between states, if representations are made to Panama to abolish the restriction order affecting Negroes.

Action in the case of Panama recalls Mexico's abolition of a similar restrictive immigration ruling last March. The N.A.A.C.P. in that case, protested the ban successfully.



# Southern Race Hatred Dominates Panama Canal Zone, But Negroes Are Loyal To American Government

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer, a newspaperman, relates his personal opinions, after visit to the Panama Canal, before and since the declaration of war in Europe, in September.

By FLOYD G. SNELSON

**B**ELLIGERENT warfare in the South Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico at recent intervals is keeping the armed forces of the United States in a nightmare, in view of the close proximity of the Panama Canal, the nation's vital ship locks connecting the two great oceans.

For many years the question of maintenance and operation has been of paramount concern to the White House in Washington, and has given the Army, Navy and Air forces a subject of constant vigil.

No instance of mention has tended to give credit due the 15,000 or more Negro workers in the Canal Zone, whose loyalty and confidence for the safety of the "big ditch" has been the greatest security of all.

Sabotage is the most immediate threat to the Canal and the greatest danger. Sabotage by one man or by a desperate group...in one place or a thousand places.....by persons within or from the outside.

The canal's world-famous locks are ample targets for saboteurs.

Some think it might come from among the Negro laborers of the Canal Zone, as one noted writer put it, "mostly black West Indians and brown Panamanians" bossed by southern white Americans who know how to "handle" them. The whites receive six times the wages of \$55 a month paid the black workers. In spite of that the great majority are loyal — but lately proof has come that some are not.

Southern race prejudice has dominated and ruled the Canal Zone from the beginning of the Construction period in 1904, due principally to the white engineers and crews from Dixie during the administrations of its Governors, who were mostly of southern birth.

Negro workers etc fol 10 pt oe-y o-Ta say nothing of the tremendous savings to our shipping and industry and sabotage the canal at any time.

At the peak of construction more than 56,000 Negro workers were employed on the canal project, and were glad to work for wages as low as \$30 a month, while the whites received many times that amount. Even when organized labor unions caused substantial increases for the white workers, the blacks were excluded from the unions and its benefits. The same conditions prevail today.

European War Means Danger The Canal is an investment of over a half billion dollars today; in a few years it will be twice that. The Negro worker is the mainstay of man power, and little appreciation is given for his valuable and reliable service.

But—far more, it is the jugular vein of our army and navy. Thanks to the canal, a one-ocean fleet can shuttle back and forth from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans instead of three or four weeks around Cape Horn.

But—what if the canal were blockaded or captured by sabotage or air bombing, or blocked by an enemy fleet or army? What if they seized and used it against us?

There are risks if war comes to us; but with war in Europe, and the belligerents already fighting in nearby waters, there is still a risk. With the canal neutral, admitting ships of all nations, Britain and France transporting men and supplies to and from their empires; in order to stop that the Fascist powers might attempt to

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inated against you. Why not get even? Besides get a chance to make some big money and go where you can live and be treated like a human being.

Very rarely, yet such words have effect. The net result has been to cause the colored man to report such overtures, or anything else suspicious. They love their country, their canal and their job.

## Race Prejudice

The Negro in the Canal Zone is the underdog, regardless of the fact that if it wasn't for him, the whole works would be in distress. Rank discrimination, jim crowism are rampant on U. S. Government property—the Canal Zone. Even YMCA facilities are

The antagonistic feeling of the white Americans toward the blacks makes them easy prey for foreign agents, who have already kept the Federal Bureau of Investigation on

he run for some time guarding against espionage and sabotage.

If the Negro workers respond to the lure, he may find Nazi-Fascists warming up to him...especially the oppressed and low paid laborer...

"Rotten the way they discrim-



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

# RERUN OF 'BIRTH OF NATION' BRINGS WQE TO SHOWMAN

*Include*  
*12-12-39*  
**Denver Man Fined, Jailed;  
Loses Theater.**

Denver, Colo., Dec. 11 [Special].— "The Birth of a Nation," the old movie epic of reconstruction days following the civil war, has brought financial ruin to the owner of a Denver picture theater who showed it to capacity audiences last spring. The showing was held to have violated a city ordinance passed in 1916 which prohibited the exhibition of pictures that stir racial prejudice. Under the ordinance, Robert E. Allan, the theater owner, was fined \$1,400, Municipal court and sentenced to 120 days in the county jail for series of violations.

Allan appealed the Municipal court ruling to the County court, where it is scheduled for hearing on Jan. 25. Meantime, he is trying to fathom the consequences of what he thought was a good idea.

**Owner Faces 26 Lawsuits.**  
"The aftermath was terrible," Allan said. "My theater was taken back by the original owners because of my inability to continue paying rent and bills. I have 26 lawsuits on my hands while attorney's fees, court costs, bonds, and payments of every description have taken every cent I had."

"It's all a miserable puzzle to me. It all came to pass because I wanted to show a new generation of Denver movie fans the world famed picture that has been seen by 53,000,000 persons and has grossed in excess of \$18,000,000."

The picture was opposed by Negro leaders of Denver. This same group had made futile efforts to stop the first showing of the movie here in 1915, soon after it had been filmed by D. W. Griffith. The following year the group was mainly responsible for the passage of the ordinance which prohibits pictures tending to arouse racial antagonism.

## Negroes File Protest.

Last April when Allan advertised the proposed showing of the picture, a committee of Negroes called on him and warned him not to show the picture under threat that his theater would be picketed and possibly bombed, he said. They also filed a protest with Mayor Benjamin Stapleton, with the result that Allan was called into the office of the city attorney where he was warned he would be violating the city ordinance.

Allan gave a private showing of the picture for the entire city council, city officials, including Municipal Judge William P. Gilliam; the heads of the Denver Ministerial Alliances, executives of the inter-racial commissions of Colorado, and numerous well-known public figures in Denver.

## 25 Police Cars Nearby.

About 350 Ku Klux Klansmen were on hand," Allan related, "to see that the picture was screened without rioting or bombs being tossed. Twenty-five radio police cars were stationed all around the theater and hundreds of curious persons milled about the place.

The famous picture was shown to an audience who thoroly enjoyed it. Not a word was spoken against the picture after the showing, but there were comments on the excellent photography in a picture so old.

"Later the picture was shown to the committee of Negroes under the same understanding as at the other showing—that any scenes to which they objected would be eliminated. The Negroes continued their insistence that the entire picture be withdrawn."

## Picture Shown for 7 Days.

On the advice of his attorneys Allan went ahead and showed the film to capacity audiences for several days, three more than the original schedule called for. Allan was arrested twice daily during the showing and the cases continued until the end of the picture's run.

Then he was arraigned before the same judge who had seen it at the preview. He was fined \$200 for the first violation and ordered to pay a fine of \$300 and serve a jail sentence of 30 days for each additional charge.

Judge Gilliam said the fines and sentences were mandatory under the city ordinance and were the minimum punishments he could impose.

# Harlem Negro Leaders Slam 'Gone With the Wind'

[See article by Ben Davis, Jr.—"This Is No Time for the Lincoln Tradition Hints the New York Times"—on page 4.]

## By Angelo Herndon

Three leading Harlem Negroes yesterday condemned the Hollywood production *Gone With the Wind* as a subtle attempt to revive the terror campaigns of the Ku Klux Klan and to fan the flames of racial hatred in the new concerted drive of the reactionaries to throttle American democracy.

Dr. F. N. Forbes, 2040 Seventh Ave., declared that the film "is a direct answer of the big bankers and industrialists to the efforts of the Communist Party to organize Negro and white workers together."

That *Gone With the Wind* is a sinister plot against the Negro people and American democracy was very amply expressed when Dr. Forbes said: "They can very well afford to spend \$4,000,000 to break up picket lines of Negroes and whites and to silence the voice of Negroes who dare to challenge Southern lynch rule by leading white and Negro workers in demonstrations for relief in the very city where the national office of the Ku Klux Klan is located."

"No wonder the rebel yell was shouted from the house tops when the movie was shown in Atlanta."

Mr. James H. Hubert, head of the New York Urban League, said that *Gone With the Wind* "is a distortion of the truth. It justifies the acts of the Southern Confederacy and makes heroes out of rebels who are still fighting to win the war." "The South," he continued, "has been re-winning the war all along through subtle anti-Negro propaganda which is now being brought out more openly. It has done this so effectively that in States like Connecticut and others, the Negro is treated just as bad as in the South."

Horace I. Gordon, well known Negro lawyer, said the film is "an indication of how far the reactionaries are prepared to go in per-

petuating white chauvinism. No matter what form *Gone With the Wind* is dressed up in, it is vicious and dangerous propoganda, and I condemn it."

## FINDS LITTLE TO LAUD IN 'GONE WITH WIND'

## New Masses Critic Sees Movie '4 Hours of Expensive Hokum'

Unlike Howard Rushmore, former motion picture reviewer of the Communist newspaper, *The Daily Worker*, James Dugan, film critic of the *New Masses*, yesterday made it plain that he has no expectation of resigning or being forced from his job for "deviationism" over *Gone With the Wind*.

Mr. Dugan announced his position in a review of the new picture which appears in the Jan. 2 issue of the weekly publication. *The New Masses* is not an official organ of the Communist party but expresses its views.

In two paragraphs Mr. Dugan gives back-handed praise to the picture.

"A falsehood of such grandeur as this picture, a lie told with subtlety and persuasion in nearly four hours of expensive hokum, is more difficult to demolish than the ordinary tongue-in-cheek lies turned out every day in Hollywood," he writes; adding: "The picture is not all false, for some truth is necessary in these big myths; one must know how to read the self-revelation contained in its veil of perversion."

As entertainment, Mr. Dugan declares, "there is little to be said for 'Gone With the Wind.' The technicolor is appropriately phony, and the acting, with the exception of Vivien Leigh as Scarlett, is as wooden as the Mitchell characters."

Following strict Communist ideology, Mr. Dugan sums up the picture; "The film has a great role to play in a new period of reaction. \* \* \* Desperate reactionaries will feel their spirits soar in the face of this comforting past they would recapture; from it will naturally be inspired all the dark and murderous deeds needed to put down the people once again."



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

# Shows 'Birth Of Nation', Is Fined And Imprisoned

## Also Loses Theatre After Showing of Hate Film

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11. — (Special)— Showing of Thomas Dixon's reconstruction days movie epic, The Birth of a Nation, over the protests of colored leaders and in violation of an ordinance against pictures that stir racial prejudice, has brought financial ruin and a jail sentence upon Robert Allan. He was fined \$1400 and sentenced to 120 days in jail. An appeal was filed and set for hearing Jan. 25.

## Defies Law

Allan, whose theater was taken back because he could not pay rent and bills, has 26 lawsuits, attorney's fees, court costs, bonds and attorney's fees on his hands. He also says it's all a puzzle. I wanted to show a new generation a picture that has been seen by 53,000,000 persons and grossed in excess of \$18,000,000.

The picture was opposed by colored leaders of Denver. This group made futile efforts to stop the first showing of the movie here in 1915 soon after it had been filmed by D. W. Griffith. The following year they were mainly responsible for passage of the ordinance which prohibits pictures tending to arouse racial antagonism.

Last April, when Allan advertised the picture the colored leaders warned him not to show it under the threats his theatre would be picketed. They also filed a protest with Mayor Benjamin Stapleton with the result that Allan was called in by the city attorney. He was warned he would be violating the ordinance.

## Shows Picture

The picture was shown. About 100 klansmen were on hand and 15 radio police cars were around

the place and curious crowds milled about. Later he said the picture was shown to a committee of colored leaders and scenes they objected to eliminated, but they continued their insistence of the entire picture.

Allen continued to show the picture seven days, three more than originally scheduled. He was arrested twice daily during the showing and the cases continued until the end of the picture's run.

He was then arraigned and fined \$200 for the first violation and ordered to pay a fine of \$300 and serve a jail sentence of 30 days for each additional charge. Judge Gilliam said the fines and sentences were mandatory under the city ordinance and were the minimum punishment he could impose.

## 'GONE WITH WIND'

## ATTACKED IN DUBLIN

## Rekindling Hatred Between Sections, G. H. Williams

## Declares

DUBLIN, Ga., Dec. 30. — "Gone With the Wind," Margaret Mitchell's story of the Civil War period, "doing more to rekindle hatred between the north and south than anything since the close of the conflict," G. H. Williams, Dublin attorney, told a gathering of the Rotary Club here.

Williams, long active in Georgia Republican circles and a former member of the state legislature, termed the War Between the States one that was "fought to a finish," and decried "efforts to again raise the issues that long since had been settled by its outcome."

"If it were in my power to do so, I would destroy every copy of the book and every film version of it," he declared.

Referring to the present war in Europe, Williams said that he believes the United States will eventually be drawn into it, and "the sooner this is effected and we have a complete thrashing out of those murderers and thieves the sooner a lasting peace will be assured."



RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

# JACKSONVILLE FIGHTS 'BIRTH OF NATION' FILM

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9—(ANP)—Negro citizens here were aroused this week to protest the showing of the moving picture, "The Birth of a Nation."

A committee of local citizens, headed by Joe H. James, secretary of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare league, solicited the interest of leading white citizens in preventing the appearance of the picture at the Palace theatre. The committee on censorship agreed to review the picture. It was recommended that the picture be not shown at all it is hoped that the mayor will issue an order prohibiting its showing.

Attorney D. W. Perkins is president of the Negro Welfare league which is the local clearing house for community fund activities, and A. L. Lewis is chairman of the executive committee.

## Dixie Whites Ask DAR To Fight Race Mixing On Screen

3-17-39  
Kansas City, Kan.  
MEMPHIS, Mar. 17—(ANP)—Already under fire throughout the nation for refusing to let Marian Anderson sing in Constitution hall, Washington, because she is a Negro, the Daughters of the American Revolution stuck out their necks again last week when Mrs. A. W. Eason, general chairman for the Chickasaw district, announced she had asked all D. A. R. chapters to cooperate in fighting the "indiscriminate mixing of white and Negro actors on the screen."

Last year many parts of the South were up in arms over the appearance of Martha Raye with Louis Armstrong in a film featuring the hot tune, "Public Melody No. 1," and there were loud protests over scenes showing the Benny Goodman quartet with Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton in another Hollywood

release.

However, when colored actors portray the role of slaves or servants or are the victims of slapstick jokes, neither the D. A. R. nor similar groups and individuals protest.

# BIRTH OF NATION FILM BARRED FROM DENVER THEATRES

DENVER, Col., Apr. 13—For the second time, in less than 30 days, an attempt has been made to show "The Birth of a Nation," in local neighborhood theatres.

Recently the manager of the Hiawatha Theatre was hauled before the Manager of Safety by representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. and Rev. Russell S. Brown, pastor of Shorter A. M. E. church to show cause why he should advertise the showing of a picture that would incite racial feeling, which is contrary to the statutes of Colorado.

The manager immediately agreed to cancel the showing of this film and now comes the manager of an independent house. He is a newcomer from St. Louis.

The Secretary of the East Denver Commercial and Improvement Association was immediately notified of his intention and contacted W. E. Turner, president of the N. A. A. C. P., who in turn notified their attorney, George Ross.

Rev. Russell S. Brown, in the mean time took the matter up with the Manager of Safety's office, as did T. S. Williams, secretary of the East Denver Association. The manager of the theatre was called in conference before the Mayor, who advised him to cancel the showing of "The Birth of a Nation," but the former is said to have informed the Mayor of his intention to show the film over protest.

The National Association will immediately swear out a warrant for his arrest the day the picture is shown. The penalty for same is a fine of \$200, or a year in jail.

## 'HATE FILM' SHOWING LEADS TO FINE, JAIL

By T. S. WILLIAMS  
(Staff Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., April 27.—Robert E. Allen (white), proprietor of the Jewel theatre, was fined \$1400 and sentenced to 120 days in County Jail last Wednesday, on charges of violating a city ordinance by showing the motion picture "The Birth of a Nation."

Attorneys for Allen announced they will appeal from Judge Phillip B. Gilliam's police court decision. The convicted man was released on bond.

There were present in the courtroom, several Catholic priests, to lend their moral support to the prosecution, as well as the secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A., and

the Glenarm Branch, the Central Y. W. C. A. secretary, and president of the International Commission, the Cosmopolitan Club and many other civic groups.

The complaint was signed by W. E. Turner, president of the N. A. A. C. P.

Allen was found guilty of violating Section 1282 of the city statutes, which prohibits the production, advertising or showing of motion pictures which are "contrary to good order and morals, and the public welfare, and which tend to stir up or engender race prejudice, or are calculated to disturb the peace."

Mr. Allen originally appeared in police court April 10, and won a continuance of his case. Subsequently, five additional summonses were issued for additional showings of the picture.

The ordinance provides a \$200 fine for the first violation, and additional fines of \$300 and 90 days in jail for subsequent violations.

# Birth Of A Nation Fight To Continue

NEW YORK, May 18—The long fight which the N. A. A. C. P. has waged against the film "Birth of a Nation" will be continued as vigorously as ever, it was announced here this week by the board of directors of the association.

The film, which made its first appearance twenty years ago, has been revived and is now being booked in many cities either as "a revival of a classic" or as "an educational feature of the development of the cinema."

The association's action this week was prompted by an inquiry from the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which is seeking to have the film barred from that city. The N. A. A. C. P. board voted to approach Will Hays, movie czar, seeking to have the film banned throughout the country "and to use any and all other methods to keep the film from being shown."

"The Birth of a Nation" contains many vicious misrepresentations of the Negro and glorifies the Ku Klux Klan.



# Ban on Fight Films Is Based on Race Prejudice

By David Platt

A few days ago, Jack Dempsey testified in Washington before a sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission and a battery of motion picture cameras, urged support of the Barbour Bill to repeal the fight-film ban.

It is high time that this statute be taken off the books. The ban against transporting fight films from state to state originated twenty-nine years ago in the vicious campaign of race hatred and intolerance whipped up by William Randolph Hearst against the great Negro boxer, Jack Johnson. The law became effective shortly after Johnson's sensational victory by a knockout over James Jeffries in the great heavyweight championship bout that took place in Reno Nevada on July 4, 1910.

No sooner had the Negro battler been acclaimed the World's undisputed champion, than Hearst who no doubt had lost heavy money on Jeffries, gave one of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever seen in his efforts to calumniate a minority race. Hearst branded the fight as a "brutal battle to blood" and called for the suppression of the films which he said "were more vicious than the fight itself" and would lead to race riots. At the same time this self-appointed defender of the public morals, himself incited the riot against Negroes by portraying Jack Johnson in his newspapers as an insatiable beast stalking his prey with relentless cruelty and cunning. Oddly enough Hearst never once thought to interfere with such earlier gory clashes as the Johnson-Burns bout, the Burns-Gunner-Moir fight, the Gans-Nelson fray, the Johnson-Ketchel match or the Nelson-Wolgast combat. This last fracas was said to have been the most brutal fight in ring history. But no one brought up the words 'bestiality' or 'brutality' after that match. Only with the Johnson-Jeffries tiff in which a Negro emerged the world's champion, did Hearst and other half-baked moralists discover the "brutality of prize-fighting."

## Yellow Press

## Fosters Race Hatred

Impartial sports writers who sat at the ringside during the match said that Johnson put up a beautiful exhibition of boxing and won

This eloquent appeal for tolerance, resulted in the film being shown publicly in Evansville. Contrary to the inflamers of race prejudice, there was not a single riot or disorder. Trouble occurred only in those places where Hearst poison was free to play on the emotions of the most backward and ignorant sections of society. The majority of the fight fans of 1910 were just as proud of the victory of Jack Johnson and were just as eager to see the films of the fight as the fans of 1939 are proud and eager to see every move of Brown Bomber Joe Louis in action in the ring or on the screen.

Give race prejudice a knockout. Pass the Barbour Bill!

## MOVIE WORLD

### Fight Films, Barbour Bill

In 1912, while Negro Jack Johnson was trouncing all white challengers for the world's heavyweight boxing crown, there was racial trouble in America, and the Congress of the United States deemed it wise to pass a law.

One object of the law was to prevent color-line disturbances by prohibiting the interstate shipment of prize-fight films. Still in effect after 27 years, the law means that if a professional boxing match takes place in New York, or California, or Illinois, or any other state, movies of the match can be shown only in the state where the fight occurs, nowhere else.

To U. S. Senator W. Warren Barbour, a New Jersey Republican and former amateur boxer of note, this ban has long seemed silly, and last week he was advocating a bill to end it. Before a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, he had asked that fight films be legalized nationally for such reasons as these: (1) despite the present law, many such movies are being "bootlegged" across state lines; (2) racial prejudice in the boxing world no longer exists; (3) the public is being deprived of legitimate entertainment.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the Senator was Jack Dempsey. Appearing before the subcommittee as the star witness, the former world's heavyweight champion pleaded for the Barbour bill by saying, in effect, that the present law did not seem sensible. Boxing, he said, now is legalized in most of the 48 states, and "I can't see why it becomes a crime to transport fight films."

Another who called for repeal of the 1912 law was Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, who pointed out that radio was allowed to describe all fights and that television would soon be available to show them. To Senator Barbour, this and similar testimony seemed conclusive: he hazarded the guess that his bill would pass.

## FILM SCORED!

### Slur On Union Soldiers!

Pittsburgh—(CNA)—A drive to ban the showing of the movie "Gone With the Wind," based on the anti-Negro novel of the same name, was started this week by the Daughters of Union Veterans attending the seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Daughters declared in a resolution that production of the movie was "an outrageous attempt to palliate the treason of the South and smirch the reputation of General Sherman."

"The war orders of the Confederate States prove conclusively the raiding and burning of the Southern homes and supplies were done by the Confederates themselves," the resolution declared.

"Were it not that young people will see the picture it could be ignored, but is unfair that our boys and girls should be given such a distorted view of what actually took place."

The Daughters, boasting a membership of 34,000, voted to have each of their State departments confer with local censors and "endeavor to stop the showing of the picture."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News  
September 8, 1939

## Negroes Object To GWTW Movie

PHILADELPHIA.—(A. P.)—The nation's Negro Baptists joined the G. A. R. today in opposition to proposed movie release of "Gone With the Wind."

At the National Negro Baptist convention the women's auxiliary adopted yesterday a resolution declaring Margaret Mitchell's best seller "defamed" Negro male slaves.

The G. A. R. auxiliary, meeting with Union veterans at their Pittsburgh reunion last month, objected to the book's portrayal of Gen. Sherman's troops in Georgia.

The Negro Baptists reelected the Rev. L. K. Williams of Chicago president of the organization for seventeen years. Others elected are: The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Brooklyn, vice-president; the Rev. J. M. Nabrit, Atlanta, secretary, and the Rev. B. J. Perkins, Nashville, treasurer.

Several cities vied today for the 1940 convention, with Birmingham, Ala., the favorite.

## MAYOR HALTS 'BIRTH OF A NATION' FILM

10-14-39

### Protesting Committee Asks Race Appointment On School Board

In response to a protest from a committee, representing the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations which called at his office, Friday, Mayor Kelly issue an order Saturday prohibiting the showing of the anti-Race film, "Birth of a Nation."

The committee, representing 65 organizations and 150,000 citizens, was headed by Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the council. In making its protest against the film the committee said, "We request the immediate discontinuance of 'The Birth of a Nation,' a motion picture film now being shown in several parts of our city in violation of the Illinois Criminal Code which forbids the exhibition of any moving picture which portrays depravity, criminality, unchastity, or lack of virtue of a class of citizens of any race, color or religion."

### Race Wronged

"This picture, throughout the land, has been the means of developing sentiments which are productive of racial hatred and riots."

"Negro citizens of Chicago have been greatly injured by showing of this motion picture, and they expect you to use your authority at once to have it discontinued."

At the time the mayor issued the order the film was being shown at the Admiral theatre on the North side.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

"GONE WITH THE WIND"

# Daughter of Dixie Planter 'Advised' GWTW Producers

Magazine Article Throws Some Revealing Light  
on How Traitorous Movie Was Injected With  
Poisonous Anti-Negro Attacks

By Angelo Herndon

A very revealing fact as to the motive and purpose behind the subversive plot of "Gone With the Wind," is found in the Dec. 23 issue of the magazine Editor & Publisher. An article, appearing under the name of Buford Boone, managing editor of the Macon Telegraph, lets the cat out of the bag.

According to Boone, the success of the film is due to the able and "expert" advice on "things Southern" of a former newspaper woman and plantation owner, Susan Myrick. To make it really bourbon, Myrick, whose father owns a 1,500 acre plantation in Milledgeville, Ga., "was asked last January to go to Hollywood to guard the movie version of 'Gone With the Wind' against incongruity; she would make true Southerners squirm the plush off theatre seats."

In other words, to attempt an honest portrayal of the great sacrifice, courage and heroism of Union soldiers who shed their blood to crush the rule of the slave owners, would make the plantation owners of today "squirm the plush off theatre seats," for their crimes against the Negro people can not stand the test of truth.

This new Boone of 1939 hails with pride the successful intrigues of Susan Myrick. "She stopped rehearsals many times to make corrections in mannerisms, to have Negro children remove their shoes, to have a Negro servant take off his hat at the proper moment..." (emphasis mine).

## OMITTED LYNCHING FACTS

A tragic fact which she failed to correct, and which the film is designed to glorify, is the barbarous treatment of Negroes who live and work as peons and slaves on Southern plantations.

Lynchings, jim crowism and the shameful disfranchisement of Negroes, is not "corrected," but artistically and technically camouflaged into a picture of beauty, art refinement and the culture that only the perpetrators of slavery and reaction could understand and appreciate.

Susan Myrick knew how to make use of all technicalities to make the rebel yell heard again in 1939. With her knowledge of "things Southern," and with \$4,000,000 supplied by enemies of America, traitors, secessionists and traffickers in human flesh are made heroes and heroines.

The injustice and violence practiced against the Negro by the Ku Klux Klan is fashioned into a humanitarian monument necessary to save the system of slavery and preserve civilization. Union soldiers are hissed and booed, even in New York, while the insidious, blood are gone with wind in this new curdling crimes of the slave system Hollywood fraud which the capitalist press all over the nation has praised as an unbalsed, technical

and artistic triumph of modern filmdom.

A plantation owner, predecessor of the slave master, was needed to accomplish such a feat of baseness and degeneration as found in "Gone With the Wind." And Buford Boone gives the background for its success.

## SLANDERS NEGROES SPEECH

"Little Sue," he writes, "spent much of her time playing with the children of the 30-odd Negro tenants on her father's plantation near Milledgeville, Ga. She sat at the patches on the knees of elderly Negroes who told her the rich folk stories which she later was surprised to find in Joel Chandler Harris' writings. She absorbed much of the simple philosophy that characterizes the life of the Southern Negro and took more than on jacking-up from her mother for letting too much of the liquid laziness of the Negro speech creep into her own talk."—(Emphasis mine.)

Here Buford Boone reveals the true intent and purpose of "Gone With the Wind." A plantation without the "simple philosophy" and the "liquid laziness" of the Negro would be a threat to the security and continued existence of the plantation system. And to hold on to that vicious relic of slavery, the Southern land owners and Wall Street bankers are willing to go to any lengths. Above all, the growing unity of Negro and white labor in the South which is challenging the feudalistic manors of the Southern slave lords, must be crushed. "Gone With the Wind" seeks not only to accomplish this by stirring up hatred between the races, but to wipe out forever the progress made by the American people since the abolition of slavery.

The American people will not permit the noble deeds of Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown and other real Americans who gave their lives in the fight for the destruction of slavery to be cast down into oblivion by the new traitors and secessionists of our times.

# 'New Masses' Movie Critic Pans 'Gone With The Wind'

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Unlike by Ben Davis Jr., a negro member Howard Rushmore, who was a col- of the Worker's editorial board. league on the Communist Daily Referring to all this, Dugan Worker until certain recent events ended his review with an offer to Critic James Dugan of the maga- present his views in a press confer- zine New Masses has not spared the ence and the declaration: "I can't expect a big play since nobody told me to 'blister' the pic- ture and no cables came in from Stalin asking to read my copy before it went to press. If MGM has Howard Rushmore a job at once. Precious few others will hit the sawdust trail, I suspect."

Rushmore gave the film the relatively friendly notice that it was a "magnificent bore" and subsequently parted with his \$25-a-week job on the Worker.

Dugan's piece, made public today under the title "G'wan With the Wind," started out by calling it the "successor in reactionary art" to the "Birth of a Nation" and went on from there, in several hundred unkind words, like this:—

"... A lie told with subtlety and persuasion in nearly four hours of paper, finally 'blistered' the film expensive, contemptible 'Gone With the Wind' racism of the 'kindly' slaveholder. In place of an article originally written by its discharged (or resigned) Lincoln come in for their share of movie critic, Howard Rushmore, who said he couldn't obey the paper's order to 'blister' the film, the Daily Worker called it 'an insidious glorification of the slave market.'"

"I should like to take Mr. Davis O. Selznick (producer of Gone With the Wind) out of his chartered sky-sleeper and rub his nose in the South of pellagra, of Jim Crow, of illiteracy, of opium-like poverty, of share-croppers, of the modern Klux Klan riding down unionists. ... The Southern revolution promised for a while to be set in motion around the love foibles" of Scarlet again by the New Deal but Jack O'Hara and Rhett Butler. Garner rode out at night in his white eyebrows, leading the gal- ants against it. Selznick's Zou-aves, riding hard from the West- have joined the pack.

"... Miss (Margaret) Mitchell's noisome volume has been kept to with the piety of monkish copyists. I plead guilty to having studiously avoided it as I was busy carpetbag- ging during its phenomenal veneration.

"... The grand feudal civilization holds itself together with whisky and funerals and memories; it hasn't even the strength for czarist orgies. ... The technicolor is appropriately phony and the acting, with the exception of Vivien Leigh as Scarlett, is as wooden as the Mitchell characters."

Rushmore said he resigned—the paper said he was fired—for refusing an editorial order to "blister" the film—a job that later was done

## Negro Editor Blisters 'Gone With The Wind'

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—(P)—The Daily Worker, Communist party news- paper, finally "blistered" the film "Gone With the Wind" in an article originally written by its discharged (or resigned) movie critic, Howard Rushmore, who said he couldn't obey the paper's order to "blister" the film, the Daily Worker called it "an insidious glorification of the slave market."

Written by Ben Davis, Jr. negro member of the editorial board who issued the "blister" or- der. The article de- scribed the plot as a cheap story spun around the love foibles" of Scarlet

Rushmore said he resigned—the pa- per said he was discharged—because the strongest criticism he could mus- ter was to call the picture "a magnifi- cent bore."



**THIS MORNING**  
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"No man is living a life that is worth living, unless he is willing to die for somebody or something—at least to die a little."

For intimate, engrossing Southern history that crops out between lines and turns up around



corners of personal reminiscence, we nominate Josephus Daniels just published autobiographical work "The Tar Heel Editor." The book covers Mr. Daniels' life and times from his birth in 1862 to the election of Cleveland in 1892. It is to be followed, he promises, by volumes on his experiences as Cleveland's assistant secretary of the interior, Wilson's secretary of the navy, Roosevelt's ambassador to Mexico.

12-19-39  
One of the interesting things about the Daniels book is the evidence that a Southern liberal is not exactly like other liberals. Mr. Daniels has been a liberal all his life—it was liberal of him to have been born at all, as a matter of fact, what with the Civil War ranging all around the house there in Washington, N. C. Some of his liberalism is easily identifiable by those who take the name north of the Potomac. Some is not.

Benjamin Harrison  
As a newspaper editor at 18, he took for his philosophy, he says, the words of Wendell Phillips— "No man is living a life that is worth living unless he is willing to die for somebody or something—at least to die a little." Throughout the North Carolina days of Reconstruction covered by his book, Josephus Daniels was willing to "die a little" for many things—for professional honesty against Louisiana lottery advertising, for prohibition, for ousting the carpetbagger, for morality and the church, for release of the state government from dominance by the railroads, for protest against the tobacco trust and the prices it imposed on growers, for the rights of the farmer, for government by the people, and—most of all—for public education in North Carolina. He was one with Alderman, Aycock and McIver on that, knowing it then—as still—he deep answer to all.

But if "liberalism" is not a word tortured now beyond meaning, the Southerner of the stripe has a meaning all his own. Mr. Daniels proves it with his life and book. A democrat with a small "d," he has nevertheless a great pride of family, boasting the long residence and part the Daniels have had in North Carolina. And he seems to have been no more willing than his fellow Southerners of postwar days to have an ignorant and irresponsible Negro vote control. A champion of most of the things the Farmers Alliance and the Populists were demanding, he stuck to the Democratic party. An enemy to corporate control, he counted business men among his best friends. A lover of personal free-

dom, he was nevertheless for prohibition and has been so ever since (the American embassy in Mexico City is bone dry). Broad-minded, he was nevertheless shocked at nude pictures and statues in the Corcoran Art Gallery on his first visit to Washington in 1882, and is still. ("Although I have visited famous galleries in Europe," he writes, "where the female figure is admired most in near nudity, I have never felt that the September morn type of art, naked female pulchritude, was quite the proper thing, although I do not blush as on my first introduction to it.")

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With no thought for doing so, Josephus Daniels comes out well in his book. From the simple, straightforward, informal, amazingly detailed narrative of his life and times, the reader appreciates without ever being told that here is a man blessed with a greatness of simplicity, loyalty and love of his fellows, a man nobody could help liking, who has spent his life doing the right thing and the brave thing and the progressive thing as he has seen it, and a man as Southern as a cotton patch.

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Realists among the anti-New Deal forces in Alabama should stop talking about who the "second choice" candidate may be. They should be happy in the circumstance which gives them a middle-of-the-road man like Mr. Bankhead, rather than someone more radical by far, and be willing to let the matter of a "second choice," if it arises, be determined by Mr. Bankhead himself. It is romantic of them to hope to have Alabama's delegation vote ever for an anti-New Dealer—so long as majority sentiment controls.

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Some of the anti-New Dealers realize this, of course, to the point of making themselves a little ridiculous. Little as they really want Will Bankhead, they know that he is driving the bandwagon now and they are making his political moderation an excuse for calling him brother all over the state. One is reminded of the return of Napoleon from Elba. When news of his escape reached Paris the Paris newspapers ran headlines like this: "The Beast Is at Large!" When he landed in France and was joined by many former followers, the headlines were modified to "Napoleon Bonaparte Has Arrived in France." And on the third day, when Napoleon's progress turned out to be a triumphal march, with populace and military crowding to acclaim him, the Paris headlines ran: "Our Emperor Approaches."

# Hattie McDaniel Clicks In GWTW; A Critic Gets The Boot

HOLLYWOOD, Dec.—(AP)—Last Tuesday, in his syndicated, nationally read movie column, Jimmie Fidler, ace commentator, paid high compliment to the artistry of Hattie McDaniel's portrayal of Scarlett O'Hara's mammy in "Gone With the Wind," multi-million dollar film epic starring Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh and Olivia de Havilland and others.

Declared Fidler: "Hattie, with one of the greatest dramatic performances of all time, steals that picture. . . Long after I've forgotten their work (the other stars), I'll still see the emotion-wracked, ebony face of Hattie's, tears coursing down her cheeks as she pleads for Olivia de Havilland's help, outside the room where Scarlett's and Rhett's baby lies dead . . ."

"The most prejudiced critic alive could not watch her work without admitting that it is acting at its artistic best . . . And where does his Negro artist go from there? Why, back to playing incidental, comedy maids, or about 'Americanism' of the KKK course. An actress comparable with the immortal Marie Dressler, has flashed like a dark meteor across the screen—and now must disappear because Hollywood can't give her adequate parts. No one's to blame, least of all the producers who would ask nothing better than to capitalize on her ability."

"But I don't think it will be easy for me to laugh at Hattie's comedy in the future, for I'll never be able to overlook the tragic fact that a very great artist is being wasted."

## Race Editor Figures In GWTW Tiff

NEW YORK CITY—(A N P)—Declaring he could not agree with his publishers' order to "blister" the film epic "Gone With the Wind," Howard Rushmore, movie critic for the Daily Worker, the Communist party's organ, announced last Friday he had quit his \$25-a-week job.

Rushmore spiked his withdrawal announcement with the statement he had not been paid for his

services since signing of the Soviet-Nazi non-aggression pact. He said the Daily Worker board had ordered him to criticize GWTW 100 percent and to even call on the paper's readers to boycott the film. Knowing his review would not be published unless he made "concessions" he said he had described the film as a "magnificent bore."

The Daily Worker, however, charged because his GWTW review was: "A shameless glorification of white chauvinism and an affront to the Negro people." The paper continued:

"Our rejection of the type of review submitted brought forth from him statements which revealed not only his anti-Negro sentiments, but also marked anti-Semitic views, which he sought to conceal with spurious phrases about 'Americanism' of the KKK. Dies variety . . . Their expression was climaxed in his shameful review of 'Gone With the Wind.'"

Rebutting, Writer Rushmore said: "I'm not anti-Negro, neither do I weep tears for the fallen Southern aristocracy. As a compromise, I asked Mr. Davis (Ben Davis, colored member of the editorial board), if I could at least praise the producing and acting. His reply was that we praise nothing about this picture and that the most I could say was that Vivien Leigh and other stars were forced to appear in such a reactionary picture." Rushmore, it was said, will continue his newspaper work. He said he was going back to the "Old-fashioned American Americanism," as distinguished from Communism.

## In the Evening (Or the Morning) Darkies Sing

"In the evening by the moonlight  
You can hear those darkies sing—  
Cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton—  
Cotton, cotton, cotton, cotton—"

Not only in the evening, but in the afternoon and morning. In fact, almost any time there was a party during the "Gone With the Wind" festivities, Graham Jackson and his instrumental and vo-

cal ensemble, garbed in colorful ante-bellum costumes, helped to make the occasion merry.

Jackson, Atlanta's outstanding negro pianist, became the favorite musician of Hollywood's stars and officials. At the "Chip" Robert breakfast following the premiere, Jackson played for an hour at the request of David O. Selznick.

## An Insult to the American People

• At any time at all, the showing of the film "Gone With the Wind" would be a vicious un-American slander against the Negro people.

But at this particular moment—with the present war hysteria against civil liberties and Negro rights—it is particularly dangerous. The picture has just opened in Hollywood, and it is sufficient for decent Americans to know that its publicity campaign is apparently being led by the yellow Hearst press.

12-15-39  
Just like the book of the same name, the picture glorifies the reactionary slave-owners who tried to tear asunder the nation and keep the Negro people in slavery. It is an inflammatory attack upon American democracy. One Hearst story says of the picture, "It's a new way of 'The Birth of a Nation' to 'Gone With the Wind'"—meaning the racial hatred of the former has been streamlined on a more grandiose scale.

It speaks further of the tremendous part given to the happy "old Negro mammy"—a vile insult to the Negro people, and an attempt to portray them as contented with the barbarism of slavery. It is an attempt to conceal the great revolts of the enslaved Negroes and the battles for freedom they put up, even in the Civil War—battles which were drowned in their own blood by the slaveowners.

The indignation of the Negro people—and democratic white Americans—have virtually driven the "Birth of a Nation" from the screen. More than ever, that same indignation is needed against its modernized successor, "Gone With the Wind."



# RACE PROBLEM- 1939 MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

## "GONE WITH THE WIND"

### Dialect Comes To Flower

IN THE FILMING of the famous novel, "Gone With The Wind", Susan Myrick of the Macon Telegraph, who was born near the site of Milledgeville and who is an authority on Georgia folklore, was employed by the Selznick interest to teach dialect grammar and coach the players in that genuine pronunciation of words so peculiar to the South and Georgia people in particular. In one of her personal narratives Miss Myrick has paid tribute to the old time Negroes of her home county where her mother used to think she took up too much time with the Negroes.

In many sections of the rural South, schools are still being taught in old church shanties, with teachers poorly prepared and scarcely paid at all. "You all" is still supposed to be the only form to pluralize you, the people say "cyow" for cow, and "wom" for warm.

Illiteracy is not only regimented and enforced but, glorified. In that the last chapter to "Gone With The Wind" still remains to be written.

Charles Dickens, while on a visit to the United States, in writing back to his home in England said: "Nearly every woman bred in the slave states to a large extent speaks the tongue of the Negro." While it is not altogether complimentary to tell white people they talk like Negroes, this is exactly what Dickens implied. He took his version from the fact that white children picked up more readily the broken tongue of their nurses than they did the veneer coaching of their parents.

Many authorities have come in for a say about the broken dialect of the South. Some say that the dialect should not be traced to the Negro; that it is possible that the enunciation of the Negro is older English than that of the white man. It is said that while the white man to an extent lost his, the Negro has proved a better retainer of English accent. It is also advanced by the same authorities that the only true Negro tongue is the Gullah, which itself has been absorbed in the maelstrom of broken English.

However, there are no scientific rules and it does not require the help of book learning to speak the tongue of the masses in those states that pay \$17 per capita for the whites and forty cents per capita for Negro education.

From this source we still have with us many of the hangovers too heavy to go with the wind. The broken tongue of one group has been absorbed by the other. To educate one group at the expense and to the exclusion of the other is like blowing hot and cold at the same time. An average tongue will succumb to the same condition as regulates average morals, ideals and political institutions. There can be no such condition as half law and half nob, half educated and half ignorant.

Many states still support expensive barriers between certain groups and professional graduate work in our school systems

Many states still issue out to certain groups less than a halt loaf in the civic and political agenda of our social order.

Margaret Mitchell's great novel "Gone With The Wind" is going to serve a wonderful educational value. It is placing before the county and the world the truth about the old South and the inheritance that hangs over into the new. It will prove amazingly entertaining but students of life's deeper tones and missions will find much over which to shed bitter tears.

As much as his advantages have been and as distasteful as he is in politics, the enthusiasm and wild acclaim of "Gone With The Wind" is another one of those evidences how emphatic Negro life, reactions and artistic temperament have affected the story of America. No real gem of art and literature can be complete of the old or the new South, with that glamor of color and that reality of humanism without his interpretations, cheerfulness and homely philosophy.

Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank L. Stanton, Sarge Plunkett and Harry Stillwell Edwards, all owe the basic recognition of their work to the folklore and rollicking temper of the colored group.

The best stories, commanding national and international attention are those including the characteristics, customs and faiths of the Negro group. He is all in all an American and such great plays as "Gone With The Wind" and its satellites are bound to inquire into his conditions, exhibit his unswerving patriotism and claim for him a front seat in the placements of real American citizens.

It has been declared by veteran journalists of the opposite group that his crimes are petty, negligible and for the most can be traced to his dire want of bread, false and discriminating economic and industrial standard and just arrival at a suspicion of the type of justice meted out to the poor by the courts which account for the most his taking the law in his own hands.

We welcome "Gone With The Wind" in spite of its "You alls" and it stars depicting people who say "cyow" for cow and "chaw" for chew.

**"GONE WITH THE WIND"**  
**SEEN ONLY BY WHITES**

Race Also Refused Admission to D. C. Theatre to View "Hot Mikado".

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
(Special To The Courier)

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—Negro reaction to Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With The Wind" will have to wait until the film comes North.

Here in the heart of the South, where the picture premiered at prices ranging upwards from \$10 a seat, the showing was "for whites only."

With all the fanfare of a Roman holiday, and with crowds estimated at better than 200,000 lining the streets to view screen celebrities, governors and other State and civic dignitaries, the picture opened last Friday night. But Loew's new Grand Theatre (2,031 seats) has a strictly white policy, so no Negroes were allowed to see the film.

Public reaction here is that any

picture which has so thoroughly pleased the white South, must of necessity be obnoxious to the colored South...and to the colored North.

### HATTIE McDANIEL NOT AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Needless to say, Hattie McDaniel, the sepia movie actress, who played the part of maid to Scarlett O'Hara, was NOT present. Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Opa Munson, Olivia DeHavilland, Carole Lombard, Ann Rutherford, Alicia Rhett and numerous others were there. So impressed with Miss McDaniel's work was Margaret Mitchell, the author, that it is said she sent her a complimentary wire.

Courier readers will remember that it was The Courier which caused the script to be rewritten.

### WASHINGTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE BARS RACE

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 21.

Following a tradition of long standing, the National Theatre here barred Negroes from seeing Bill Robinson and his "Hot Mikado" Company, when they played here last week.

Washington, incidentally, is the Capital of the Nation, and is said to be steeped in the jim-crow traditions of the South.

## PREMIERE BALL TAKES SPOTLIGHT

Hammers Beat Prelude as City Auditorium Is Plumed for Gala Affair.

By WILLARD COPE.

The ball swept into the center of the stage last night—displacing for the moment the premiere—as less than 48 hours separated Atlanta from the beginning of "Gone With the Wind" festivities.

Swiftly, transformation of the city auditorium was going forward under the hammer-blows and deft touches of a small army of workmen, carpenters, decorators, electricians, florists, artisans of many sorts. Ahead, the work was far advanced, and it was easy to discern the completed effort would be worthy of the occasion.



All over town decorations were being put up, and special lighting arrangements for brilliant effects at strategic points were being prepared.

Captain Jack Malcom, head of the police traffic squad, had completed his plans for managing the huge crowds, and in a statement to The Constitution emphasized points which he hoped all Atlantans would observe scrupulously. They were:

1. Keep your good humor at all times. That one act will solve most of the difficulties. Remember you are co-host to thousands of folk on one of Atlanta's greatest occasions.

2. Northsiders going to the auditorium should travel via Piedmont avenue to Gilmer street, turn right on Gilmer to Courtland, turn right on Courtland and unload promptly.

3. South and westside residents should use the Washington street viaduct and unload promptly.

4. Uptown traffic should move down Edgewood avenue to Gilmer street, turn left at Courtland, and unload promptly.

#### Drivers Stay at Wheel.

5. The driver should remain at the wheel. Chauffeurs will not be permitted to assist their patrons from vehicles—footmen will be provided at the auditorium.

6. No last-minute directions to drivers will be allowed as patrons leave vehicles. All plans should be thought out in advance and a complete understanding reached, to avert needless delay at the auditorium entrance.

7. The vehicle must drive away from the auditorium entrance the instant it is unloaded.

8. In planning your route to the auditorium, make an effort to employ right turns only. Every trip can be so arranged with proper forethought. It is even possible to avoid the left turn at Courtland and Gilmer streets suggested for uptown traffic.

#### Two Shifts of Policemen.

All members of the day and evening watches of the police department will be on duty, there will be 100 officers of the state highway patrol provided, and traffic assistance also will be undertaken by ROTC units, Boy Scouts and the schoolboy patrol.

The mecca of these arrangements—the auditorium—will be literally aglow. Under floodlights and aviation beacons the exterior will be a mass of Confederate colors and flags, with one huge Old Glory draped down the center above the marquee. Directly beneath this flag will be a huge representation of the city's seal, with

the significant phoenix and motto, "Atlanta Resurgens," referring to the city's rising from the ashes of the Civil War.

#### Lavishly Decorated.

Within the main auditorium here will be smilax and laurel roping, with old-fashioned interlocking double drapes of red and blue, the colors of the Confederacy. Flags in groups of three will be displayed lavishly—the Confederacy's battle flag, most familiar of all; the Confederate national flag, a more formal-seeming emblem seldom displayed, and the Stars and Bars themselves.

Special boxes, exactly doubling the auditorium's box capacity, will be ranged immediately below the permanent boxes and highly decorated in flowing designs, continuing the red and blue motif.

#### Taft Hall Bazar.

Taft Hall, at the right of the entrance to the auditorium, will present the "Bazar" from "Gone With the Wind." It will reproduce faithfully the scene as given in the book and in the film, "stills" from the latter having been obtained as working models. Eight booths will offer representative wares from Civil War days, under the management of costumed young ladies—but, contrary to the book, nothing will be for sale.

#### Hattie McDaniel Praised In 'Gone With Wind'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 22—Western critics who attended the select press preview of "Gone With the Wind" were unanimous in naming Hattie McDaniel's performance of outstanding merit. One writer said that her ability as an actress would give the world a greater estimate of the Negro race. Another stated that her performance equalled in brilliance that of Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

Attending the special press showing were motion picture editors, syndicate writers and columnists from all over the United States. These seasoned critics judged the work of Hattie McDaniel solely on the basis of dramatic ability and the actress came through with flying colors.

Although Miss McDaniel was absent at the world premiere held in Atlanta, she was by no means forgotten.

"Gone With the Wind" will open in Hollywood, December 28, at the Carthay Circle and will be shown twice daily during its run. The picture takes three hours and 45 minutes for the showing and is a marvel in technicolor beauty.

## Cleric Calls Upon "Mulatto," Opponents To Organize Ban Against 'Gone With The Wind'

### Might Incite Negroes To Riot, Rev. M. L. Shepard Tells Magistrates Henry And Rainey, Dr. J. P. Turner

"Gone With The Wind," motion picture version of Margaret Mitchell's "best seller" of the same name, which took Atlanta, Ga., by storm at its recent premiere there, is coming to Philadelphia soon.

And thereon Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, preacher, editor, politician and aide in the City Treasurer's office, has hung a facetious release to the press.

Page Henry-Rainey-Turner and tell them there is work for them to do, so they must hurry. "Gone With the Wind," a new motion picture is about to be shown in Philadelphia in the very near future. I protest the showing of the picture because I was told that the Mayor would only act on such matters of that kind upon the recommendation of you three consors of the theatre. Now what I read in the papers the play deals with the Civil War period of our history and is acceptable to the white people of Georgia and if it is pleasing to them, then I know that I will not like it.

#### Picture Glorifies Slavery

Then, too, I read in the papers that a Negro of national reputation and a scholar and lawyer, said that the picture glorifies slavery. Now if it does, then I am afraid that it might cause me to get mad with the good white folks here in Philadelphia and go out on the streets and start crashing their heads and a riot might ensue. And according to the statements of these leaders, who rallied the opposition to the play "Mulatto," that is the last thing you want to happen here in this city of "Brotherly Love."

Of course the fact that I have power and I presume that the not seen or read the play nor the same group will still be "tops" in book need not matter because such situations. So get busy, gentlemen, and stop the show.

The fact that I am only one person who is protesting the showing of the picture "Gone With The Wind" should not cause you any difficulty. Because Dr. Turner stated on the stand that he had

not thought about the play "Mulatto" until Mr. Ryan called him about it. Of course, Mr. Ryan happens to be white and assistant city solicitor. I am black and a Baptist preacher; but I, too, work in City Hall, though I don't get the salary that Mr. Ryan gets. However, I am sure that you gentlemen will not discredit my protest on account of such minor differences as these.

There is another item that ought to be mentioned. "Gone With The Wind" was written by a white person while "Mulatto" was written by a distinguished Negro writer. Also if "Mulatto" came to Philadelphia, some colored actors would have made some money and glory by playing parts in the show. But no Negroes would make or spend any money in this city if "Gone with The Wind" comes here.

#### No Riots In New York

Someone told me that the motion picture "Gone With The Wind" is already playing in New York and there have been no riots. That should not disturb you either. "Mulatto" showed in New York for one year and did not cause any riots. But you seemed to think that the Negroes of Philadelphia would riot about conditions that New York Negroes would never dream of roiting about.

Of course, I could lodge my own protest against the showing of this terrible picture, but I have been directed to cast all my theatrical burdens upon you three gentlemen, Mr. Ed. Henry, Mr. Joe Rainey and Dr. Turner. That was the procedure in the past and the same city authorities are still in

## Coming With The Wind

We are indebted to Mr. Angelo Herndon, writing in the *Daily Worker*, for opening our eyes to the true significance of all this extraordinary hullabaloo about "Gone With the Wind." For cubic volume of sound and fury it has already surpassed the original *Battle of Atlanta* and the end is not yet.

We had, we confess, been innocent enough to suppose that the uproar was merely an ingenious publicity job. But Mr. Herndon makes clear that it is really and truly a gigantic conspiracy laid in Hollywood and hatched in Atlanta, or vice versa, with the aim of retracing every step American progress has taken in the past 80 years.

In his article in our leading Communist organ Mr. Herndon is concerned only with one facet of this monstrous plot—that of reviving the Southern plantation system and Negro slavery. To show what is happening he cites an article appearing in the current number of *Editor and Publisher*, which describes how Susan Myrick, a Georgia plantation owner, was sent to Hollywood to be technical adviser on "things Southern" in the filming of G. W. T. W. The article related how Mrs. Myrick had "stopped rehearsals . . . to have Negro children remove their shoes, to have a Negro servant take off his hat at the proper moment" and so on.

All this, Mr. Herndon explains, is really a "subversive plot" to the end that "the noble deeds of Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown and other real Americans" will be "cast down into oblivion by the new traitors and secessionists of our times."

Now that Mr. Herndon has opened our eyes, it is easy to realize that the restoration of slavery is merely one of the aims behind this cunning movie. The conspirators will scarcely be satisfied with forcing Uncle Tom back into his cabin. It is all too plain that, if they prevail, they will push the male populace back into the barbarities of congress gaiters, button boots and red flannel underwear. Already they have restored the bustle.

The plotters will not be content to abolish the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It is obvious that

they seek also to destroy the post-bellum grandeur of sanitary plumbing and with it that greatest triumph of American civilization, the modern bathroom. But now that Mr. Herndon and the *Daily Worker* have exposed the plot, one may be confident that this audacious counter-

Unless, unhappy thought, the Com-

plotters will be foiled. The people will



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

\*GONE WITH THE WIND\*

# 'Gone With The Wind' After Some Delay Gets 'Blistered'

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—(P)—Unlike Howard Rushmore, who was a colleague of The Communist Daily Worker until certain recent events, critic James Dugan of the magazine New Masses has not spared the epithets in dealing with "Gone With The Wind."

Rushmore gave the film the relatively friendly notice that it was a "magnificent bore"—and subsequently parted with his \$25-a-week job on The Worker.

Dugan's piece, made public today under the title "G'wan With The Wind," started out by calling it the "successor in reactionary art" to the "Birth Of A Nation" and went on from there, in several hundred unkind words, like this:

"... He told with subtlety and persuasion in nearly four hours of expensive hokum... contemptible racism of the 'kindly' slaveholder... The Union Army and Abraham Lincoln come in for their share of the general abuse."

"I should like to take Mr. David O. Selznick (producer of 'Gone With The Wind') out of his chartered skyscraper and rub his nose in the South of pellagra, of Jim Crow, of illiteracy, of opium-like poverty, of share-croppers, of the modern Ku Klux Klan riding down unionists. The Southern revolution promised for a while to be set in motion again by the New Deal but Jack Garner rode out at night in his white eyebrows, leading the gallants against it, Selznick's zouaves, riding hard from the west, have joined the pack."

"... Miss (Margaret) Mitchell's noisome volume has been kept to with the piety of monkish copyists. I plead guilty to having studiously avoided it as I was busy carpetbagging during its phenomenal veneration."

"... The grand feudal civilization holds itself together with whisky and funerals and memories; it hasn't even the strength for czarist orgies... the technicolor is appropriately phony and the acting, with the exception of Vivien Leigh as Scarlett, is as wooden as the Mitchell characters."

Rushmore said he resigned—the paper said he was fired—for refusing an editorial order to "blister" the film—a job that later was done by Ben Davis, Jr., a negro member of the Worker's editorial board.

Referring to all this, Dugan ended his review with an offer to present his views in a press conference and the declaration:

"I can't expect a big play since nobody told me to 'blister' the picture."

and no cables came in from Stalin asking to read my copy before it went to press. If MGM has an ounce of gratitude it will give Howard Rushmore a job at once. Precious few others will hit the sawdust trail, I suspect."

## ANN RUTHERFORD WILL BE FIRST OF STELLAR DELUGE

*Constitution*  
Vivien Leigh, Selznick  
Olivia De Havilland  
Laurence Olivier Will  
Arrive Together by Plane

By LEE ROGERS.

Twentieth century Atlanta gaily clothed in an ante-bellum atmosphere of frock coats and hooped skirts, stands ready this morning to dish heaping helpings of old-fashioned southern hospitality for "Gone With the Wind's" film greats.

The parade of the stars begins this morning

Howard Dietz, director of publicity for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and his wife will arrive at 8:25 o'clock this morning at the Terminal station.

"Careen" to Arrive.

The publicity director safely in to give on-the-spot final okays for handling of celebrities' arrivals, all will be ready to welcome the first of the stars, Ann Rutherford, the film "Careen," when she arrives with her mother at 10 o'clock this morning at the Terminal station.

This youthful screen star, who plays Scarlett's younger sister, won her first screen laurels as the sweetheart of Mickey Rooney in

the Andy Hardy series. She and her mother will come from Lexington, Ky.

A gala welcome has been arranged for Ann. The mayor will meet her at the train, as will a representative of the Governor and all the studio and film promotion officials already in town. She will be taken to the Georgian Terrace as soon as the brief welcome speeches are completed. There she will be kept away from the crowds as much as possible until she makes an appearance Thursday at the Junior Chamber of Commerce Ladies' Day luncheon.

"Scarlett" Next.

"Scarlett's" entry is next. Vivien Leigh will head the array of stars who arrive by plane this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock at Candler field. Here Atlantans will get their first glimpse of the little English girl who won the most coveted of all film roles.

In the special plane with her will be David O. Selznick, producer of "Gone With the Wind," and his wife; Olivia De Havilland, who plays shy, quiet little Melanie; Laurence Olivier, favorite British movie star and reported fiancé of Miss Leigh; Clyde Fulterton, TWA official, and Miss Leigh's personal maid.

Police lines will be established long in advance of the plane's arrival to keep back the crowds which are anticipated at Candler field to herald the stars' arrival.

Reports Circulated.

Reports were circulating around "Gone With the Wind" headquarters yesterday that Producer Selznick had hoped to slip into town without the public knowing the time of his arrival. He has the reputation of being very shy and no liking to be in crowds. Atlantans planned celebration should cure him of his handicap.

Behind motorcycle police escorts, the stars and the producer will be hurried into town and to the Georgian Terrace where they will remain until parade time Thursday afternoon.

Miss Leigh and Selznick and

party left Los Angeles yesterday and are scheduled to arrive in Kansas City at 9:30 o'clock this morning; arrive in St. Louis at 11:35 o'clock and arrive in Atlanta at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. Fifteen minutes later another plane from the film capital will arrive bringing Atlanta's own Evelyn Keyes and Ona Munson, who plays Belle Watling in the film. Miss Keyes appears as Suellen, younger sister of Scarlett O'Hara. Much the same plans have been made for welcoming these stars.

Second for Evelyn.

This will be the second Atlanta premiere Evelyn Keyes has been in the city to attend since she went to Hollywood and won a motion picture contract several years ago. She was here before with Cecil B. De Mille for the premiere of "The Buccaneer," but was kept from attending the welcoming the city had planned for its home town girl, when she became ill.

Therefore, this will be the first appearance in person for Evelyn since she conquered Hollywood.

A few special friends will visit with members of the star cast tonight but there will be no public appearance for them after their arrival by train or plane.

Parade to Continue.

Thursday morning the Parade of the Stars will continue. Laura Hope Crews arrives at the Union Station from Chicago at 8:20 o'clock tomorrow; Claudette Colbert, Selznick International Pictures officials and M.-G.-M. officials will arrive from New York at 8:25 o'clock at the Terminal station.

The man himself is the next to arrive, Clark Gable, or "Rhett Butler," gets in by plane around 3 o'clock at Candler field. With him will be his wife, Carole Lombard, L. B. Mayer, studio production chief; Victor Fleming, director of "Gone With the Wind"; Howard Strickling, M.-G.-M. studio publicity manager, and others.

They will be sped to Trinity and Whitehall streets, where a 30-car parade will be waiting for the arrival of Gable. Then the procession will begin moving down Whitehall to Five Points, to Peachtree and out to the Georgian Terrace hotel where the stars, all of them, will be officially welcomed to the city on a platform which has been erected in the triangle by the hotel formed by the intersection of Peachtree and Ponce de

Leon avenue. Police, national guardsmen and state police will keep the crowds back from the stand and otherwise protect the movie dignitaries from the hero-worshippers.

The premiere is at 8:15 o'clock Friday night at Loew's Grand theater and all ticket holders have been asked to arrive by 8 o'clock. No traffic will be permitted up to the theater after that hour.

Hundreds of invitations continue to pour into "Gone With the Wind" headquarters as persons of importance in Atlanta seek to entertain the stars. Eighty-two invitations have been received by Clark Gable alone. Of necessity, they had to be declined.

The city is decorated with Confederate flags, United States and state flags. Stores have faist fronts; and special window displays to carry out the Sixties era in all decorations.

Mayor Hartsfield yesterday extended another invitation to all Georgians and others to come to Atlanta and join in the festivities. He promised everyone a glimpse of the stars during the parade, for they will all ride in open cars and then will be introduced from the hotel platform. Confetti will be thrown from building windows in New York reception style.

Police have been instructed to be ultra-polite, he said, and will do all in their power to make visitors feel at home.

The first official "Gone With the Wind" festival activity as planned by the city will be the relighting of the old gas lamp which was knocked down by a Union bomb during the siege of Atlanta. It stood at Whitehall and Alabama streets and has been re-erected. Taking part in the rededication of the lamp will be members of the U. D. C. and the Atlanta Old Guard. Music will be furnished by the Washington, Ga., high school band, one of the state band competition winners.

### 1,000 SCOUTS WANTED TO AID IN PARADE

A call for 1,000 Atlanta Boy Scouts to help in the "Gone With the Wind" parade tomorrow was issued yesterday by Joe Ballenger, assistant Scout executive.

Ballenger said all scouts must be in complete uniform and asked that they report at 1 o'clock at the park in front of the city auditorium. He also requested that each one bring a 10-foot rope.

Those participating will be excused from school, he said.



## A LOOK BACK AT DEPARTING WIND

The Atlanta Journal takes a backward look at what went with the Wind which swept through Atlanta for a second time a few days ago. It is apparent that Atlanta woke up feeling fine and cheerful after the celebration, which is at least one indication that the celebration was thoroughly wholesome.

The Journal is sincere in thinking that the celebration will be remembered for a long time and accorded a place alongside the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895 as a great occasion. It feels that a question is posed by the demonstration as to whether the Old South is really gone. The Journal seeks to answer it as follows:

We wonder.

Her temporal institutions are, largely, a shadow now and her sorrows are remembered as waters that have passed away. But the deep and charming idioms of her soul, her valor's strength and her custom's grace—are not those beckoning anew? Margaret Mitchell's masterpiece portrayed them, and the world responded with an enthusiasm such as no other novel of our day has evoked. North, East and West have read "Gone With the Wind" as delightedly as any of us to the manner born. Its characters are household names the country over, its Tara Hall and Peachtree Street are national geography. The truth of that book is the truth of life, as well as of history. The land and the city where its scenes are laid still keep their ancient altar fires, though all bitterness and disunity have long blown away. The Old South's heart beats warm and friendly in the New South's stride. And to this part of the Union, where the grace of the old and vigor of the new live together, the nation is turning now as never before.

Such, as The Journal sees it, is the great significance of the Festival of "Gone With the Wind." Picturesquely and with the charm of a welcoming fire-side, it has interpreted a trend that will mean more and more to Atlanta and the South, more and more to the common country's good.

Atlanta had an unparalleled opportunity to see itself recreated in an earlier time and to pass modern judgment upon the picture. Needless to say, the verdict was that Atlanta had always been a place to command admiration and respect long before the picture "Gone With the Wind" was filmed. The book itself was the basis of that judgment.

The Journal is in order in posing its question and answering it promptly. But the real test of the answer to that question will come sometime in the future when another author sits down and investigates Atlanta of 1939 to see if it is virile and interesting enough to be the subject of a novel.

## Program for the South

Governor Rivers used the lure of Gone With the Wind to attract the chief executives of other Southern states to Atlanta for a session of the Southern Governors' Conference which at least found time to adopt a 10-year program of "prosperity balance" pegged upon a parity between farm and factories, crops and livestock, economic gains and human welfare.

The program will be drafted in detail and submitted to the conference at a later meeting by a committee of three named by the governors. It is composed of President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina; Editor Clarence Poe, of the Progressive Farmer and Dean Paul Chapman, of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

One of the primary purposes of the Governors' Conference is to obtain equitable freight rates on all articles and with this end in view the Southern Association of Public Service Commissioners met with the chief executives.

The conference has already attained success in winning from the Interstate Commerce Commission an adjustment of freight rates on a number of important commodities, but other articles are still the victim of discriminations in favor of Northern industries. It is hoped to carry on this fight until the entire freight structure has been revised along the line of justice to the South.

Details of the 10-year program to be worked out by the special committee appointed for that purpose may mean much of little, but at all events the heart of the problem is to bring the purchasing power of the farm into closer relation with the purchasing power of industrial workers.

Cold statistics over a period of years show that farm income is measured almost exactly by industrial pay rolls.

Thus it comes about that the special committee will be wasting its time until it faces some realistic facts. Industrial pay rolls cannot be boosted indefinitely by pressure groups if there is to be any hope of increasing the purchasing power of the farmer.

The special committee has a big job which will require courage as well as ability, but the effort is worth-while.

## JIMMIE FIDLER In

# Hollywood Fidler Praises Miss McDaniels

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 20.—Consider the case of Hattie McDaniel, the rotund, middle-aged negress who plays Scarlett O'Hara's mammy in "Gone With the Wind." You have seen her often on the screen, these past 10 years, in incidental comedy roles—laughed at and dismissed her from mind without a second thought. I defy you to treat her as casually in viewing GWTW. For Hattie, with one of the greatest dramatic performances of all time, steals that picture.

Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Thomas Mitchell, Olivia de Havilland—each scores with a near-perfect characterization. But long after I've forgotten their work, I'll still see the emotion-wracked, ebony face of Hattie, tears coursing down her cheeks as she pleads for Olivia de Havilland to leave the room where Scarlett's and Rhett's baby lies dead. The most prejudiced critic alive could not watch her work without admitting that it is acting at its artistic best.

And where does this negro artiste go from here? Why, back to playing incidental, comedy maids, of course. An actress comparable with the immortal Marie Dressler has flashed like a dark meteor across the screen—and now must disappear because Hollywood can't give her adequate parts. No one's to blame, least of all the producers who would ask nothing better than to capitalize on her ability.

But I don't think it will be easy for me to laugh at Hattie's comedy in the future, for I'll never be able to overlook the tragic fact that a very great artist, whose skin unfortunately happens to be black, is being wasted.



Jimmie Fidler

HOLLYWOOD.—(ANP)—Last Tuesday, in his syndicated, nationally read movie column, Jimmie Fidler, actor and commentator, paid high compliment to the artistry of Hattie McDaniel's portrayal of Scarlett O'Hara's mammy in "Gone With the Wind," multi-million dollar film epic starring Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh and Olivia de Havilland and others.

Declared Fidler: Hattie, with one of the greatest dramatic performances of all time, steals that picture. . . Long after I've forgotten their work (the other stars), I'll still see the emotion-wracked, ebony face of Hattie, tears coursing down her cheeks as she pleads for Olivia de Havilland's help outside the room where Scarlett's and Rhett's baby lies dead.

"The most prejudiced critic alive could not watch her work without admitting that it is acting at its artistic best. . . And where does this Negro artist go from here? Why, back to playing incidental, comedy maids, of course. An actress comparable with the immortal Marie Dressler, has flashed like a dark meteor across the screen—and now must disappear because Hollywood can't give her adequate parts. No one's to blame, least of all the producers who would ask nothing better than to capitalize on her ability.

"But I don't think it will be easy for me to laugh at Hattie's comedy in the future, for I'll never be able to overlook the tragic fact that a very great artist is being wasted."



# RACE PROBLEM- 1939 MOVING PICTURES RELATING TO

## ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH MCGILL.

**HAVING SEEN THE PICTURE—** But, it is gone. Beautiful in technicolor, the screen began to unreel:

"There was a land of cavaliers and cotton fields called the Old South . . .

"It was the last tableau of feudal days, the last ever to be seen of knights and their ladies fair, of master and slave . . .

"Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered, a civilization gone with the wind."

But is it?

The picture does not defy words. It is a tremendous, emotional picture.

When it was done Margaret Mitchell, standing before the premiere audience, said:

"I am sure most of you have a wet handkerchief, as I have . . ."

Most of them did.

If all of the old south is gone, why do they say of us that we are "different?"

Most of the tangible things of the old south are gone. That is true. The old civilization, as it existed on the plantations, is gone.

Something remains.

It was not all slavery or plantations or banjo tunes or hoop skirts.

**THE MYTH OF THE SOUTH** Just before seeing the picture I had read Josephus Daniels' very excellent book, "Tarheel Editor," a book all southerners should read. In it there is this paragraph:

"The myth that the south had only three types: luxurious slave owners, poor whites and negroes, had little foundation in fact. . . . In the whole south, out of a population in 1850 of 8,000,000, just 340,000 whites owned 3,800,000 slaves. Less than 300 planters in the whole south owned 200 negroes or more; 2,300 owned between 100 and 200; some 20,000 owned up to ten; 77,000 owned one slave each. . . ."

Only in the deep south, that is to say, the cotton states which really brought on the war, was there a deep gulf between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding people.

North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas and Kentucky are southern. The border states are not essentially different in the sense they do not possess the same tradition of the other southern states.

There is something left of that old south. It is a mistake to say it is gone with the wind. It is not to be defined. It is an intangible thing. It is not a matter of saying, "You all" or of slurring the letter "R." It is something in the convolutions of the brain; in the cells; in the blood; in the tissues.

It has not gone with the wind. Perhaps it is best it has not so gone. Perhaps it is best for the nation the south has retained more of the original qualities of America. Having escaped large foreign populations; having been treated by the government of the United States as a colonial possession; something remained.

It is not "Tobacco Roads" or convict camps or the K. K. K. It is something else—something vital. It is a strength. The south has something left from the old days.

Who can say what it is?

**THE PICTURE** By all means see the picture. It is, I think, one of Hollywood's best jobs. They followed the book. Indeed, they did a better job than that. They gave emphasis to the features of the book.

Rhett Butler does not just go away. He says, "My dear, I do not give a damn what you do." And walks away.

There is no sugar in the picture.

Vivien Leigh steals the picture. She is Scarlett. Clark Gable is Clark Gable. Vivien Leigh was, or is, Scarlett. She does the greatest job of interpreting a part that has ever been done on the screen.

## "GONE WITH THE WIND"

This English girl, whom a few stupid persons said should not have been selected for the part, plays it as no one else could have played it.

Margaret Mitchell said, after the picture, that Selznick had picked the perfect cast. He shook hands with her, gratefully. He did. It was perfect.

The great jobs in my opinion, were by Vivien Leigh, by Olivia de Havilland and by two negro women, Hattie McDaniel, as "Mammy" and by the girl who played "Prissy." Gable was, of course, superb. He is a very great actor. He was an actor in this picture. The four named were so much the characters they were more than actors.

I saw Bobby Jones, the greatest golfer of all time, after the picture.

"I am worn out," he said. "Nothing has ever taken so much out of me as that picture."

It does that.

It is worth your money. Do not wait until it comes to your neighborhood theater. That is a year away.

See it. Weep over it, as you will. And then come away and think—

Has all of the old south "Gone With the Wind?"

It has not. And this picture comes opportunely. It will prevent any possibility of it's so going.

## Reviewer Doesn't Pan Film, 'Gone With Wind,' Loses Job

**NEW YORK.** — Because he failed to "pan" the motion picture, "Gone With the Wind," enough to satisfy Ben Davis, Negro member of the editorial board of The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, and other editorial members, Howard Rushmore, movie critic, is out of a job.

Rushmore was ordered to discontinue his "reactionary tendencies of the \$4,000,000 production." However, Rushmore after attending the review last week, simply characterized the film as a "magnificent technical achievement with condemnation, saying the picture depicted a feudal South and had anti-Negro sequences.

**Text and Pretext**

His dismissal followed.

**No Roses for Film**

"I asked Davis if I could at least praise the production and the acting," Rushmore said Friday. "His reply was that we praise nothing about this picture and that the most I could say was that Vivian Leigh and other stars were forced to appear in such a reactionary picture."

Rushmore contends, however, that the dismissal means little to him anyway, from a monetary standpoint. His \$25 weekly pay check has been missing, he says, here recently because of a shortage of funds, a shortage that cropped up when Stalin and Hitler signed their non-aggression pact last fall.

By M. ASHBY JONES.  
**A SOUTHERN REVIVAL.**

We have been having a revival in Atlanta this week—a revival of the Old South.

Of course, Margaret Mitchell is responsible for this elaborate parade of the past. In that matchless phenomenon of modern fiction, "Gone With the Wind," she fired our imaginations and stirred our emotions. Then Hollywood reproduced with meticulous form the Atlanta of the 60's, and our people decked in



picturesque fashion of those years, decorously danced the steps of their forbears, and mimicked the manners of that elder day. But there is a minor tone mingled with the music of our laughter this week. It is a nostalgic note which has always lingered in the southern voice. It is a more or less unconscious homesickness for an older civilization, whose sentiments and traditions we have inherited. We have been trying to recover something which we have missed in the buzzing bands and whirling wheels of our modern life. Perhaps our revival this week has been like many of our efforts to revive "the old-time religion" by singing the old songs and repeating old phrases.

**Way of Living.**

But after all, was there something in that ante-bellum civilization of the south which is worth seeking and worth reviving? In what is to me the finest single passage in Margaret Mitchell's great story, Ashley Wilkes writes from the army in Virginia:

"I see Twelve Oaks, and remember how the moonlight slants across the white columns, and the unearthly way the magnolias look, opening under the moon, and how the climbing roses make the side porch shady even at hottest noon . . . Then I know we are fighting for a Cause that was lost the minute the first shot was fired, for our Cause is really our own way of living, and that is gone already."

Yes! That is it. The "Old South" was a "way of living." What was that "way"? Unsympathetic critics have usually spoken of the slowness of the life, emphasizing the southern "drawl" and the "languid manners." Well! The time element in living is significant, and may be the best approach to a study of the quality of any civilization. How people use their time must inevitably reveal their sense of values. Would it not be fair to say that it was characteristic of the life of the old south, that the people "took time" to live? They "took time" for hospitality. Such hospitality requires time. They "took time" for the courtesies of life, which means manners. How early in life "Ole Mammy" was admonishing "her chillun. Mine yo manners." They "took time" to tell a story. They did not know the vaudeville tempo. They "took time" to eat. The southern dining room with its grace and wit, its sentiment and fellowship, was the rendezvous of much that is most beautiful and



worthwhile in life. In a word, the people of that era "took time" to live in the lives of each other. This does not mean that they "took time off" from business, or the really important affairs of life. Social life in the south was not a thing of holidays, and special occasions for "company manners." Play and work were interwoven with a social consciousness of human relations and values. Of course, there were gross and fantastic exaggerations. There is ever a vice to do obeisance, in hypocritical imitation, to every virtue. Nor is it claimed that these social relations were always on the highest level. But nevertheless, this kind of life does reveal a sense of values which is not quoted on the stock exchange. Time was not calculated in terms of money, and the worth of a person was not estimated by his material wealth. In searching for that which was essential in the "way of living" of the "Old South," one is compelled to use that overworked word "spiritual"—meaning a sensitive response to the invisible and imponderable values of life.

#### Spirit or Flesh.

And here, perhaps, we may find the reason for the instant and astounding triumph of Margaret Mitchell's story in the hearts of a reading world. Like every really great story-teller, she took the attitudes and ambitions, the sentiments and ideals of a period, and translated them into living people caught in a great conflict. Rhett Butler stands out as the abhorrent figure of that tragedy because he took the sacred loyalties of his own people to their spiritual ideals, and bartered them for sensual indulgence. Life is made up out of its differences, and becomes vivid and dramatic in its striking contrasts. So Scarlett, because she was the negation of our highest ideal of southern womanhood, reveals more clearly that ideal in another. Against the black background of her gross selfishness, Melanie emerges in fascinating beauty.

Is that "way of living" worth reviving, and if it is, can it be revived? Let us not fool ourselves with our pageants into believing that we can recapture the spirit of that day with hoopskirts and silken stocks, curtsies and formal bows. Nor have I any patience with the oft-expressed idea that the noblest civilization can not be propelled by steam or fly on gasoline wings. The machine is not the enemy to the best "way of living." Indeed, this age, with its multiplied mechanical devices for production and its limitless gadgets for the convenience of everyday service, offers to take the place of the slaves of that elder day, and by giving us a larger leisure, to make us free

to "take time to live." The real test is now as then, how shall we use that time? The issue is still—Scarlett or Melanie? "The wind bloweth where it will, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

## GONE WITH THE WIND STIRS THE SOUTH

### Pageantry at Premiere of Film Revives Recollections and Symbols of Confederacy

#### PRIDE, NOT SECTIONALISM

By EDWIN CAMP

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15—The passing of seventy-five years and the transformation of a city and of a people were strikingly illustrated here Thursday in a minor incident of the pageantry and acclaim which centered around the first showing of the motion picture "Gone with the Wind."

The incident, a pretty little ceremony, may be taken as symbolic of the thought of the South today toward its Lost Cause.

A gas lamp stood eighty-odd years ago at the curb at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama Streets in what was then and is now the heart of business Atlanta. It was hit by a shell from one of Sherman's guns during the siege of the city in July, 1864. The post was broken at its base and in falling the lamp struck and killed a freed Negro whose name was Solomon Luckie.

The lamp lay where it fell during the burning of the city, but was eventually remounted to its wrought-iron pedestal in which a hole had been torn by the shell and was restored to service when the municipal gas works resumed operation.

#### Old Lamp Is Relit

When electricity replaced gas for street lighting and during all the years that downtown Atlanta was being built and rebuilt, the lamp was left undisturbed. That was because of the sentimental interest and the influence of a business man who had offices in the building at the corner. He had been colonel in command of one of the Confederate

regiments in the battle of Atlanta.

Twenty years ago a bronze tablet was placed on the lamp, dedicating it to the memory of Colonel A. J. West, and city ordinances were passed providing for its perpetuity. But the lamp stood only as a cold relic, a metallic landmark.

Now it burns again. Through the efforts of the old guard battalion and the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, gas was reconnected, and on Thursday was relit while a band played "Dixie."

The dedicatory speech hallowed the lamp as an "eternal flame to the confederacy."

#### Viewpoint Typified

It is a lambent flame, flickering in the sunlight and making ineffective but brave show amid the White Way illumination at night. Still, to those of sentimental mind, it typifies the viewpoint of the South of today toward what it elects to call the War Between the States.

As a corollary to the symbolism, it is interesting and perhaps significant to note that the lamp has been relit and dedicated as a memorial because of the influence wrought by Margaret Mitchell's novel and its depiction on the screen. In a bustling and growing city, it had been dark in all those years since gas gave way to electricity.

The bitterness felt by the war generation was due largely, Southerners agree, to Reconstruction and its evils, mainly the political activities of Thaddeus Stevens's radicals. The Spanish-American War, thirty-three years after Appomattox, and the eagerness with which veterans and the youth of the South volunteered for service softened, if they did not entirely dispel, the animosity caused by the ruthlessness of the march to the sea and the proscriptions of Reconstruction.

Then, nineteen years later, another generation found itself on the way to France. To it, the word Yankee or Yank did not mean Northerner but an American. "Gone With the Wind" has given to the new generation, thrice removed from civil strife, a romantic interest and a sentimental feeling for the Confederacy which it had been unable to obtain from its school books or from the tongues of the actors in it, most of whom had died long ago.

Only six Confederate veterans remain in the home maintained by the State of Georgia, and the youngest of them is 92 years of age. No longer are the old soldiers able

## SHE RECALLED A WAR



Associated Press

A new generation is seeing the Civil War through the novel of Margaret Mitchell.

to rally to annual reunions and tell of the glories and braveries of the Lost Cause.

But the battle flag of the Confederacy flutters on Peachtree Street this week and a flame has been lit which will burn for many years, if not forever, as its sponsors hope. They are regarded not as expressions of sectionalism but as emblems of gallantry in combat and in the more cruel ordeal that followed.

An Atlanta newspaper woman, through the magic of fiction, gave them meaning and reality to a new generation.

## Gone With The Wind?

The acclaim with which the book and picture, "Gone With the Wind," have been received has a significance which we have not yet seen expressed.

A romantic story of the Old South is in a fair way to be the literary sensation of the decade. It is interesting to speculate upon the reasons.

That slavery became an institution in this country was, of course, unfortunate. It is difficult to say where was the principal fault. Only the Master can blame. Economic conditions eliminated it from the North and fastened it on the South.

The stars in their courses fought against its perpetuation. The growth of the North in wealth and numbers far exceeded that of the South. Advanced thought in all the Western World outside of the South, was hostile to slavery.

The plight of the South was that slavery was the chief basis of its economic structure, and on it had arisen a squirearchy and the nearest approach to an aristocracy that this country has ever seen. Such things are not lightly relinquished.

If, as Seward said, the approaching conflict was "irrepressible," it was only because both sections wished it so. The solution was simple—compensated emancipation (by constitutional amendment, if necessary), such as was later made effective in Delaware and some other states. This the North was not in mood to offer nor the South to accept. The result was the War Between the States.

The North was in the unenviable position of an invader resisted by a brave and desperate people, fighting as they believed in defense of their homes. In the war the North was sometimes—as in Sherman's March to the Sea—ruthless. When it allowed Thaddeus Stevens and his allies to dictate Reconstruction it forfeited the good opinion of the civilized world.

After it was over, Lee, Davis and other Southern leaders had about them the aura of martyrdom. With the exception of Lincoln this was not true in the North. Even Grant was a failure as President and allowed his fame to be capitalized in Wall Street with disastrous results.

The Southern leaders attempted to defend their cause in print. Unsuccessfully—because always over them was the black shadow of slavery which logic could not dissipate.

The task was one not for the statesmen or the historian, but for the romanticist. Where the casuist had failed the fiction writers have succeeded. They have seized upon the pleasant side of slavery, the aristocratic flavor it engendered, the sufferings of an invaded and prostrate people and the indefensible methods of the North. The enchantment of romance is drawn from "lost causes, forsaken beliefs and impossible loyalties."

Thomas Nelson Page, Thomas Dixon,

Stark Young, Margaret Mitchell and their fellows have done far more to explain the South to the world than all of her statesmen ever did. The sword failed to indicate her cause. The pen has measurably succeeded.



Race Problem - 1939  
moving picture relating to -

"Gone with the Wind"

# Film Critics Reject 'Gone With the Wind'



The gifted actress Merle Oberon, star of "Wuthering Heights," selected by the New York Film Critics Circle as the best picture of the year.

## Wuthering Heights' Wins After Lengthy Debate; Selznick Slander Film Is Turned Down

The New York film Critics Circle rejected the anti-democratic, anti-Negro film "Gone With the Wind" and

voted "Wuthering Heights" the best Hollywood film of the year at its final meeting of the year Tuesday night. "Harvest" was voted the best foreign film of 1939. The Circle consists of film critics of the majority of New York daily newspapers.

It took the critics two and one-half hours and 14 ballots to eliminate one of the most disgraceful films ever produced in Hollywood. The final ballot stood 13 for "Wuthering Heights," three for "Gone With the Wind," and one for "Ni-lyn Eagle, World-Telegram and the notchka." The first ballot showed six for "Gone with the Wind," four for "Wuthering Heights," three for "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," one for "Mr. Chipps Says Goodbye," one for "Stagecoach" and one for "Juarez."

For the next two hours an intense debate raged between the supporters of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" and "Gone with the Wind." "Wuthering Heights" made its appearance as a compromise choice toward the close of the session. It won sufficient votes away from "Gone with the Wind" to emerge victorious. According to the rules of the circle a film must have two-thirds of the entire vote to win.

### Follows Heated Discussion

"Gone with the Wind" was smashing defeated because of the steadfast attitude of those who refused to waver throughout the debate. Among these were Barnes of the Herald-Tribune, Cohn of the Brooklyn Eagle, Boehnel of the World-Telegram and Platt of the Daily Worker.

It was the most heated discussion in the history of the New York Film Critics Circle — at times the most acrimonious. Kate Cameron of the Daily News led the fight in defense of the most reactionary American film since "Birth of a Nation." This group was defeated during the closing ballots.

John Ford was selected as the best director of the year. James Stewart won the best male acting honors. Vivian Leigh was chosen the best female screen artist of the

year. In the foreign division "Harvest" won by a very narrow margin over "End of the Day."

The motion picture reviewers of the following newspapers were represented in the voting: New York Times, Herald-Tribune, New York Post, Morning Telegraph, Daily News, Daily Mirror, Journal-American, Brooklyn Citizen-News, Brooklyn Eagle, World-Telegram and the Daily Worker.

## 'Gone With The Wind' Shown To Favored 2,031 Amid Fanfare

By LEWIS HAWKINS

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—(P)—Happy hoarse Atlanta found out what the shouting was all about tonight when a cross-section of its citizenry ran the flashbulb gauntlet for the first public showing of "Gone With the Wind." Under the play of gigantic spotlights, 2,031 persons walked between towering white pillars into Loew's Grand to see the picture that Hollywood hopes 200,000,000 are waiting to see.

Their entrance and that of the film's players brought here for Atlanta's first world premiere were made with a fanfare and flourish that provided an appropriate climax to two dizzy days that left the visiting firemen and the homefolks about equally gratified.

Highspot in the parade of "names" before the microphone set up in front of the false-fronted theater was the only public appearance of Margaret Mitchell during the three-day celebration which her phenomenal book brought to town.

With the Atlanta Community Fund in charge of the public sale of tickets, an effort was made to get a representative cross-section of the townspeople into the small theater, while Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer saw to it that the movies, business, the press and politics were properly represented.

Finance, business, the professions, labor, school children and octogenarians who remembered the Battle of Atlanta, all were represented at \$10 a head, with at least \$10,000 guaranteed to this centralized charity agency.

Somewhat anti-climatic in scope were today's activities for the visiting film folk, although the precedent of much interest but no violence set by yesterday's vast parade and spectacular ball was maintained.

ular ball was maintained.

First call for Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Ona Munson, Olivia DeHavilland, Ann Rutherford, Alicia Rhett, Laura Hope Crews, Carole Lombard and Laurence Olivier was at the city's famed Cyclorama, reached through thin but enthusiastic spectator lines.

This 400-foot long, 18,000-pound painting of the battle of Atlanta, which plays so important a part in the novel, seemed genuinely to impress the visitors with its strange effect of perspective and depth.

More on the routine side was the next stop at Gov. E. R. Rivers's mansion, where the strapping Gable, Producer David O. Selznick, M-G-M Executive M. F. Rodgers and Atlanta Historian Wilbur Kurtz were made colonels on the Governor's staff.

From there the celebs were hurried on to an informal tea given by the Atlanta Women's Press Club, where Author Mitchell met Gable and the other stars formally for the first time.

Stars and author posed together for a series of photos. Miss Mitchell was shy and embarrassed by the flaring lights, but the highly photogenic Gable carried off his part with a sweeping gesture—a manly arm about the small shoulders of the woman who made possible the greatest role of his career.



# RACE PROBLEM- 1939 PACIFIC AND OCEANIA

## Philippines Show Progress; Receive Aid of American Negro; All Get Education

Street Improvement, Clothing, Business Establishments and Amusement Spots Show Advancement

## Fear Japanese Aggression in Future

By MARTIN L. HARVEY

MANILA, Phillipine Islands.—(ANP)—The Phillipine Islands have made amazing progress under American supervision, and regardless of one's opinion of imperialism these results must be recognized. The streets of the towns and cities are well-paved, the people well-dressed and well-fed, and the public education open to all.

### Educate Adults

Under the new Commonwealth Government, all public instruction is centralized, in the schools are supervised by a Director of Public Instruction who is a member of the President's cabinet. Practically all the public school officials are Filipinos and there are less than 50 active American teachers in the islands.

### Fear Jobs

A great deal of attention is given to adult education, not only to decrease illiteracy, but to educate the people about health, the selection of food, agriculture, as well as about civic morals such as gambling and the use of alcoholic liquors.

In the colleges and universities the students were intensely concerned about the matter of complete political freedom which is to occur in 1946. However, the danger of Japanese aggression looms large in their thoughts these days. Reports are strong that Japanese already in the islands are looking toward the time when their nation will take over. In view of this fact, many persons to whom I talked felt that freedom from the United States was not an unmixed blessing. Compulsory military training is enforced in all of the colleges and universities, although many of the students and teachers are privately opposed to it, as they feel that no army could possibly raise could success-fully deter Japanese aggression.

ing business which is one of the largest in Manila. Mr. Pritchard is active in the business life of the city, and is the only Negro member of the Chamber of Commerce of Manila.

## Fight Jim Crow In New South Wales Towns

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 26 —(ANP)—Last Monday, addressing the British Congress, Mrs. Caroline T. Kelly of Sydney university described as un-Christian the attitude of whites toward the natives in New South Wales towns bordering the reserves.

Mrs. Kelly said a clergyman had told her it was impossible to get natives to attend church because whites objected to worshipping with them. Another cleric said he was "horrified" at the suggestion he set up a Jim Crow section for the natives, viewing it was "too great a challenge to brotherly love." The congress adopted a resolution urging Education Departments of all states to try to inculcate in children a more friendly attitude toward the blacks.

Referring to the growing antipathy toward natives, Mrs. Kelly said:

"People who regard themselves as the upper classes are annoyed that camps are near their native towns and that native pupils attend schools with their children. Natives are excluded from some cinemas, tea shops and restaurants."

Collinsville, Ala., New Era  
March 17, 1939

## STORY ON HAWAII BENEFIT OF PUPILS

By T. B. Gallman

At the request of Mrs. T. C. Cunningham, who is a sister of the writer, T. B. Gallman, we are publishing an article given in brief on Hawaii. This writer was asked to write on Hawaii for the advantage of the local grammar grade pupils:

"Hawaii is a group of volcanic islands shot up in the mid-Pacific ocean, 2100 miles southwest of the United States. They extend in a northwest and southeast position, stretching a total distance of about 250 miles. Kauai, Niihau, Oahu, Lanai, Molokai, Maui, Kahooolawe, and Hawaii are the largest, Maui second, Oahu third. Honolulu is located on the island of Oahu—the strongest fortified outpost under the American flag. A standing army of about 35,000 men. This, of course, includes navy, army, air service and all military departments.

The population of Hawaii is about 400,000. Racial groups will be named in order of numbers: Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, Whites, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, Koneans and Hawaiians. Very few pure (full blood) Hawaiians. There are two districts, isolated, where we have the real Hawaiians.

The Hawaiian is near akin to the Negro in religion and superstitions, but the Hawaiian is a very much larger man than our Negro.

### OUR CROPS

Pineapples are a cactus-like

plant, able to make excellent growth in dry areas. The pineapple is planted in the highlands—too high for good cane development. Yields is from 25 to 40 tons per acre. Usually two to three crops are harvested from one planting of pineapples.

In the cultivation of the pines spraying is the big problem. The plants are sprayed quite often with iron sulphate solution. This enables the plant to hold its green color, and to make the growth demanded by the fruit.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Company, in Honolulu, have the largest cannery in the world, employing 12,000 persons, and let me remind you, all the pineapples are peeled and sliced by machinery, and all the workers are required to wear uniforms and rubber gloves. Two years ago the company cleared over \$10,000,000 in one year. The island of Louie is devoted entirely to growing pines. The pineapple juice can be purchased at the cannery for 18c a gallon, you furnishing your own containers. Yes, you can drink ice cold juice at the factory, all you want, free. Several thousand acres of pines grow on Maui, and we have two canneries. Sugar cane is the main crop. Thousands plus thousands of acres of cane in Hawaii. We have a 12 month growing period in 12 months of the year. The temperature never below 65 and never above 90. Cane grows to a height of fifteen feet, but I have seen 25-foot cane. Yield is from 65 to 125 tons per acre, or 10 to 17 1/2 tons of raw sugar to the acre. When cane is planted usually five crops are harvested before the land is plowed. So you see the plowing is once in 8



to 10 years.

On Maui we irrigate our cane. Water is flumed down the mountain 75 miles in concrete ditches (flumes) and two wells are sunk (dug) to sea level and water is pumped out at the rate of 1,000,000 per hour. This water is a little salty, but not too much for cane. The land is fertilized at the rate of 600 to 1200 pounds per acre. All cultivation is with the hoe. We pay 6c a pound for sugar over here.

We have excellent roads. The roads are concrete, the main ones, planted to shrubbery, and the shoulders are grassed. The shrubbery is watered twice each week.

We have good schools. The opportunity of the Hawaiian children, (all), are far above the mainland in general. It is very difficult to "fire" a teacher over here. If he or she doesn't get along so well in one school they are transferred to another, or you can ask for a transfer. In our high school we have eleven hundred students and thirty-four teachers. I have never had to take a student to the office on a breach of discipline. The teacher's word is law and final. The parents (orientals) are 100 per cent behind the teachers. If a boy is not doing well in school visit his home and tell his father his son is not No. 1 in school and you will note a change in a very short time.

We have all kinds of churches, Mormons, Seventh Day Adventists, Union, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Catholic, Buddhist.

We have a very efficient police system on Maui, radio and all. If you break the speed limit they call you by telephone and give you a ticket. Police use no guns, only in case of riots. The prisoners are not guarded with guns. Where would they go if they ran

away? Nowhere to go, so there you are.

Our scenery is unsurpassed, our climate is nowhere equaled, Our flowers are gorgeous.

Come over and see us some

Aloha Nui,  
T. B. GALLMAN.



# Brazil Is God's Country" HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE

**EDITOR'S NOTE** — Here's the story of an American who went to stay six months in Brazil and remained six years. He's home to study engineering and will then go back to become a citizen of Brazil. For obvious reasons his real name is omitted, but readers may write him in care of this newspaper. His sister and brother both married Japanese. His fiancée is a Filipino.

Dear AFRO:  
I have just finished reading Mrs. Annie Mitchell's letter in the AFRO, suggesting migration to South America. 8-29

For the past six years I have made my home in Brazil, South America. The people are lovely. They are true friends and faithful to their friends at all times. There is plenty of work in South America. They really need office boys and teachers, engineers, draftsmen and civil engineers, experts in agriculture.

## God's Country

I've found Brazil to be God's country. Everybody is the same. As to color, that is out. The people in Brazil are Portuguese; of course, they speak Spanish and Portuguese but in the other South American cities they speak Spanish. I had a feeling to see South America and I had the money, so I packed up and found myself in Brazil. (I did not know anyone there at first. It was my plan to stay six months. But I stayed six years and what fun I had. It was a happy time for me.

## Speaks Two Languages

Before I left I had a year's training in the Portuguese and Spanish languages, so now I am able to speak and write both languages.

I came home the 20th of December; it is my plan to finish my education at a local school. I have everything ready to begin February 1. I have planned to take the electrical engineering course. I have a position waiting for me when I finish the course. I will graduate in June, 1941, and will leave for Brazil on August 26, 1941.

## Will Become Citizen

It is my plan to become a citizen when I return to South



In the United States one drop of colored blood makes a man colored. In Brazil, one drop of white blood makes a man white. Result: A man with 99 per cent colored blood and 1 per cent white blood is white. That is, there is no race or color problem. If a colored man wants a hotel room, he can get it anywhere. If he's efficient, he can run a steam engine or a battle ship. Believe it or not, he can even be President.

America. As long as my par-have planned to learn to speak I can stay well I won't come back and write the Japanese language. To be frank, I have never liked the U.S.A. I have had three months training as a starter. So it is my plan to begin in May.

Since I came home I spend most of my time with the Portuguese and Spanish people (56,000 of them in New York). I can go to places now that I could not go before. I am free and feel better. Last Sunday night I went to a Spanish night club on Sixty-seventh Street and Broadway. I really had a grand time because I do speak the real Spanish.

## Must Learn Spanish

You will find it easy to go and mingle if you are able to speak Spanish; so learn it, because you will have to use it someday.

## Japanese Are O.K.

The Japanese are a great race. We like each other. I have a few Japanese friends in New York City. My sister married a Japanese in 1930. She is living in Hawaii. She is a nurse and her husband is a graduate of the medical school of the University of Michigan. She is very happy so her family is happy. My kid brother has married a Japanese girl in New York City. I am still single. I am the oldest and 38. My future wife is a Filipino. She is with her parents in Mairola, P.I., and is

due in New York in July. She speaks Spanish and Japanese. She will be a high school teacher in the National University in Brazil after 1940. I have almost forgotten my English.

## AFRO Letter Helpful

Your letter in the AFRO was most helpful one. So, may I say may you and your letter help have a successful and happy future in the U.S.A. I have always believed in a mixed race. Every man and woman is the same, why not mix? God knows no color. We all are human. If you want to know any more about South America just write.

E. N. E.

New York City  
Care. AFRO-AMERICAN



# Brazil Offers New Haven For The American Negro

Washington Bureau  
Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON—Get out the old steamer trunk, brush up your duds, close that bank account—and get ready to emigrate to Brazil.

The closing of the bank account is essential, because, as a colored American, you'll only be welcome in Brazil if you have sufficient capital so that you won't become a financial burden on the largest South American republic.

But you're welcome there, as welcome as a sugar daddy to a fan dancer—but there's still another IF.

IF the quota limitation on immigration isn't exceeded you can pull up stakes, leave American soil behind you and start anew in Brazil.

Authority for all of this assurance is none other than the one man in America who should be in a position to know whereof he speaks—Senor Mario Guimaraes, secretary to the ambassador to Brazil.

The Senor emphasized, last week the lack of discrimination based upon race or color in outlining the advantages awaiting the American colored man in his native country.

## "BLACKS" AND "COLORED"

He drew a fine line of distinction between "colored" Brazilians and "black" Brazilians, from an ethnological viewpoint.

In discussing the total population of the country, he said that the largest number are "colored," neither black or white, but a mixture of these and two Indian strains. This group numbers, roughly, 6,000,000 all told.

The pure "black" strain residing in the country formed a small number, only about 200,000 to 300,000 persons, he said. The pure whites were in the same proportion.

## MISCEGENATION NOT CONSIDERED

Many Indians live north around the equatorial regions and they frequently mix with other races in marriage. Miscegenation as such is not considered—and people are free to marry whom they choose and where they please. There have been no laws against mixed marriages and according to Guimaraes there will be none.

In all parts of the country, Negroes (colored and pure Negroes) hold office according to their fitness and any suggestion that they be removed from their official capacities would stir the country to the depths and cause

serious trouble, Guimaraes insisted. The Brazilian has no time to think, says the secretary, of such things as discrimination, on account of race or religion. The majority of Brazilians are Catholic.

## NATIVE'S BACKGROUND

It was pointed out that Brazil was settled by people from a small country in Europe—where there had been no intermingling of races—the country was settled by people from one country—as compared with the settling of the United States where many nations, the French, English, Dutch, Spanish—all brought their various cultures and customs and mores. Because of this singleness of settlers, there has been little deviation from the original purpose of the settlers.

## NEEDS AGRICULTURISTS

Guimaraes declared that Brazil needed agriculturists and industrialists who were pioneers and possessed the same spirit that made the American pioneers successful in this country. It is not a land of ready-made opportunity and because of that, the immigration laws forbade more than 10 per cent. of any immigration quota from remaining within any city. These ten percent must comply with the rigid laws regarding business pursuits and enterprises.

This gives the vast interior of the country 90 per cent of the immigrants who are willing to try life anew in a strange country. The wide variations of the climatic conditions may stop many who seek to settle in Brazil, and it is difficult for the newcomers to become accustomed to the strange land.

## IS THE NEGRO WILLING?

Would the American Negro be willing to forego all that he is accustomed to in this country in exchange for freedom and liberty? That was a problem.

The secretary was afraid that the American Negro wouldn't. He told of his first visit to this country and his utter amazement to find Americans so strong in their prejudices—whites against blacks—and vice versa. This was one thing he feared the American would bring to Brazil, but small numbers would be unable to cope with the situation existent there. Eventually, the newcomer would fall into the ways of his adopted home—or else, he would be miserable.



# Broadcast Give

## Brazil Welcomes Qualified Negro Emigrants; Claim No Race Prejudice Exists

Embassy Official Says There Are No Laws Against  
Inter-Marriage of Races, and There Will be None

## Negroes Hold Office In All Sections of Nation Based on Fitness

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—A mad rush of letters to get the "low down" on Brazil, the largest South American republic, has followed a radio announcement which was part of the speech recently delivered by Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, according to Senor Mario Guimaraes, secretary to the ambassador from Brazil.

In an interview with Mr. Guimaraes at the Brazilian embassy last Wednesday, the representative of the Associated Negro Press asked whether or not Negroes would be admitted under the present Brazilian immigration restrictions. The secretary declared that Negroes as well as any other nationality were eligible for admission to Brazil, provided they did not exceed the quota limitation on immigration, and if they had sufficient capital not to become a burden upon the country.

Pointing out especially that there was no discrimination nor distinction as to color in the great South American republic, Mr. Guimaraes went to great pains to explain what was happening in his land.

At present the immigration quotas are based upon the total population of Brazil. No more than 2 per cent of the population of Brazil of foreign birth will be admitted from any country. In other words, if there are 100,000 Germans now residing in Brazil, the year's quota would be 2,000 Germans. And so on through the entire population. As the figures now show, there would only be

about two or three hundred Americans admitted to the country on this rate; therefore, the government exercises its own discretion in admitting Americans, whether white or black, Protestant, Catholic or Jewish. Neither race nor religion has any part in the consideration, according to the secretary.

In discussing the total population of his country, Mr. Guimaraes said that the largest per cent was "colored," neither black nor white, but a mixture of these two and Indians. They numbered upward of 6,000,000 people all told. The pure black strain residing in the country formed a small number, only about two or three hundred thousand persons. The pure whites were in the same proportion, he said.

Large numbers of colored Brazilians lived in the north country around the Amazon and the cities in that area, such as Bahai, where the colored population ranged as high as 75 per cent of the total and Pernambuco, where it was about 50 per cent of the total. Down to Rio de Janeiro, the capital, where in the city the colored group was about 25 per cent of the total population.

More colored people lived in the north because it was the earliest settlement in the country and from the very outset there were huge sugar plantations in this area which demanded large numbers of workers.

But toward the South, where the climate gets colder, the further south one goes, the population takes on a decidedly different aspect. Many Europeans live in this area with the exception of the state of Rio de Janeiro, where the population is largely colored.

Many Indians live north around the equatorial regions and they frequently mix with other races in marriage. Miscegenation as such is not considered—and people are free to marry whom they choose and when they please. There have been no laws against mixed marriages, and according to Mr. Guimaraes, there will be none.

In all parts of the country, Negroes (colored and pure Negroes) hold office according to their fitness and any suggestion that they be removed from their official capacities would stir the country to the depths and cause serious trouble, Mr. Guimaraes insisted. The Brazilian has no time to think, says the secretary, of such things as discrimination on account of race or religion. The majority of Brazilians are Catholics.

It was pointed out that Brazil was settled by people from a small country in Europe—where there had been no intermingling of races—the country was settled by people from one country—as compared with the settling of the United States where many nations, the French, English, Dutch, Spanish—all brought their various cultures and customs and mores. Because of this singleness of settlers, there has been little deviation from the original purpose of the settlers.

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These ten per cent must comply with the rigid laws regarding business pursuits and enterprises.

This gives the vast interior of the country 90 per cent of the immigrants who are willing to try life anew in a strange country. The wide variations of the climatic conditions stop many who seek to settle in Brazil, and it is difficult for the newcomers to become accustomed to the strange land.

Few modern conveniences exist outside of the great cities. Automobiles are a luxury in the interior, and even among the working class of Brazilians.

Mr. Guimaraes laughed—"Outside my window," and he pointed to a beautiful structure going up on the street in the rear of the chancery, "they are building a new house. Every day I look with amazement at the stream of automobiles which bring workers to their labor. If I told my people at home that even the commonest laborer drove around in automobiles, they wouldn't believe me."

Would the American Negro be willing to forego all that he is accustomed to in this country in exchange for freedom and liberty? That was a problem.

The secretary was afraid that the American Negro wouldn't. He told of his first visit to this country and his utter amazement to find Americans so strong in their prejudices—whites against blacks—and vice versa. This was one thing he feared the American would bring to Brazil, but small numbers would be unable to cope with the situation existent there. Eventually, the newcomer would fall into the ways of his adopted home—or else, he would be miserable.

There is no color line in Brazil, which, according to Mr. Guimaraes, is one of the really few countries where color has no part in the general scheme of things.

Negroes and colored men fill important posts in every department of the government (In the embassy, your correspondent saw an olive skinned, who evidently held some post of importance, as well as another fair skinned who was speaking what seemed like

the German language—and this to two blonde students from Georgetown university, visiting the embassy) and they have no fear of being removed. In the military, in the police, in the civil departments of the government, they are all treated alike.

Very pleasant to the point of being affable, Mr. Guimaraes pointed out many incidents which amazed him here and discussed openly with your correspondent the phases of Brazilian life which would not appeal to Americans as a whole and Negroes in particular, especially that part where he felt that we would bring to Brazil some of the intense dislike which he senses in this country. However, Brazil, one of the last outposts of freedom and liberty, will readily welcome trained Negro agriculturists and industrialists and show them the same consideration they extend other immigrants, nationality being the only basis upon which immigrants are accepted. Race and religion play no part in the scheme.

In his preliminary discussion of the problem, Mr. Guimaraes declared that Senor Aranha's reference to the immigration to Brazil was a mere gesture of good-will on his part—and so later interpreted by President Roosevelt. As a result of the statement, the embassy in Washington and the various consulates throughout the country have been flooded with letters asking fuller information on the country.

Living costs are lower in the country—but so are the wage scales.



# South America

## Is Populated With Dark People

—BUT—

## Whites Seek To Get Control There

*Made Bishop*

By MABE KOUNTZE

What has this history of South America in common with colored people and why do we mention it here?

Because tobacco was first discovered and used by native American Indians; Napoleon's first major invasion into the United States "Sphere of Influence" was turned back there, by Negro troops under Negro generals; the South Americans united to rid the country of U. S. Brazil-wood, and is based on color. In fact, names of South American countries are easily remembered because of equally relative reasons. Ecuador, for example, means equator, and is so named because the country is practically on the equator line. Chile is taken from the Indian word, Tchili, which means snow and which was appropriately given to the snow covered Andes mountain narrow seacoast country with its varied climates. Argentina means silver and Argentina, the silver republic, is so named for the obvious reason. And, as you might guess, Buenos Aires means the city of good air, a welcome bit of news to most northerners.

The particularly recommended book used for references in this series to-date is entitled "Stories of the Latin American States," by Nellie Van De Grift Sanchez; Thomas Y. Crowell, publishers, N. Y. (1934).

### Brazil Exceeds U.S.A.

Brazil is larger than the United States, is a racially mixed and tremendously rich country and the language there is Portuguese. Rio de Janeiro is the capital and the word mean "river of January" which is when it was discovered. However, the country itself is in the tropics with varying levels some of which are comfortable even for white men and which, needless to say, is just as comfortable for U. S. or African native Negroes, many who are now living there today. The Portuguese explorers were greatly impressed with the vast woodlands of red ceywood which reminded them of Brazil—their word which could be interpreted as a red hot coal. Thus the name, Brazil, comes from its

### Indians Ruling Mexico

The Central American republics are Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. They are predominately Indian or mixed in population.

Mexico is the largest of the Central Americas and, in size, is about one fourth the area of the U.S.A., while, in race, the population is mostly Indian and mixed, with a small fraction of whites.

Author Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez, in her "Stories of the Latin American States," writes the following of Mexico:

"...It is said to be the only country in America where the Indian is not only holding his own.



Most Rev. Joseph Kiawanuka who has been appointed by Pope Pius XII to the position of Vicar Apostolic of Masaka in the Uganda Territory. He is one of the four African bishops.

but is believed by some observers to be winning in the struggle for race supremacy."

The same author relates the real abilities of the Indian peoples and the reader will find great adventure and thrill in the stories told.

of the Central American countries, particularly the stories of Nicaragua and Panama which even today are vitally important military canal defense areas against invasion from abroad.

### Blacks Hold Canal Zones

The native population of both Panama and Nicaragua is by great majority Indian, Negro, and mixed.

Perhaps this non-European population in Central and South America is the greatest protection the United States has today against foreign aggression. These people will fight for freedom.

It will amaze some people to know of the major roles Negroes played in the unsurpassed history of the land of Panama. It all began when Negro fugitive slaves won the sympathy of the native Indians who were often enslaved when possible. These colored peoples united and became one of the wildest fighting forces in all South American history. They were called Cimarrones by the Spaniards and they even elected a king and aided the pirates against slaveholding men of wealth. What masterful novels could be written of these people!

The racial population of Panama today is, according to author Sanchez, mestizos, with a considerable mixture of Negro blood.

The self same description is true of the majority of countries in Central and South America.

### Punished Slavemaster

There is one of my favorite stories by author Sanchez which tells of WEST INDIANS BRILLIANT

The West Indies are made up of the group of islands including Cuba, Hispaniola (Haiti and Santo Domingo), the Bahamas, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Trinidad, Barbados, and the Leeward and Windward islands.

For very natural reasons island people are generally forced to be more alert, intelligent, and more business-like than the average found on the mainlands. Britain and Japan are major modern examples.

The West Indian Negro is credited with being the most brilliant "business man" within the Negro race and whereas the writer is not one of this progressive unit of our race I am not so narrow as to deny this fact. Of course there are exceptions and some of the island people are backward, superstitious, and vain.

Notwithstanding some jealousy against (and by) our West Indian brothers, they have produced some of the world's greatest statesmen, military leaders, artists, and builders.

Next week we will mention some of them, here.



# SAMBA FROM THE HILLS OF BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO.

WHEN the Brazilian tropical sun is cooler during the Winter months (May till August) and the inhabitants of the country try to rest a little after the tumultuous carnival festivities, when the last sounds of the stirring sambas have died down in the hills surrounding Rio de Janeiro, it seems as though the normal life has resumed its course. But it only seems so. The ordinary citizen is not aware of what is continuously going on a few miles away from his home where, on the hills in the Negro villages, the natives prepare the new sambas for the coming carnival. The Negroes, being only part of the strongly mixed Brazilian nation, continue to live the life they were used to before they were brought in from Africa by the Portuguese some centuries ago. Outside their loamy huts they unite in the evenings to dance and sing, but not artistic songs or traditional tunes handed down from their ancestors. No, they improvise, create new songs, invent new texts. They assemble in groups, form schools, or as they call them "academies," and the same dancing and singing takes place night after night.

Occasionally at this time of the year you hear melodies and monotonous rhythms somewhere in the distance, but the music grows louder from week to week until you cannot escape the brutal and barbarous tunes. Wherever you go the samba penetrates into your ear, the shrill and noisy instruments awake you at night and the weary and uniform rhythms do not let you find a quiet spot. And when your nerves are incited to the height you are almost inclined to "samba" down the broad and elegant avenues instead of walking quietly like a civilized human being, crowds of fancy dressed Negroes descend from their hills and invade the capital at noon on Saturday before carnival. All traffic is suspended, the police almost relieved of its duty, the white population pushed back and, of course, the commercial life comes to a standstill until Ash Wednesday at noon. With a frenzied noise a stream of black people adorned with clothes of striking colors, besiege the main roads and places of the town.

Not jollity nor exhilaration is the keynote of the sentiments they express, but rather a release for their suppressed soul—a feeling probably

originated during the times of the slavery. They shout for joy, giving way to their natural temperament as though acclaiming one of their idols. For three days they know neither sleep, rest nor hardly any food, yet they dance tirelessly day and night without interruption. On Tuesday, when the last stroke of the clock has announced midnight, the thousand of thousands of samba dancers, exhausted and worn out, retire to their hills. Suddenly as they had come they disappear. The streets, crowded a few hours ago, are now empty and deserted.

Now, what is this samba that intoxicates a whole nation for three times twenty-four hours? Not a folkdance in the traditional sense of the word, nor popular jazz, nor anything of the kind. Samba is a general terminology of the popular Brazilian dances which in the course of the years has dominated over the once favorite Red Indian dance, maxixe. The name derived from an African word, semba. The semba or samba is strongly influenced by another African dance, the quinzomba, both of which, it is said, originated from Angola and the Congo. The samba was introduced into Brazil at the time of the African slavery. Whereas in the country of origin the samba was at first solely practiced at religious and magic performances and sprang from the savages' worship and ritual ceremonies of their social life, it underwent a number of transformations in Brazil. The samba, as well as the primitive music in general, is never meant to be l'art pour l'art, but is always closely linked with the life of the tribes. War, hunting, shooting, fishing or religious ceremonies were accompanied by singing and dancing. When the Negroes were brought into Brazil they were obliged to give up many of their cultivated habits. Only the heathenish rites have still been preserved and exercised as in fancy dressed Negroes descend from Africa. That is why the dances connected with these ceremonies have been practiced since they were introduced by the African Negroes.

The samba as the colored people know it is not a solo dance but a community dance. The most common and highly popular choreography is as follows: men and women form a circle, one dancer steps into the center, sings, moves his feet in special rhythms, twists his body, particularly the region of the hips. This is the most characteristic movement and the greatest attraction for the samba dancers. It is known as the "umbigada." After

a few minutes he or she ogles with languishing eyes and most eccentric gestures a person in the circle, who takes the dancer's part after a wild embrace while the latter steps back to fill the place his successor has left. The people surrounding the solo dancer sing the refrain of the soloist's improvised melody, clapping their hands and tramping the rhythms with their feet.

The singing and dancing is, of course, accompanied by instruments, the most popular of which consist of a special kind of drum, bells and an African wind instrument called cuica. Other instruments usually included in the percussion band are the pandeiro (tambourin), violao (a small guitar), the castanets and the much-favored berimbau.

The music they sing and play is very rudimentary to our ears and the phrases and verses short. The binary rhythms are rough, yet simple and at the end of a melodic line finish off by syncopation. Although the diatonic scale is known to the Negroes the melodies are usually built up on only five notes of it and stop on the tonic at each melodic break. A decisive characteristic are the tonal repetitions.

For generations, the samba has retained its popularity, spreading wider and wider. This is the more astonishing as the samba is not erotic. On the contrary, the samba is actually a popular individual dance though it is performed in a community. The community, the circle surrounding the soloist, provides only the frame, a sort of background to stimulate excitement.

At present Rio de Janeiro is conducting its normal life. Only in the distance faint sounds of the samba dancers remind the citizens of the tireless performances up on the hills. But only for a short while this calm will last. In a month or two the first sambas will be played in town and before you are aware of it the carnival has come!



# Better Day in the South Find Rising Tide Of

By GAIL BORDEN  
in the Chicago Times

When an American criticizes Germany's persecution of the Jews or even Great Britain's treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects, it is practically certain the American critic will be reminded of the South and the colored people.

He will be told the United States persecutes the colored people and Southern treatment of the black man is as bestial as anything ever conceived in Europe. The American will be deluged by stories of lynchings, illiteracy and terror within the borders of his own "land of the free;" and if he is wise the American will shut up.

Much of what a foreigner says to us in regard to the South is, unfortunately, true. Or at least, it has been for too many decades. The average Southerner never seemed to realize the truth of Booker Washington's statement, "You can't keep a man down in the dirt without staying down there with him." And the South has gone along, keeping the colored people down and wondering why the white population remained brutal, too.

Now, according to Ollie Stewart, a Negro writing for the Commentator and the Reader's Digest, there are signs of vast improvement in Dixie. Louisiana is running a "No Illiteracy by 1940" campaign, and, in addition to the regular schools for young children, the State is conducting adult education classes.

Georgia, which used to spend only \$6.38 per year for each colored child, as compared with \$35.32 for each white, is appropriating, along with Mississippi, at least three times that much for the education of colored children.

As for the lynching business, Ollie Stewart reports that during the first half of the year, not a single lynching was recorded in the United States.

Stewart also points out that in Nashville, Atlanta and New Or-

leans, where there are both white and colored colleges, students are holding mixed seminar groups and round table discussions. Lecturers are frequently exchanged, there are interracial debates, and in Tennessee one of the sports events of the year is a basketball game between a white and colored team.

"To me," the commentator writes, "these changes are all indicative of better things, and I prefer being encouraged by what has been done to being depressed by what yet remains to be done." As a Southerner I can only be thankful for Mr. Stewart's article and his deductions. Of course there is plenty to be done, in educating the white man in the South as well as his black brother. The South is growing, inviting industries to invade its once entirely agrarian domain; and there should be opportunity for black and white where there has been little since 1860.

Tolerance must be taught the white people while better education and improved living conditions are given the black. Stewart notes improvement and is encouraged. All Southerners should be encouraged, too, for it is doubtful if the South, without its colored people, could reap the reward which economists believe is due it with the coming of new developments in Dixie.

## Prejudice Against Employment Of Jews

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(By Rienzi B. Lemus for ANP)—Discrimination against the employment of Jews in the United States is increasing, and has steadily increased following Adolph Hitler's rise to supreme power in Germany. The foregoing statement is not in a release by the U. S. Census Bureau nor from the federal labor department. The facts have been uncovered in a survey made by the chairman of the commission on economic problems of the American Jewish congress.

The survey covered the past twelve-months' period, and was conducted under the direction of J. X. Cohen, the congress's economic committee's chairman. Mr. Cohen said he found evidence of the increases of anti-Jewish prejudice in the classified advertising columns of newspapers, and confirmed it by an investigation of the leading employment agencies of New York City and of the personnel record of various industries, including public utilities, quasi-governmental agencies, insurance companies, banks, hotels and department stores.

### Maverick Hits Denial Of Civil Rights in South

By ELAINE ELLIS

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 3.—Liberty under the U. S. constitution is the right of every individual regardless of race or creed, former Congressman Maury Maverick stated here in an address at the First Congregational church.

Maverick, whose defeat by a narrow margin in Bexar county helped to mark the reactionary tide in the last election, declared that liberty at present is not the same for the rich man as the poor man.

While he did not discuss the race issue, he said that many people in the south do not want the federal government to enforce the constitution "because it might give the colored man a chance to govern the town."



## Fair Enough

By  
WESTBROOK PEGLER

U. S. Would Do Well To Inspect Its Own Minority Situation, As Well As Germany's, Writer Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—We have in the United States a minority of native Americans who are victims of discrimination as follows:—

They live in segregated districts, and when one of their families buys a home in a white neighborhood the white neighbors are indignant and real estate values suffer.

They are barred by force of custom, according to locality, from theaters and restaurants or, if not barred from theaters, are segregated from the whites or, if not segregated, are made to feel unwelcome and uncomfortable.

In certain parts of the country they are segregated in public conveyances and are forbidden to be abroad in certain areas after sundown.

In certain sections they are barred from public schools to the extent of which they contribute their taxes according to their means, on equality with the whites.

NOT HATED,  
JUST EXCLUDED

It is true that the national Government disapproves all or most of this discrimination and has adopted laws intended to mitigate it in time, and that is the great, moral difference between the conduct of the American Government toward the Negroes here and the conduct of the Nazis toward the Jews in Germany. But, in practical effect, this large, native American minority is no better off than the minority in Germany. The American minority is barred from many occupations regardless of the qualifications of individuals. Yet they are not hated; they are just excluded.

Nevertheless, if any foreign nation were to make diplomatic representations in Washington looking to "rescue" of this minority, the United States would do well to inspect its own minority situation at home, at least as often as we gaze with horror at the situation in Nazi Germany. This subject is so embarrassing that it is seldom discussed in the United States.

But in the real conditions of life the American minority is no better off than the minority in Germany, and it would be good for this country's soul to inspect the situation at home, at least as often as we gaze with horror at the situation in Nazi Germany. This subject is so embarrassing that it is seldom discussed in the United States.



# Nazi Caricature Aimed At U.S.

## Good Old Borah

### Amerikas Krisengeier



Zeichnung: Hans Malchert

... unter seinen Fittichen wagen die Ickes, Pittman und Konsorten die „autoritären Staaten“ zu schmähen!

'MADE IN GERMANY,' this caricature on the U. S. coat-of-arms appeared in a Berlin newspaper with heading: "America's Crisis Vulture." A Jewish star surmounts the hat, and the wing words, starting with "Hetze," and reading clockwise, mean: atrocity, corruption, gangster bands, demoralization, lynch laws, lies. The lower phrase, directed at Senator Key Pittman and Secretary Harold Ickes, reads: "Under its wings Ickes, Pittman and consorts dare to slander authoritarian States."

Felix Frankfurter, Harvard University law professor, appeared before a Senate committee to answer questions about his nomination for the U.S. Supreme Court. His chief defender was Senator Borah (Rep.) of Idaho.

When Allen Zoll, executive vice president of the American Federation Against Communism, stated that he objected to the confirmation of Mr. Frankfurter because he is a Jew, Senator Borah interrupted, saying that he did not intend to listen to any argument based on race.

This was the same good old Borah who led the Southern Senators in the filibuster against the antilynching bill. On questions of racial discrimination, the Idaho Senator blows hot or cold, evidently depending upon what race is a victim.

### EX-GOVERNOR SMITH ON THE NEGRO

NEGROES IN New York received a pleasant surprise last Thursday to learn that Julius Rosenwald, George Foster Peabody, A. S. Frissell, George Eastman and others come a champion of their cause for equal opportunity, at least educationally. The former Governor joined with members of the faculty, alumni and members of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., in urging more opportunities for the colored group. He said in part:

"In the first place, part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't always done all it could to help the Negro on his upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institutions serve them better and give them more opportunities. Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own destiny. But they need some help..... We can help them work out their economic and educational future if we provide more adequate educational opportunities for them. We should stop crowding them into slums, both country and city slums."

Some cynics in Harlem were heard to inquire if Al was planning another political comeback. They pointed out that he never showed any special interest in the Negro while Governor, and never once appointed a Negro to political office, although there were many colored Democrats who were his ardent supporters while he was in office and when he was the presidential standard bearer of his party in 1928.

But, they add, it's better late to have him take a stand on the race question than never. To this latter sentiment we heartily agree,

for the Negro in this country is sorely in need of friends to take the place of such philanthropists as the late Andrew Carnegie, Julius Rosenwald, George Foster Peabody, A. S. Frissell, George Eastman and others of their kind who not only showed an interest in the problems of the Negro but contributed largely of their means to alleviate them. Mr. Smith, with his associates, the Duponts and John J. Raskob, are in the position to do much for the Negro during these times of depression and unrest.



## Plea For Unity Of Organizations Is Made By Dr. Imes

NEW YORK MINISTER TALKS

L. C. GROUPS IN BEHALF  
OF NEGRO CONGRESS

"Either we all, black and white, go up or we all, black and white, go down," spoke Dr. William Lloyd Imes, New York minister, who addressed a mass meeting of citizens Monday night, Feb. 6, at Centennial ME church, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Imes, nationally known historian, author, and pastor of one of the large Negro churches in New York St. James Presbyterian, was guest of the Kansas City Council of the National Negro Congress, which is headed by Miss Elsie M. Mountain.

Choosing a theme which was close to his heart, Dr. Imes made a plea for "An Unemployed Race."

"You cannot run away from race prejudice. You have got to face this problem."

He spoke of the National Negro Congress as an instrument through which the already organized groups might function, an effort of the Negro people to get together, to move forward, to federate their movements.

Selfishness, meanness, greed, a prejudiced society, an over-zealous white Western civilization were pointed out as the "father" of all the unemployed. If black and white can unite, these factors can be crushed out, he stated.

"Unemployment works special hardships on certain groups," Dr. Imes continued and added that the Negro race has a large measure of the burden.

In solving the problem Dr. Imes pointed out that "an unemployed race can study those things which we were not taught to do in the school of slavery. To those who have had educational and economical opportunities he urged them to "grapple with humanity."

"Honest work hurts no man—degree or no degree," he assured.

The speaker said those in teaching, preaching, legal, medical professions ought to be working plans, studying with these unemployed people.

"Not until we work with these and these with us" continued Dr. Imes, "we or no other race will amount to anything."

The speaker told many vivid true experiences to put over the fact that "self respecting black folk can make other folk respect them."

In closing, Dr. Imes urged his listeners to lift themselves by building up their own businesses and to demand their rightful share for an unemployed race.

While in Kansas City Monday, Dr. Imes addressed the Ministerial Alliance at the Central YMCA, the Race Relations commission of the Kansas City Council of Churches, and an interracial dinner at the Central YWCA.

A native of Memphis, he is a graduate of Knoxville College and Fisk university. His study for the ministry was at the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va., and Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook presided at the mass meeting. Other features of the program were: An organ prelude by Mrs. Grace Young; selections "Praise Ye The Lord" and "Hand Me Down" by the Lincoln High School Boys' Glee club, directed by Wyatt Logan; introduction of the speaker by Frank Rudd, first vice president of the local council. A question and answer period followed the lecture.

# SOUTH IS UNFAIR TO COLORED RACE ILLINOISAN SAYS

## Arthur W. Mitchell Gives Cause Of Big Migration To North And Offers Remedy

Washington, D. C.—A straight-from-the-shoulder statement on why Negroes have left the South by wholesale in the past few years is made by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, only colored Democrat ever elected to the House, in the Congressional Record of Thursday, February 9.

The Illinois Congressman took advantage of the "leave to print" facility to publish a letter from Dr. Kelly Miller, in which the former Howard University Professor laments the desertion of Negroes from the farms of the South and the "problem" they are creating by congestion in cities of the South and North. Dr. Miller feels that Negroes who have left the farms for the cities are not likely ever to return, but feels strong efforts should be taken to halt the drift of young Negroes to the cities by teaching them the superior advantages of living on Southern farms to life in the cities.

Congressman Mitchell while agreeing with Prof. Miller that Negroes should remain on the farm, contends that those who have left in large numbers did so because of unbearable conditions on farms and in the small villages of the South. The Congressman holds out little hope of persuading young Negroes to remain in unbearable environments of the South, and contends that it is up to the white people of the South to change their ways of treating Negroes if they hope to keep the better class of the race living in the South.

"I am convinced," the Congressman said, "that oppression, injustice and the unsafety of life have always caused the oppressed to take refuge in some other part of the country, where they thought they could live a safe, better and fuller life. This, to my mind is exactly why the Negro has left the South in such large numbers."

"The more than 6,000 lynchings which have taken place in the South during the past 50 years, the disfranchisement of Negroes in Southern States, the injustice suffered by Negroes in courts of the South and the unfair and inequitable distribution of educational opportunities, along with the despicable share-cropper system, have tended to drive Negroes from the farms."

"It is my opinion that the white South is gradually changing its attitude toward the Negro in the rural districts. I know that this attitude must change or the Negro will continue to leave the section."

His leaving is not solving the problem. It is rather aggravating it. I think if lynching in the South were stopped if the Negro was given justice in the courts and if he was permitted to sit on juries in the South (which the Supreme Court of this country says he has a right to do), if he was given equal educational opportunity with white children of the South, the almost wholesale migration of the Negro to the city would cease because the South is developing a good road system, rural electrification is being extended to the South, thus making it possible for those living in the rural sections to have and enjoy many of the comforts and necessities afforded those living in the city and in other parts of the country.

"I agree that the Negro's destiny in this country could be far more easily worked out in the South if those in charge of the government in the South once made up their minds and determined to be fair and just to Negro citizens. There is too much stress (wrongly and foolishly so) put upon the statement that this is a white man's country. The first permanent white settlement in America was made at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, under the leadership of Capt. John Smith. Twelve years later, the first permanent Negro settlement was made also at Jamestown, Va., when a Dutch trading vessel came to that shore, bought and sold 20 Negro slaves. The white man preceded the Negro, insofar as the settlement of this country is concerned by only 12 years."

Apparently insensed at the action of Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi who has offered some sort of a proposal to have the Federal Government appropriate millions of dollars to transport American Negroes to Africa, Congressman Mitchell expressed himself on Bilbo's proposal as follows:

"There are still designing and ill-informed white men here and there who argue that the Negro should be driven from America and transplanted elsewhere. I doubt if there are 50 Negroes in America who came from Africa. The descendants of the Negro who settled in Jamestown in 1619 are as much American citizens as are the descendants of white men who preceded him by 12 years. The Negro has done his part to make this country what it is. He has shed his blood in common with white men to make this country free. He march-

ed and fought with George Washington, Andrew Jackson and practically all other great military generals, for the protection of this country. The soil has been enriched with his blood wherever American blood has been shed, whether in this country or in foreign lands. All the Negro has asked in the past and all he asks now is to be treated like other American citizens and to be given the same right and privilege to make an honest living in the only country he knows and loves as home."

In closing, Congressman Mitchell stated that it was his purpose to bring before the House and various committees such facts as the Congress should know in the hope of bringing about some further action by the Government in proper recognition of Negro citizens.



# To The Intolerant

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

I WISH to address myself this morning to the intolerant. I wish to address myself to those Americans who are determined, if it costs them their lives, their jobs and their existences, to maintain on this soil the basic principle of this republic, that every citizen is equal before the law and must be judged by the law and society according to his personal conduct and behavior.

I want to speak to those among the many who give lip service to this principle, who really believe it, passionately, and with intolerance toward any counter belief.

For this self-governing and democratic republic has need of men and women who will serve its principles with the uncompromising spirit of some of its enemies.

An alliance has been formed in this country between the followers of Father Coughlin and the followers of Fritz Kuhn to abolish the American democracy as we have known it since the days of Lincoln. The openness of the alliance became apparent in connection with the meeting in Madison Square Garden, called by the German-American Bund under the slogan of "Free America."

On the day before there was a Coughlin meeting in a New York armory at which bund literature and tickets to the Madison Square Garden meeting were distributed. There were numerous references to Father Coughlin's leadership by the German speakers. The two movements join together in organizing boycotts against all who oppose them. Both movements are led by extremely able and ambitious men. Together they appeal to many thousands. They are plentifully supplied with money and literature. They enjoy the prerogatives of free speech, and with the instruments of democracy they intend to set up in this country a Fascist regime.

They do not, of course, call it Fascist. Sinclair Lewis, when he wrote "It Can't Happen Here," foresaw with prophetic vision that when Fascism came to America it would present itself as "true Americanism." In 1935, in a book believed by most to be fantastic fiction, he described almost exactly the meeting that was held in Madison Square Garden on Monday night. He described the Storm Troopers who would manhandle any opposition. He called them "Corpos." They call themselves the "O. Ds"—Order Division.

Well, fellow Americans, the boys are here. They are organized to deal with "unruly elements." Those unruly elements are you and me.

Their slogan is—I quote from one of the speeches in the Garden—"America is not a democracy. America is a republic. We must change democratic rules to republican principles." In other words, we shall con-

tinue to have a president. So does Nazi Germany.

The Rev. von Bosse, a Lutheran clergyman from Philadelphia, admitted that the movement was Fascist. "There is no line to be drawn between democracy and Fascism. It is between Communism and Fascism. Jews are Communists. There is no in-between."

This means that if you are not for their program and oppose it, you will be denounced by them as a "Red propagandist" and an agent of Moscow, probably paid. This, again, is the stereotyped international Fascist propaganda technique. It seeks to put every believer in representative government and the Bill of Rights on the defensive.

The new movement frankly dates back to the victory of Hitlerism in Germany in 1933. It accepts the authoritarian leadership principle. "Now, all pure Germans (in the United States) believe completely in a leadership in the firm hands of our leader, Fritz Kuhn."

American ideals are paraphrased into "White Gentile Ideals." I learned from a speaker at the Madison Square Garden that there were 100,000,000 "white" American citizens. Thirty million people were, by implication, coolly disfranchised.

The exact attitude of Hitler toward the churches is adopted. "We believe that the right to worship is every man's private affair, but we are opposed to all abuse of the pulpit by the so-called sloppy liberals." So we are to have a free worship with Fascist censorship.

A seven-point program is adopted. Leaving out of account its ambiguous lip service to "Americanism," the program advocates the introduction into the United States of a replica of the Hitler racial laws; it seeks to prevent any possible collaboration between this country and Great Britain and France, on the ground that all who advocate it are "war mongers."

It declares it to be its purpose to establish in America a new "Aryan culture and code of ethics." (The code of ethics of rule by force and concentration camps, I must presume.)

It advocates the adoption of the swastika as an American symbol.

It demands the right to cherish the German language in this English-speaking country, and introduces the Fascist salute—I am quoting from their published program—as the "universal salute of the gentile people the world over."

Although we are to adopt the swastika, the salute, abolish democracy and adopt the leadership principle, we are to avoid "entangling alliances." We are, I gather, not to have alliances but a union with the axis powers!

The speakers advocated an organized boycott of "Aryan" citizens against all other American citizens not

of "Aryan" race. All persons of Jewish blood must be ridden out of the cultural and economic life of America by legislation, according to Herr Kunze, the "national public relations director," our own Dr. Goebbels. I learned at Madison Square Garden, what I had already heard in Berlin, that all of our press, our finance, our government and our cultural life are in the hands of Jews and that the Jews are Communists.

I heard the President of the United States contemptuously referred to as Franklin D. Rosenfeld, with appreciative laughter and applause from the audience. I heard boos for the President of the United States and cheers for Hitler.

This meeting was "protected" by the city of New York under a liberal progressive mayor, whose name was booed by the organized and disciplined audience.

Two people in the audience of 19,000 claimed their own constitutional right to protest. One was a young Jew, who leaped to the platform and was immediately struck to the floor by uniformed storm troopers. He was badly manhandled. The German press says that "it was shocking that a Jew should have been allowed to get into the meeting." In other words, Mayor LaGuardia is reprimanded for not seeing to it that only people favorable to Hitler's program are allowed to attend a public meeting in New York.

The Nazi press is ballyhooing as an "attempted assassination" an extreme-courageous attempt of a single Jewish citizen to protest against the grossest and most libelous slanders against his whole people. The other person who protested was myself. I dared to laugh instead of to applaud. Therewith I learned that the right of free assembly in the United States means that the public must agree with the speakers; otherwise he will be ejected by storm troopers assisted by the New York police of our liberal mayor.

There was plenty of comic relief in the meeting, if you can find this movement a laughing matter. Herr Kunze appealed to the American Bill of Rights, on the ground "We German-Americans and we have the same rights as other citizens of this country to take part in the cultural and economic development of the country." That right has never been challenged. It is Herren Kuhn und Kunze who are challenging the rights of 30,000,000 non-Aryan American citizens to take part in the cultural and economic development of this country.

There was a certain comedy in hearing "Jewish non-American" accents denounced—by the followers of Father Coughlin and at a meeting where most of the speakers spoke with heavy German accents, and which was ended by singing a German song! If we are to have an acerbic war in America, heaven help us! The final cry was "Free America!"

Free America from what?  
(Copyright, 1939. New York Tribune, Inc.)

# Black Race Prejudice Just As Bad As White

By WILLIAM PICKENS

"They are just old things out of the gutter, and their own men don't want 'em,—that's why you see 'em with our men!"—Believe it or not, that's what I heard from the lips of two colored women in New York City, alone one of its avenues, on one of the nights of Christmas week, at about 2 a.m.

That is not only the meanest race prejudice but a most miserable lie, and an exhibition of the most pitiable of inferiority complexes. This I have heard before—always with disgust at its coarseness, but never before have I written about it or spoken publicly about it.

But on this occasion its dishonesty and wickedness were especially impressed upon my mind because I had just left the company of a group of so-called "white" persons who had previously come by my house, to call on Mrs. Pickens, because she was unable to get out, and I had enjoyed the evening with them, as escort and friend of the lady from London, member of the British parliament and glorious worker of mankind everywhere.

What an insult was that dirty remark to a type of woman like that! Leaving my house we had gone to several places, including Aaron Douglas' apartment, Langston Hughes' "Suitcase Theatre," and then to the Savoy and to Small's.

That was my first time at Small's, although our association has had many affairs at the Savoy, and the great Annual Comus Society uses it also for its annual social, I had never but once before been to anything like a night club at the Savoy, and that was also when the lady representative of the chief Berlin newspaper was visiting us, and friends in Germany, where I then had many friends had written their request that I show Kaethe Witkower about New York and help her to get good photographs for the Berliner-Tageblatt.

I reflected when I heard that dirty remark: Did people who did not know me, think in that low way of Kaethe and of the many other fine women of the so-called "white" race, when they go along

naturally with colored friends, friends whom they respect and honor?

God! What a world!

And this lady with whom I had just been,—and the other ladies in the group, two of them being colored women, whose names you would know,—and the men of the group, all white,—all people of "parts"; among them a man who was a physician graduate of New York's best school of medicine, and his wife.

The other women were active in the Spanish Aid Societies of this city. That is one reason why they asked me to accept the honor of escorting the British Parliament lady: she had been to Spain, and so had I, and we could talk about that. It seemed to have been her first visit to America, and I could tell her about the colored people, and our aim at democracy here,—our great AIM even to eliminate color barriers from it.

I noticed that the British woman did not drink: she and I ordered gingerale or coca cola or water when the others ordered their drinks. She did not smoke, but she danced beautifully and joyously. She was so gracious that she even danced with some unknown black man who approached us and asked her, after having seen her dance with us,—and perhaps who thought of her as did those two maligning colored women on 7th avenue.

Not the women whom you see with intelligent colored men,—they are not often to be classed with gutter people. They may be Ph.D.'s from Columbia, professors in colleges, eminent workers, and very cultured citizens.—Then there are the cheap people, as also among Negro women.



# RACE PROBLEM- 1939 UNITED STATES

## OPPOSE FRANKFURTER JEW

The fight against Prof. Felix Frankfurter, instructor in the Harvard Law School, to prevent his confirmation as an associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court is in no wise justifiable so far as we can see. Those opposing him have used to a large degree, the smoke screen of "Communism and racialism," but in reality the nominee for the Supreme Court, being opposed because he, in the course of human events, was born of Jewish parents. This opposition, no doubt, is being fostered by agents of the Fascist governments which include Germany, Austria and Italy who are persecuting the Jews in their countries and using such agents in this country, as propagandists, as the German Bund and the Ku Klux Klan.

Allen Zoll, the leading figure opposing Mr. Frankfurter, had this to say: "today in America an anti-Jewish sentiment is growing by leaps and bounds. To place, at this time, upon the highest court another one of that race is not only a political mistake but a social one." This statement, we think, is very brazen and bold. Zoll is not "mealy mouthed" by any means, in making the Jewish question an issue. If, as he says, anti-Semitism is growing in this country by leaps and bounds, then we say that all persons who are interested in maintaining this as a democratic government should frown upon such propaganda. In fact, it is our judgment that those who call themselves investigating Frankfurter (Allen Zoll and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling) should be investigated themselves so as to definitely find out just what connections they have with Hitlerism in this country. We think that such an investigation will disclose the fact that there is real anti-Americanism behind them.

## Jew, Gentile and Negro Hold Panel Discussion On "Race And Present World Crisis"

White Speaker Says "Subversive Agitation Feeds  
Upon Human Needs"

Chairman Says "Justice" Is Mainstay of  
Democracy

COLUMBUS.—(ANP)—Over 200 persons heard a Gentile, a Jew and a Negro attack the subject, "Race and the Present World Crisis," Thursday evening in the Griswold Y. W. C. A., at the 21st annual observance of the Columbus Urban league and its federated agencies, over which Dr. W. D. Inglis, president, presided.

Nimrod B. Allen, executive sec-interested in human justice may retary, introduced the meeting and find expression." said "inter-racial and social justices, the mainstay of democracy, Indianapolis M. E. church, discussed is the responsibility of all of us, the subject from the point of view and the league offers a practical of the Gentile. He said, "Subversive agitation feeds upon hu-

man needs. Commenting the Columbus Urban league upon its service to democracy in the community, Dr. Tucker pointed out that "the Urban league attempts to reduce the needs of a minority group that it might develop to assume its responsibilities in the community."

Dr. Lee J. Levinger, research director for the B'nai B'rith, developed his comment on the subject by reviewing current racial fallacies as illustrated in a recent publication, "Lunacy Becomes Us," which deals with Nazi racial theories. He contrasted the constructive practices of a democracy with those used by "ism" groups who used racial differences as a basis for fomenting hatred against minority groups.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school of Howard university, prefaced his address by the statement: "America has almost set the example of treating groups according to race and European countries have further developed the pattern."

He pointed to three groups o thought as most conducive to mis understanding of colored people as being: popular belief that Africa is a country of savagery, ignorance of the contribution of colored men to the world, and acceptance of inferiority theories regarding dark races.

## The South Improves?

Like Fun It Does,  
Says Prof. Horace  
M. Bond and Takes  
Ollie Stewart to  
Task for His Un-  
warranted Optimism

Dear AFRO:

I was greatly interested in your reprint of the article in the Chicago Times regarding Ollie Stewart's recent Reader's Digest article, which had already read. Mr. Stewart denied that he was a Pollyanna. This may be true, he is not by any means a

realistic reporter of the facts of educational discrimination.

### Sees No Such Progress

While I can applaud, within limits, optimism regarding improvement in race relations, it seems to me to be dangerous to tell ourselves to sleep with bed-time stories of fantastic equalization of educational opportunity.

It also seems to me little short of criminal to advertise sensational improvements in facilities for educating colored children, when these improvements have not been made.

Specifically, I am curious to know where Mr. Stewart found justification for the wholly inaccurate statement that "Georgia, which used to spend only \$6.38 per year for each colored child, as compared with \$35.32 for each white, is appropriating, along with Mississippi, at least three times that much for the education of colored children."

### Surprise to Georgians

The figures for Georgia cited by Mr. Stewart occur in the illustrated pamphlet, "Black and White in School Money," published first in 1934. As these figures were derived from data in my possession, I know that they refer to 1930.

That Georgia, since 1930, has increased by three times its appropriations for colored schools, will be, I am sure, a thrilling surprise to the colored teachers and children of that State, as well as to the State Department of Education.

The last published figures (1935-1936) show for Georgia an expenditure of \$11,451,322 for "instructional service" (including salaries) for the 536,803 white children of the State, or a per capita of \$21.25.

Expenditures for colored for the same item are reported as \$1,821,846 for 332,924 children, or a per capita of \$5.47 for each child.

If expenditures for other services — transportation, building, etc.—were available for the latter year they would differ but little from those for 1930.

### Get Little More

The discrepancy would be greater, since colored share but slightly in the large expenditures for transportation, buildings, and other auxiliary agencies.

The same per capita figures for instructional service in 1927-1928 show a figure of \$21.35 for each

white child, and \$4.09 for each colored child.

As for Mississippi, where in the spring of 1938 I was assured by responsible school authorities that the average colored teacher in that State was paid \$25 a month for a five-month term, and where I received additional assurance that colored salaries were at the lowest ebb in twenty years, Mr. Stewart's statement is worse than fantastic. It is cruel.

### Calls Increase Slight

There has been in most Southern States, in the last ten years an increase in provision for colored schools. Much of this, as with Louisiana's "illiteracy campaign," is financed by Federal funds.

The rest of it should be measured, not in the 300 per cent increase of "three times as much," but in the more moderate terms of a 10 or 15 per cent increase.

This, indeed, is worthy of all praise and cause for joy; but it points in the direction of one or two centuries before the millennium prophesied by Mr. Stewart is with us.

Let me conclude by quoting some per capita figures for Alabama over the last few years, as a good index to what is happening in the South generally.

The following expenditures are per capita school child in Alabama—Teacher's Salaries

Year	White	Colored
1924-1925	\$15.91	\$3.22
1925-1926	16.27	3.35
1926-1927	17.64	3.46
1927-1928	18.80	4.07
1928-1929	19.78	4.50
1929-1930	19.93	4.77
1930-1931	19.66	4.80
1931-1932	17.93	4.43
1932-1933	12.33	3.02
1933-1934	15.51	3.91
1934-1935	16.03	4.30
1935-1936	16.15	4.85

Let us hope that in the near future Mr. Stewart may present—and have accepted—an article in which he points out the criminal discriminations now in vogue in the expenditure of public funds for the education of colored children in the South. Let us hope that in this future article he will not permit his optimism to conceal the fact these discriminations, in vogue for generations, will at present progress be with us for almost as long a period.

HORACE M. BOND

Fisk University  
Nashville, Tenn.



iciencies in the school funds, and thus avoid these constantly recurring crises.

## Lo, The Indian Again Becomes A Problem

An old "alien" problem under new conditions has bobbed up to harass a government that has enough trouble on its hands already, to mention relief, unemployment, taxes and military preparedness as just a few.

The American Indian, which, like the buffalo, once was a vanishing group, now is staging a comeback. Indian population is increasing. In fact, Indians are reproducing at a rate twice as fast as the white races!

The increase in Indian population, of course, is to be blamed on the white man's government. When white men had killed off enough Indians in the early days to force the red men to recognize the wisdom of entering negotiations in a civilized manner, wholesale murder ceased. Then the Indians learned a good bit about the sanctity of contracts and the oath of the white men.

There followed a few years of land-grabbing, legalized piracy of different kinds, until the federal government was shocked enough to make the outlawry against Indians illegal. Then there came a period of private plundering by white men who acted without the consent of law, but without much attention from the government.

New generations came along, generations that had grown rich on the Indian's lands and had absorbed enough education and culture to be shocked at the treatment our grandfathers gave the Indians. The reform period set in. Indians were herded on reservations, made wards of the federal government and were otherwise treated like the guileless children they were.

The white man's civilization brought new diseases, new problems to the Indian. Then after the white man's civilization had wiped out thousands of red men the same civilization began to rehabilitate the red men. White man's medical care and education are responsible for the increase in Indian population.

The Indian may once again become a troublesome issue. But it is our problem to deal with and one that cannot be shrugged aside by the advice: "Send 'em back where they came from."

## Bitter Appeal to Prejudice

A CHICAGO WHITE WOMAN—Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick Dilling, addressed more than five hundred local citizens at the Lyric theater on Wednesday night and her two-hour speech was the most bitter appeal to race hate the Negro racial group has ever witnessed in Knoxville.

The extremely interesting phase of the situation develops over the lack of serious consideration accorded the efforts of the author of "Red Network," by local white people. From all appearances, her attack on Communism was only a scheme designed to gain an audience that she might get in some effective salesmanship for her book, and thereby be spared making a house to house canvass.

It is extremely refreshing to note the lack of interest given Mrs. Dilling's effort to arouse race hate on the part of Knoxville's white citizenship. Barely once did a few persons applaud her and throughout the entire address the large audience sat as silent as the Sphinx as she worked hard to arouse some favorable response.

The attack of the woman book seller on the President and his family, the Supreme Court, and many other officials of state and nation failed to gain favor among her auditors, and as she warned of Negroes' efforts to have representation on juries and put a stop to lynching, several white persons were seen to leave the coliseum, apparently in disgust.

If Mrs. Dilling won no more favorable consideration to her scheme with other audiences in the South, she undoubtedly will return to her Chicago home before long and seek to devise some other method of getting her book before the public.

## CIVIL LIBERTY

Answering questions before the Senate Judiciary Committee which later favored his nomination to the United States Supreme Court by a unanimous vote, Felix Frankfurter said: "It doesn't matter whether the Constitution is invoked for ends I like or ends I don't like, so long as those who invoke it keep within the framework of the Constitution. There must be freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and freedom to worship as your conscience dictates. Civil liberties mean liberties for those we like and those we don't like, or even detest." And that is stating the fundamentals of American democracy in just about its shortest form.—Ind. News Review.

## Rabbi Urges Full Freedom Of Negro Race

### Jewish Leader Appeals To Nation; Is Urban League, Speaker

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If America is ever to secure from the Negro the best that he is prepared to give, it must make him truly a free man, according to Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue of New York and Professor of Social Service at the Jewish Institute of Religion.

Speaking at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Urban League, held at the Russell Sage Foundation here last week, Rabbi Goldstein called for American to make it possible for the Negro to achieve the fullest development of his powers by granting him full political freedom, the opportunity to maintain himself at a decent living standard, the privilege of education, and a social status based upon the principles of brotherhood, justice and peace.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, made his annual report.

Officers chosen for 1939 were L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; Lloyd K. Garrison, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and C. C. Spaulding, vice presidents; William H. Baldwin, secretary; Charles Poletti, treasurer, and Miss Dorothy Straus, assistant treasurer.

Chester Bowles, grandson of the late Samuel Bowles, publisher of the Springfield "Republican", and nephew of Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin, founder of the National Urban League, was elected to the executive board. Members re-elected were: Sadie T. M. Alexander, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Roger N. Baldwin, Abraham Lefkowitz, Mrs. John F. Moors, Frederick D. Patterson, Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, Charles Poletti, Mrs. J. M. Proskauer, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, C. C. Spaulding and W. R. Valentine.



# The High Road And The Low

*Age-Related 7-39-39*

RACE PROBLEM - 1939  
UNITED STATES





# White Georgians Ask Civic Leader Query About Negro

*Unity in action 7-30-34*

FITZGERALD, Ga.—(A N P)—Members of the senior class of Ben Hill County Training School (white), this city, recently wrote to William J. Schieffelin, New York City, nationally known civic leader and chairman of the board of trustees, Tuskegee institute, for first-hand information on the needs of the Negro. The sociology students asked Mr. Schieffelin to frankly answer this question:

"If you had everything necessary—money, influence, even the gift of prophecy and magic—what would you do for the Negro?" Mr. Schieffelin's interesting answer follows:

"Your question suggests that if one were omnipotent what could be done in behalf of the Negro. The fact that such a question comes from a group of white students in the heart of Georgia is itself an encouraging sign that the movement to bring about better conditions is gaining momentum. Your question used the term 'magic' which may be interpreted as faith—faith that can remove mountains. So let us assume that faith has removed race prejudice and put in its place human sympathy based upon knowledge of the aspirations, and appreciation of the achievements of many of our Negro fellow citizens.

"Your class in Sociology might try or state interracial commission well invite members of your county to picture to you how constantly local difficulties are removed and goodwill is restored through study of the situation and by invoking helpfulness in place of jealousy or competition. The class should make a wider survey covering the crisis in which the share-croppers find themselves. Here of course is where money is vital and the example of Sherwood Eddy's community plantation points toward the solution.

"Most of us feel that Negroes should have the same opportunity for training and employment as other citizens have, and there is no doubt if race prejudice could be overcome the labor unions would welcome the Negroes into their membership.

"Negroes today do not want to have things done for them, but they do want the same opportunity to do things that other people

have, therefore your question might more wisely be 'What can the Negroes do for us?' This I would answer, they can teach us how to value the more important things in life—loyalty and laughter, music and song, sacrifice and friendship, and last but not least, real appreciation of character, or what they call 'quality.'

"The point of view of both the white people and the Negroes would be truer, and therefore freer from prejudice, if the more enlightened, better educated and most successful Negroes were given opportunity to discuss these questions with their white neighbors, and I think your class might well select ten or twenty of the leading colored men and women in your county and ask them to confer with you from time to time. What you will learn and what they will learn will bring about great good."



## The Bill of Rights and the "Bill of Wrongs"

"Constitution Day" last week found President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes lauding our charter guarantees and personal freedom accorded citizens of this Republic while almost in the same breath the American Civil Liberties Union went on record saying that in the city life of America civil liberties received only about 50 per cent observance.

Said Chief Justice Hughes:

"Our guarantee of fair trials, of due process in the protection of life, liberty and property—which stands between the citizen and arbitrary power—of religious freedom, of free speech, free press, and free assembly, are the safeguards which have been erected against the abuses threatened by gusts of passion and prejudice which in misguided zeal would destroy the basic interests of democracy."

The president added also his persuasive tongue to the patriotic addresses delivered and demanded that America speak out against wrong, and not with passiveness "and our silence assume the attitude of the Levite, who pulled his skirts together and passed on the other side".

The report of the Civil Liberties Union proves conclusively that we are assuming the attitude of the Levite, if we fail to attack a number of things going on under the Stars and Stripes, which prove conclusively that a lot of folk in dear old U. S. A. have never read anything other than the second paragraph in the Declaration of Independence. We think it would have served a worthy and constructive purpose if the President and those connected with the "Constitution" program had had the Declaration of Independence read in its entirety.

No more scathing denouncement of what is going on in this country can be found today than the Declaration of Independence. The founding fathers were attempting to get away from the tyranny and terrorism of the British crown and we suggest that readers of the Black Dispatch secure a copy of the Declaration of Independence and study it from the angle we have just suggested. It is a bill of complain which could today in good faith be rewritten word for word by almost every minority group in America.

"Free speech" is most abused, according to the Civil Liberties Union, but to this we demur, unless the Union has reference to abuses common among the majority group. When we think of sanctions common among minority groups we know that there are in rural America, where black folk reside in large numbers, several of the personal guarantees of citizens completely set aside and ignored.

As Frederick Douglass said "No chain is stronger than its weakest link" and when we proceed to test democracy, we must use such a yard stick. Democracy in America must be placed on scales which weigh and comprehend the attitude taken towards its most humble citizen.

The Civil Liberties Union assembled its figures out of conditions obtaining in urban centers. If one is to see democracy at its lowest ebb in the United States one must go

into rural America, where the mob denies trial by jury, the right to make bond, the search and seizure clauses and the right to bear arms in the home.

From the Southern tip of Texas down at Brownsville, on up to the Ohio River, everybody knows that a black man's home IS NOT HIS CASTLE, and that sworn officers of the law daily violate their oaths of office, kicking open the doors of homes of black men upon the slightest provocation.

Right here in Oklahoma City when Jack Walton was mayor, a strained relationship developed between the two races. The first order that came from the mayor's office was that Negroes should come to the mayor's office and register their guns. Does that look like the constitutional right of the black citizens to bear arms in his home was being regarded. Everyone knows that in rural America, down in "No Man's Land" of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia a search warrant is unknown, and that any Negro would lose his life who demanded one.

Everyone knows that Article 5 of the Bill of Rights is abrogated every time a Negro is arrested, the article, among other things, says: "Nor shall (he) be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The third degree method practiced upon Negro prisoners, before they secure bail or counsel, are all cruel efforts on the part of police, sheriffs and enforcement officials to make helpless Negroes become witnesses against themselves. The Dark Ages and St. Bartholomew's Night are frightful experiences in the records of humanity comparable with what black men and women in America have suffered while attempt was made to force them to be witnesses against themselves.

Article 8 of the Bill of Rights is violated almost every time a Negro is arrested following difficulties with white people. It reads: "Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

"When Governor Lee O'Daniel, of Texas, the other day announced that he was giving a thirty-day reprieve to a Negro condemned to die, "so that the Negro would suffer more," he was violating that portion of the federal constitution which says that "unusual punishments" shall not be "inflicted."

If we overlook and ignore what is happening to the American Negro every day, are we not assuming the attitude of the Levite? When we turn our heads away from these things are we not trying to wash our hands, when they are dripping with guilt as were the hands of Pontius Pilate with the blood of Christ?

It is all right to talk about the Democratic form of Government, and prate of our love for certain ideals and standards, but the difficulties of life arise in execution. There is a lot of difference between talking right and acting as we preach.

For fear some one misunderstands us, let us hurry to conclude with this thought: President Roosevelt and his wife, have in the judgment of the Black Dispatch done

## First Lady With Alabama Man On Negro Problem

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

WASHINGTON, April 25—(AP)—Bradley Twitty, a farm youth from Allsboro, Ala., told Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Tuesday that he thought the South was the only section in the world that knew how to treat the Negro.

Young Twitty made the assertion in asking the first lady at a national conference on farm youth problems if she did not consider the Southern Negro a definite problem.

"I think you are right that you know in many ways how to treat the Negro better than people in other sections," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

"But certain things have grown into abuses in certain parts of the South that may be harmful to all of you in the South. You have certain very definite things that you will some day have to meet.

"The problem of the Negro in the South will be solved by the cooperation of the white population with the Negro population. It is not well understood in the North and should never be solved in the North, but should be solved by the South."

Mrs. Roosevelt suggested to Twitty that a group of young Southerners with a better idea of justice than many others had organized and that she thought every young person in the South should get in touch with the Council of Young Southerners.

more towards helping to strengthen America's weakest link in democracy than any others occupying the White House since the Immortal Lincoln.



Tampa, Fla., Times  
March 4, 1939

## "Lift Embargo" Shout 2500 Loyalist Supporters



Approximately 2500 Tampans, some of whom are shown above, marched from the Labor Temple in Ybor City to the County Court House this morning in a demonstration for lifting the embargo against Loyalist Spain. "Lift the Embargo on Loyalist Spain," was chanted throughout the parade. Coleman Blum, secretary of Friends of the Lincoln Brigade, Baltimore, was principal speaker. Also on the program were W. E. Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly; George Salazar, former president of the Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Unions, and Thyra Edwards, Negro social worker in Spain. Three Tampa youths who fought in the Lincoln Brigade were introduced. They were Eladio Bayla, Felipe Rojos and Capt. Mendoza. A telegram was sent from the group to President Roosevelt asking that immediate action be taken to lift the Spanish embargo.

—Staff photo by Gerald B. Smith.

Zebulon, N. C. Record  
March 17, 1939

### WHY SHOULD WE, THEY ARE JUST "NIGGERS?"

T 280

My father as a 16-yr. old boy fought through the Civil War. His two brothers were left on the battle fields of Virginia. All was for sake of a principle guaranteed by the Constitution. But back of the suffering and dying lay a principle as everlasting as the just word of the Creator. And rights won the God-given rights, of the colored man to be free and equal with his white brother, were gained by the man in black from the man in gray.

Before 1600 the negro was living in savagery in the jungles of Africa. Against his will by violence he was brought to America and sold into bondage. From mental children the race has climbed since his freedom till today many negroes have attained places of honor and distinction in the arts and sciences and even in business and public life. But the white race still treats him as an outcast, a necessary evil that must be endured. We refuse him suffrage because he is not qualified for it. And then we give him the least possible opportunity to qualify himself for that right. Our General Assembly boosts the appropriations to higher white education and hands out a pittance to the higher education of the negroes.

We would not be human if we forget our responsibility to our brother in black. We are his keepers. Shame fills us when we see how a race of people, citizens of this country not by their own choice, are treated by the state itself. They are citizens and residents of North Carolina now and will be centuries hence in all probability. The negro is superstitious, ignorant, poor, and outclassed everywhere by the white man, yet we expect him before the majesty of the law to meet justice on an equality with the maker and administrator of that law.

North Carolina is not only unfair and shortsighted when it fails in giving the negro an equal chance with her other citizens to prepare for the duties of citizenship, but she is doing that which will be a handicap and hurt to the progress and advancement of its best interests in the years to come. Justice for the negro in equal educational advantages as well as in other relations of citizenship, will in the future be to the advantage of all concerned.

Although our religious instincts argue for a more reasonable social recognition of the negro in business and other social relations, such a course would be a dangerous one unless he were better prepared to measure up to the responsibilities of such privileges. With his lack of preparation, we realize the danger of such a step. The negro is not ready for it; he may never be. We admit, however, if the white man refuses to give him the opportunity to prepare for it, he never will be. But we are pleading for a fuller and more just recognition of the black man to have his chance along with other citizens to qualify for the fuller rights of citizenship in a democracy.



# WIDE AWAKE NEWS DESK

An Exclusive Tribune Feature

## AMERICA'S PURPOSE says:

Social democracy, like our political democracy, is blighted by inequalities that come from our economic structure. Although the ultimate goal of happiness and security appears further away at the present moment than at any time in the history of the nation, actually it is near at hand. We need only complete the evolution of our social institutions. That which is needed is not a new social order, but the achievement of the social order that lived in the minds of our forefathers, a classless society, the benefits of which extend equally to all, regardless of race, creed or wealth.

## N. E. A. JOURNAL says:

The investigators report no animus against the Negro in the textbooks. Though only the truth may be told, the limited portion of the truth told results in a picture decidedly warped. If the citizen of Mississippi is to understand his environment, he will need a larger understanding of the Negro's part in Mississippi life. In Mississippi the environment includes the Negro, and the information on the Negro should be a part of the planned program of the schools.

## THE SCRANTON TIMES says:

The snobbishness of the Daughters of the American Revolution is merely a minor incident, though it serves to thrust the policy of the society into the spotlight of public attention anew. Much as Americans have shown how honestly they revere the accomplishments of the soldiers of the Revolution, what were the soldiers of that era other than plain, some pretty rough-hewn, men? They were mostly farmers, and manual laborers in the fields and towns and in occupations that were, mostly, humble. They hadn't much of the world's goods. Education was a blessing of the few. Wouldn't it be a good idea, before waving the flag over those we alone think worthy of that honor, to learn to wipe our own noses first? The miraculous Hand that makes brunettes and blondes makes all flesh souled and human. The repository of the American Ark of the Covenant is the hearts of all, regardless of race, creed, color or class.

## CRITICA FASCISTA (Italian publication) says:

We have already entered upon a phase of decline; the interest that Italians show in their Empire is dwindling. This is becoming more evident in Addis Ababa day by day. One can sense it in innumerable public declarations, in the press, from private correspondence, in conversations with the growing number of one's own friends and acquaintances who are giving up their plans of enterprise in Ethiopia.

## L'EUROPE NOUVELLE (Paris) says:

The departures from the colony (Ethiopia) have taken on the proportions of a mass flight. The famous Five-Year Plan is jeopardized. The steep rise in the cost of living is certainly an important factor in this exodus. The workers have found that the high wages of Abyssinia (8 lire or 40 cents an hour as against an average of two lire or ten cents in Italy) are largely illusory. Despite the increase in prices the amount of Italian imports into Ethiopia has fallen from 1,397,000-000 to 1,067,000,000 lire.

COMPILED BY  
ORRIN C. EVANS

## KEN MAGAZINE (Mar. 9) says:

Thousands of "unconstructed Southerners" have come to Washington with the New Deal. They often mutter about the way Washington Negroes are allowed to mix with whites on the street cars and busses. As a matter of fact, segregation of Negroes resembles that in the deep South. The colored population is forced by low incomes and by tradition to live in the poorer side streets and in alley tenements. And in spite of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, Negro children are herded into special schools for Negroes only,—this in the nation's capital! Even in that "stronghold of the Constitution", the Supreme Court Building, Negroes are not permitted to eat in the cafeteria.

## JOURNALISTIC HEADACHE (Ken Mag.) says

The carefully edited newspaper seeks to give full information, of which complete identification is an inseparable part. That a person is a Negro is considered vital knowledge, more vital than to know his creed or nationality. Races are so few anywhere and the Caucasoid is so dominant in this country that custom and tradition have established the understanding between white readers and white editors that unless otherwise designated a person is white. Orientals are pointed out and there is no objection from them. The Negro citizen can hardly expect not to be so indicated until the time arrives when the public in general has no interest whatsoever in racial distinctions. In other words, until race prejudice is no more; until races are no longer news. So long as newspapers are under a necessity to make a profit, or at least stay out of the red through private ownership, they are not likely to change their practice, which merely is a reflection of an existing condition. The press will change when circumstances change and hardly before.

# PROBABLE EFFECT ON THE NEGRO IS POINTED OUT

Dr. Tobias Claims Foreigners Puzzled By Prevalence of  
Crime of Lynching In Country Otherwise So  
Democratic and Progressive As America.

By DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

The first point to make clear in connection with the discussion of this subject is that the American Negro is a much more important factor in the present world situation than he himself realizes. In a journey around the world

two years ago I was amazed at the knowledge of and interest in the American Negro on the part of public officials and newspaper representatives in all the countries visited. In India, although I saw Mahatma Gandhi on his day of silence, so eager was he to discuss the American race problem that he broke silence to talk with me about it. The first question asked me by the Maharaja of Mysore in a private interview was:

"Have you Negro people in America no way to organize to protect yourselves against the savage crime of lynching?" Among the newspapers that published interviews with me were the Madras (India) Mail, the Ceylon Daily News, The Shanghai (China) Times, The China Press (Shanghai), The Japan Advertiser (Tokyo), and The Japan Times and Mail (Tokyo). In all instances the interviewers were most puzzled by the prevalence of the crime of lynching in a country otherwise so progressive and democratic as America. In Egypt and India the recital of the progress of the Negro in America was heard with great interest and satisfaction as showing what a retarded race could accomplish under handicaps. I believe that these instances are sufficient to establish my contention that the Negro problem here is not a purely sectional or national issue, but has a very direct bearing on similar problems the world over. A symposium therefore that views this problem in its world setting should prove interesting.

Although there is racial and minority persecution in practically every country of the world, this article is concerned particularly with the possible effect on the American Negro of Italy's subjection of Ethiopia and Germany's persecution of the Jews. Will the Negro in America be affected favorably or adversely by these persecutions? In my judgment there can be no ready answer to this question. The best that can be done is to point out certain developments and trends and let the readers make up their own minds and come to their own conclusions.

How does the American Negro seem to be affected favorably by these persecutions?

1. Through a common bond of suffering Jews and Negroes are getting closer together. Jews in America, who a few years ago thought lightly of discriminations against Negroes, are now being made painfully conscious of how it feels to be privately rubbed



and publicly humiliated. Since the Jews is economically in control of certain great businesses like the moving picture industry, the theater and large mercantile establishments, it stands to reason that he will in the future urge upon these institutions greater tolerance in their dealings with Negroes.

2. The United States government is being terribly embarrassed by German and Italian reminders of lynching and jim-crowism in America. Hitler's most recent speech contained several thrusts about American hypocrisy in criticizing Germanys' handling of her internal problems, when America's own back yard so much needed cleaning. Thus the present administration is put in the position of having to decide whether it will clean up its own back yard so that with consistency it may demand

that Germany and Italy adopt more humane policies affecting their minorities, or remain quiet for fear of embarrassing reminders.

3. The secret conferences now in progress between the President and members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate indicate serious fears on the part of the administration concerning the international situation. The Italian and German penetration into the United States through alliances with South American nations is regarded as more than a distant prospect. With such a threat it is almost unthinkable that America will much longer neglect the important matter of freeing its black minority from fear of mob violence through the enactment of an anti-lynching law. A prolonged filibuster against anti-lynching legislation at this session of Congress would furnish Germany and Italy with additional material for defense of their shameful persecutions of minorities.

Now let us take a look at the other side of the picture. How is the American Negro affected unfavorably by racial and minority persecutions abroad?

1. Increasingly he will be reminded of how much better things are for him here than they would be if he lived in Germany or Italy today. He can not deny that in America the law is impartial whether it always operates to his advantage or not, while in Germany and Italy the law supports racial and minority persecution. He will be told that he ought to be thankful that conditions are no worse for him than they are. The inevitable result of this will be a setback to the fight of the Negro for equality of rights and opportunities.

2. There is the possibility that the increasing wave of anti-Semitism that is passing over this country at the present time may seriously affect the Negro. I have no doubt that there is an under-

cover hostility to Jews in this country that is growing so rapidly as to cause serious concern to fair-minded people everywhere. Let it once be established that liberties can be taken with the rights of an economically powerful minority like the Jews, and the rights of the more dependent Negro minority will be further trampled under foot.

3. Every persecution suffered by a minority in any part of the world is a cause for anxiety on the part of every other minority. If this be true, then every victory for a Hitler or a Mussolini is an added threat to the security of the American Negro.

Having given as fully as space permits what I consider the probable favorable and unfavorable effects on the American Negro of German and Italian persecution of racial minorities, let me express the hope that your next symposium may deal with the probable effect on the Negro of the outcome of the war for Spanish democracy.

# Letters To The Editor

## One Country

Editor The New York Age:

Colonization is a condition of cosmopolitan society as it is of races. As "birds of a feather stick together," so the different races in the American civilization form settlements of colonies, as far as possible. The truthfulness of this statement is seen in the thickly settled German, Irish, Jewish and Italian communities in the North. Their race affinities produce natural and social relations promotive of their varied interests. The Negro's civil and social privileges are more restricted in the South than in the North, owing to which fact the Negroes of the South are more united than the Negroes of the North.

In the North, individuals may rise to intellectual, professional, business and mechanical distinctiveness, but from general employment in the skilled industries, business enterprises, and political movement he is debarred. Being cheaply and conveniently accommodated in almost every respect by the whites, he is not under the same necessity as the Southern Negro to establish and operate business enterprises.

It is rather inconvenient to establish and maintain Negro business enterprises in the North, for the reason that there are no thickly settled communities. A Negro lawyer, doctor, dressmaker, music teacher, hair-dresser do well in some instances because they receive patronage from the whites. It is not so much the prejudice of the whites nor the indifference of the Negroes as it is the peculiar conditions of the North that prevent the Negro from enjoying the business enterprises and from founding race institutions.

The few new institutions and ever churches in the North are largely sustained by donations from the whites. Renting houses and purchasing property and living in the North are commensurate with the large scale and competition along all lines of industry, and social life is so active that the most rigid economy and business tact are essential to success in any kind of business in the North.

The Negro who embarks in business in the North has not only to compete with his own people, but with the shrewd Yankee, who seeks to monopolize all interests that have money in them. The Negro of the North, for the most part, appears to be content with his superior civil and social privileges. He breathes the air with more perfect liberty, enjoys life

free from violence, is vindicated and redressed at law and recognized in his citizen rights, and, like the pharisee, thanks God that he is not like the ex-slave of the South. And this is the height of his ambition.

Three-fourths of the freeholding and taxpaying Negroes in the North are from the South, and Southern Negro labor is preferred in the North as in the South. Waiters, domestic servants, janitors, teamsters, laundrymen and drivers from the South can find employment in the North. Any industrious Southern Negro can find common labor to do in the North.

Before the formation of labor unions and federations in the North, the Negro skilled laborer found employment, but after deciding to exclude the Negro from membership these unions became an effective dictating power to employ when Negroes applied to them for work.

The taxpayers in many Northern sections favor mixed schools because it is less expensive to have them. They would not be justified in maintaining separate schools for the few Negro pupils. Of course, race favoritism, competition and prejudice combine to exclude Negro teachers, with a few exceptions, of course, and yet a few Negro teachers are employed to teach in the mixed schools. That Negro children, procuring their education by competent Negro teachers in the Negro schools, can better appreciate race efficiency and dignity there can be no question.

The Northern Negro is ill-fitted for living in the South, it being difficult for him to adapt himself to the conditions of the South. Yet it is easy for the Southern Negro to adapt himself to the North where full and free expression is equally accorded to all, and where no legal discriminations are made, and where the social question is left for adjustment by the parties nearest concerned. In the North the Negro has the opportunity of advocating the interest of his Southern brother in a way that would not be tolerated in the South and thus the Northern Negro can assist in the formation of a proper sentiment in his favor.

The Northern Negro is, therefore, a necessity to the Southern Negro, and vice versa. The Negro's destiny is to be worked out in the South because he has greater numerical strength and superior advantages in the South, notwithstanding the civil, racial and legal restrictions upon him. The lesson of self-dependence and self-effort is forced upon the Southern Negro as not upon the Northern Negro.

When the Southern Negro was emancipated, his first thought was education and, adhering steadfastly to this idea, he has made a progressive education since his emancipation that has astounded the civilized world. No school-loving race can be kept down or back. Brought here a heathen, the Negro soon exchanged fetishism for Christianity and, having been trained in the school of servile labor for centuries, he learned how to labor, so that when his emancipation came he was prepared to strike out on lines of self-development which, in seventy-three years of progress in the acquisition of wealth, is without parallel in history.

The prejudices of the whites against the Negro have rather helped him, in that they have stimulated him to make greater efforts to reach the independence of the white man.

Having lived in both sections of our country, I'm prepared to say that the Negro can do better towards working out his destiny in the South than in the North.

J. W. PARKER Sr.

610 Goldleaf street  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

N



# U. S. Negro Is "Radical" Says British Visitor Here

Hart Pleads

## English Journalist Sees Weakness Of American Negro In Lack Of Good Leadership

By BERNICE DUTRIEUILLE

Here's balm for the hearts of that element in American Negro life that persists in staging the tear-jerking act—because, in their opinion, the Negro is too conservative.

Here's the silver lining in the cloud of pessimism that hovers over that element that subscribes to the belief that the Negro in America would get along better if he wasn't so damned timorous.

The American Negro conservative? The principal difficulty, where the words to that effect, in the opinion of American Negro is concerned, is that a dark-skinned British visitor to he has nobody here telling him any of these shores . . . by a English ac-thing in which he can believe. He has no one here attempting to lead him in whom he can have complete faith," he explained.

"I have found the Negroes conservative," he said, last Friday. "If that is the impression they give, it is but superficial."

The analyst was C. L. R. James, of Trinidad, B. W. I., by way of London, England. Aside from having the distinction of being an outstanding British journalist, and special correspondent for the Glasgow Herald, he has a carefully modulated voice, perfect diction, and deep, penetrating, almost mystical eyes.

sat alert, expecting the well-turned "bally" to drop from his lips—but it didn't. Negro who would not have the order of things changed today," he continued.

"There isn't a Negro who would not have the conditions in the South as they stand today completely altered. That is not conservative; that is very profound radicalism."

James was in Philadelphia to address a meeting sponsored by the Workers' Educational Forum, at 277 S. 11th street, last Friday night.

The primary purpose of his visit to America, however, is to make arrangements for the production of his play, "Toussaint L'Ouverture," in this country.

The play has already been produced in London, and he looks forward to

## FEARS SOCIALIZING Something Must Be Done To Prevent Social Intermingling

Segregation is the only solution to the Negro problem in America, the Rev. Jack Hart, in charge of the Chapel at Valley Forge, told a group at the Philadelphians at Home, 19th street and the Parkway, last Tuesday night.

Segregation is an ugly word," he said. "I don't like it. But the colored problem is the greatest problem the American people have confronting them today. It is very close to them." "And in considering some long term plan for the ultimate absorption of these people, I think that they should be isolated in some way—very definitely—for about four or five hundred years."

This procedure, he felt would give them ample time to acquire a culture more nearly equivalent with that of the group with whom they are so desirous of mingling.

FEARS INTERMARRIAGE  
The close intermingling, he said, would lead ultimately to social intermingling and intermarrying, he feared. Something had to be done to avoid this!

Meanwhile, earlier in his discourse Dr. Hart had spoken of the fact that there should be some method of approach, some program for bringing the two races—blacks and whites—together under a mutually friendly banner.

He stated that leaders from both groups had often gotten together, but that no effective measures or resolutions had been drawn up, or submitted as result of these round-table conferences or "pink teas."

He spoke of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and their fight for racial equality.

"Their leaders are very astute," he said. "They do not ask for 'social equality.' They are very probably

told just what to say, of course.

"BEST EXECUTIVES"

He made this comment in face of a foregoing one to the effect that an authority had once told him that "the colored people are potentially the best executives we have today."

The speaker went even further and pointed out the fact that they might even "become our national executives some day!"

He pointed to findings of such anthropologists as Dr. Specht, of the University of Pennsylvania, and biologists of note who are constantly exploding the Nordic superiority myth and all theories tending to support the claim of whites to racial superiority.

But these were all to be discounted when the relationship between the two groups of people in America, the colored and white, became a matter of socializing together with the danger of intermarriage.

William Kothle, architect for the building in which the meeting was held, replied in closing remarks that the schools were doing a great deal in breaking down feelings of racial antagonism toward colored boys and girls. As a former student of Northeast High School, he observed, he could say with authority that there were colored boys whose ability was most outstanding, and that the contribution that these youths and others like them had made to athletics was most significant.

New Orleans. La. Times Picayune  
January 15, 1939

## ISMS OF EUROPE WON'T AID NEGRO, DECLARES BISHOP

A. M. E. Leader Lauds  
'Your Friend, Free America'  
to Hearers

Delegates to the Louisiana annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Saturday heard a denunciation of totalitarian governments and praise for "your friend, free America."

Bishop S. L. Greene of Little Rock, Ark., presiding over the session at Union Bethel church, told his audience that "Communism, Fascism and Nazism are no part of Christianity, and practices advocated by totalitarian nations

of Europe will in no way assist negroes in their search for better moral, economical, educational and industrial conditions."

"These conditions," he added, "can better be remedied through and effectively be contended for under the Constitution of the United States. Don't let anyone fool you or lead you away from your friend, free America."

Bishop Greene's address followed adoption of resolutions opposing Communistic, Socialistic or Fascistic government in this country and pledging efforts of the church "to oppose same by all means in our power."

Delegates were elected to attend the general convention in Jacksonville, Fla., in June of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society. They are Carry L. Coleman, Ida Tucker, Essie V. Whitfield, Hazel Atkins and Ellen C. Thornton. Alternates are Eula L. Lumay, Susie P. Washington, Mary Hitchens, Eula J. Lemon and Lena Green.

It was announced that visiting ministers will fill local pulpits at morning and evening services. Dr. A. O. Wilson will preach the ordination sermon of deacons and elders at Union Bethel church and Bishop Greene will assign pastors at the night service.

Other speakers at the Saturday sessions included Rev. J. W. Washington, Baton Rouge; Rev. J. R. Powe, New Orleans; Rev. J. M. Brown, New Orleans; Rev. S. L. Greene, Jr., Port Gibson, Miss.; Rev. W. H. Hall, Lake Charles, and R. F. Durden, Clarksdale, Miss.

Cordeiro Ga. Democrat  
January 11, 1939

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

From Other State Papers

### THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

A recent article entitled "A Negro Looks at the South" written by a negro born below the Mason and Dixon line who lived in the North for a number of years and then returned to the section in which he was born, contains much food for thought. The author has given much study to conditions in this section as they concern the negro and he has reached the conclusion that the South offers the negro his greatest opportunity for future development and progress.

After a recital of his early life in

## Priest Urges Segregation For Negroes

Set Them Apart 400 Or  
500 Years, Rev. Jack



the South and his migration to the negro is an integral part of the economic and business structure of this North, where he spent a number of years, the author tells of coming back and, when left alone, he is to the South and finding in this section here. Truly, the South offers the area which is best suited for the negro his best and most acceptable opportunity to the needs of the members of his race.

"I am no Pollyanna," he concludes. "I know that the Southland is far from perfect in its treatment of the black folk. I know that anybody who looks can find discrimination and inequalities. But I am convinced that the future of the black man lies in the South. The only frontier left in the United States, the only section with raw materials unexploited and industries undeveloped, is the South. If the negro can't develop as the South develops, he has no future anywhere."

His article speaks of many changes which have occurred in recent years in the relations between the black and whites in the South. While it is doubtless true that there are now and will ever be lines of demarcation which will forever prevent any intermingling of the races in this section, most thoughtful members of the black race agree with his conclusion that the South offers the negro wider opportunities than he can find in the North or East.

Advances which have been made in the South have been designed to give the negro his chance to educate himself, elevate himself, improve his moral standards, afford him an opportunity to develop his ingenuity and enterprise and in general make him a better citizen of the state and the nation.

There is no place where the white and black race can exist on the same plane of amity and goodwill as in the South, despite the passion and prejudice that is sometimes resorted to by the ignorant and uninformed.

There has been a marked increase in the number of negro property owners in the South. More and more the members of the black race are coming to take their places as responsible members of our social order. They are fully aware that in this section there is a place for them and they do not often endeavor to step over the bounds. On the other hand, the white residents of the South understand the black men far better than they are understood in the North. Many agencies that have studied racial conditions in both the North and South are convinced of the fact that the author of this article is correct in his conclusions.

While there may be some exploitation of the negro in the South, it is far less marked than elsewhere. The

—Valdosta Times.

Brunswick, Ga., News  
January 10, 1939

## AS A NEGRO SEES THE SOUTH

Advocates for more harmonious relations between the negro and the white man will find genuine reason to feel encouraged in the statement of a prominent figure of the colored race who has recently returned to the south after years of dwelling in the north.

After detailing evidences he has found of improved conditions in Dixie insofar as his race is concerned, he concludes thusly:

"I am no Pollyanna. I know that the southland is far from perfect in its treatment of black folk. I know that anybody who looks can find discrimination and inequalities. But I am convinced that the future of the black man lies in the south. The only frontier left in the United States, the only section with raw materials unexploited and industries undeveloped, is the south. If the negro can't develop as the south develops he has no future anywhere."

His comments give many evidences of the changing conditions, notably among them being some of the interracial contests, in the sporting and educational fields. These are, however, not so obviously general as to merit much consideration at this time and it is probable that there will always be a line of demarcation that must be maintained if the white race is to be kept free of miscegenation. It is that condition which will always be a bar sinister to the elimination of the so-called Jim Crow regulations, but it is no bar or reason to believe that the negro cannot find a more acceptable position than he has ever enjoyed before, even though it is not tinged with the same degree of political sycophancy that has characterized some of the northern states.

The advances that have been made are in the main designed to give the negro his chance, to educate him, elevate his moral standards, develop his ingenuity and skill and in general to make him a better citizen and a more liberal one in all phases of his life. There is no place where the two races can exist on the same plane of amity and goodwill as in the south, despite all of the passion and prejudice that is sometimes resorted to by ignorant or reckless elements in rare cases.

The increase in the number of negro property owners and educated types shows what is being done to bring the race to a point of usefulness without sacrificing some of the basic phases of our racial differences. We can never become a mixed race but we can become in the best sense a section that will give the negro a better chance than he has ever had or than he gets in many places where he is exploited in a more insidious and harmful manner.

## CHANCE FOR NEGRO IS URGED BY SMITH

Ex-Governor Says Opportunity

Is All the Race Asks, but U. S.

Fails to Provide It

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith made a strong plea for educational opportunities commensurate with the needs of Negroes in an address yesterday in which he declared that "our Negro problem, so-called, is no longer sectional but national." He joined with members of the faculty, alumni and members of the board of trustees of Lincoln University of Chester, Pa., at a luncheon given by J. Frederick Talcott, a member of the board, held in the Empire State Club in that building. The Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington for fifty-six years, a former slave who is a member of the class of 1872, was one of the speakers.

Following his introduction by Mr. Talcott, the former Governor pointed out that "the number of Negroes has trebled since freedom came to the race" and added that there has been "talk about the Negro problem" ever since that time.

### Calls It a White Problem

"The first place," he continued, "part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't always done all it could to help the Negroes on their long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institutions serve them better and give them more opportunities. Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own problem and working out their own destiny. But they need some help."

Pointing out that the Negroes represented "one-tenth of the population only three-quarters of a century out of slavery, and only a few hundred years out of savagery," he added:

"It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem but that the Negro is so little of a problem and has come so far in such a short time."

"We can help them work out their economic and educational future if we provide more adequate educational opportunities for them. We should stop crowding them into slums, both country slums and city slums. The Negro problem would be much more quickly solved, too, if better health and medical service were available to the race, and that is one of the things we must give attention to along with education, housing, jobs and better working conditions in the future."

### He Sees a Big Job Ahead

"There isn't any bigger job ahead of us in this country than to help give the opportunity to this race

that they are entitled to as citizens of the nation. To give them their opportunity will not only help them; but it will help the entire nation. It will make this a better and more harmonious country. This problem of race relationships will take care of itself largely when the colored race are given educational advantages, health and medical care, better living conditions, and more of the good jobs and not all of the poor ones."

Dr. George Johnson, dean of the university, who spoke in the absence of Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, the president, who is ill, referred to the increase in the number of students who have applied for admission in the last twenty years. He listed as needed facilities a library, dining hall, additional space for science study and new dormitories.

He introduced several prominent alumni, who included Dr. Brooks and Dr. Solomon Porter Hood of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., former United States Minister to Liberia. He is a graduate of the class of 1873.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
UNITED STATES

# New York Answers The Bund!

## A PUBLIC MEETING

### Speakers:

George Gordon Battle, Chairman  
Lieut.-Gov. Charles Poletti  
Fannie Hurst  
Walter Damrosch  
Dr. John Haynes Holmes  
Allan Haywood  
James Marshall  
Cong. Bruce Barton  
Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney  
Walter White  
Dr. Christian Reisner  
George Meany

**TONIGHT, FRIDAY, 8:00**  
**at CARNEGIE HALL** 7th Ave. & 57th St.

Auspices: Council Against Intolerance in America

Co-Chairmen:

W. Warren Barbour; George Gordon Battle; William Allen White

Tickets: 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 at Box Office

### ON CIVIL LIBERTY

The knottiest problem that believers in civil liberty have to face is that of persons who do not believe in it for others but invoke it for themselves. We have Stalinists in the United States who protest when their meetings are broken up or their periodicals banned, though they frankly desire a state of affairs in which only the meetings they approve of and only the periodicals they authorize could be circulated. We have Nazis, or Nazi sympathizers, and their attitudes and yearnings are substantially the same. The distinction between the two groups is narrowing. Both are antagonistic to the ideals of American democracy.

The Civil Liberties Union has had to consider this question because some of its friends who were glad when it took up the causes of miscellaneous left-wingers, labor organizers, Negroes deprived of proper jury trial, persons who wish to make speeches in Jersey City, and so on, have turned critical since it began to defend the rights of Nazis. The Union's statement this week deals with some misunderstood points. It says:

We certainly cannot abandon the principles of the Bill of Rights, which requires defense of everybody's rights without distinction, just because of the fear that thus some anti-democratic force will triumph. Such a fear implies distrust of democracy.

The final sentence in this quotation is the significant one. Democracy is not possible unless the common man can make a working distinction between what is true and what is false, between what is good for the community in which he lives and what is bad for it.

Government cannot decide for him and still be democratic. He must, in a democracy, be able to listen to the Nazis, the Fascists and the Communists and make up his own mind about them. If the common man in this country were to decide by a sufficient majority that any one of these parties was right, it would be the last decision of that kind that he would be allowed to make. Possibly that is why he can be trusted not to make that decision. But it is not up to any particular person or set of persons to say that the common man shall or shall not be trusted. This is his country and his government. In the large he is probably aware that this will remain his country and his government only so long as the principles of civil liberty are maintained—and not just for popular people and ideas but, for unpopular ones.

The Civil Liberties Union quite properly holds that the rights of one group do not include the right to organize "private armies" or to interfere with the lawful activities of other persons or groups. The basic freedoms give no one

the privilege of breaking up meetings of Nazis, Fascists, Communists, Republicans, Democrats or what not, except when such meetings turn into riots.

In several other countries the democratic tolerance of obstreperous minorities has been followed by the seizure of power by those minorities. There is no reason to fear that this misfortune can occur in a country where freedom of speech, of assembly and of the press is accompanied by a firm repression of deliberate violence. It cannot happen in a country whose people really cherish their liberties.

## 'Whisper Campaign' in South Laid to Anti-Semitic 'Angel'

### Another of Group, Campbell, Admits Advocating a Dictatorship.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—(AP)—Dudley P. Gilbert, financial "angel" of a group alleged to have disseminated anti-Semitic propaganda, was accused by Chairman Dies, Democrat, Texas, of the house committee on un-American activities today of attempting to start a "whispering campaign" in the south against President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

On the committee's witness stand Gilbert identified a letter he wrote to his associate, James E. Campbell, at Owensboro, Ky., listing six questions "to ask our Dixie friends." Dies, pointedly prohibiting their being made a part of the record, asserted they were "too vile for publication." Doggedly, Gilbert insisted that they "should be looked into."

John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican national committee, took the witness stand to deny emphatically that he had any knowledge of Campbell or his activities when, in response to a request, he furnished him with a list of the members of the national committee.

"You know, of course, that this list is public property," he said.



Acme Photo

JAMES E. CAMPBELL

there was nothing in Mr. Campbell's letters to me which indicated in any way that he was engaged in any un-American activities. If there had been, I certainly would not have engaged in any correspondence whatsoever with him."

Campbell, who also testified today, conceded that his attacks were "directed at the people of a certain thirace." He maintained a mailing list of some 200 names, to 40 of whom

he sent reports on the alleged progress of a "left revolutionist" group in New York. The reports were supplied to him by Gilbert.

The latter testified that his purpose was preparedness for combating such a revolt.

### Heated Clash.

During the discussion of the six questions posed by Gilbert, there was an angry exchange in which Gilbert asserted there was a difference between asking questions and making statements. Dies inquired:

"Do you think that's the type of stuff to circulate with reference to the President of the United States and his wife?"

"If it's so, why not?" Gilbert answered.

Again Dies asked:

"Isn't there a way of asking a question which involves a whispering campaign to assassinate character?"

"I'm not a lawyer," Gilbert replied. "I didn't want to accuse anybody of anything. I wanted it proved elsewhere."

### "Revolt This Summer."

Gilbert testified that his primary motive was to prepare an organization to combat a "Red revolution" which he predicted would break out this summer. Once the revolution began, he said, a man of the Franco type would have to combat it. He also said he did not consider General Franco, leader of the victorious Spanish Rebels, to be Fascistic. He admired Mussolini and Hitler, he said, only as men who had fought their way up from the bottom. He advocated, he said, a nationalist program, fitted to American need.

Campbell, chunky, wearing dark glasses, and carrying one arm in a sling, testified that he had advocated a military dictatorship for this country "if things go bad," but only in that event.

Dies read to him a letter, which he identified as one of his own, saying that "things have gone so far that there is only one remedy, military action which will put a military court in charge of the federal government and each state government."

### Republican Protests.

In response to questioning, he said in explanation that "if things go bad, the army might have to establish a military dictatorship under properly constituted authorities." He insisted that he meant only in case of a revolution.

Campbell testified that he had long entertained the idea of forming an organization in each of the nation's 435 congressional districts to "combat subversive activities." When Dies asked if his purpose also was to help the Republican party, Representative Thomas, Republican, New Jersey, vehemently objected, and asserted that no officer of the party had asked for Campbell's assistance.



# San Diegan Points Way to Solving the Race Problem

**Negro Problem Tells Society Is White Man's Audience Hears America Must Find Justice**

SAN DIEGO, Calif., (ANP)—A capacity audience composed of members of both races and including prominent city and county officials was present Sunday at the special monthly program presented by San Diego Race Relations Society at AME Zion Church.

Principal speakers included Mayor Percy J. Benbough, Rev. L. W. McCoy and Commander Frank C. Luckel, U. S. Navy, retired and vice president San Diego Trust and Savings Bank, and Stanley M. Gue, labor commissioner. Dennis V. Allen, president of the Society presided.

Ears were cupped and brows lifted when Commissioner Gue told his audience that there is positively no Negro problem in our country, but: "A white man's problem because the Negro knows the white man only too well, while the white man knows too little about the Negro." He said America will never be the country it should be until the white man "finds the other way around" to real and practical justice for the Negro.

Entertainment features on the interracial program included Fred and Mary Chine, Japanese vocalists, and Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Dohesa, Mexican entertainers.

## Race Hatred Hit By Sect. Ickes

Addressing 3,500 graduates of the adult classes of the New York City Board of Education, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes this week urged them to keep in mind always that "for the sake of our common country, of our future, of our democracy we must, every one of us learn to respect one another's race, religion, color and culture." The graduating exercises were held at the Court of Peace at the New York World's Fair.

"We are a land of many cultures and many races and everyone, the Scandinavian and the Italian, the German and the Jew, the Briton and the Slav, the Negro and the Indian has contributed his full share of mind and muscle to the

## Nazi Hit Mrs. Roosevelt For Bid To Marian Anderson

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was assailed in the government controlled German press Friday for inviting Marian Anderson to sing at a White House concert Thursday night for the visiting King and Queen. She was also taken to task for addressing the Workers' Alliance Wednesday.

Said the Nazi news article: "Mrs. Roosevelt, who had 'worthily' prepared herself for the visit of the British monarchs by speaking at a Washington communist meeting, remained true to form by letting a Negress sing at a White House concert in honor of the royal couple."

implies intellectual freedom, freedom from prejudice, from bad taste, from self-deception. To be ignorant and at the same time free is a contradiction in terms. Deception has always battered upon darkness."

A similar note was struck by Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia, who also addressed the the graduates. Governor Lehman pointed out:

"Our nation is composed of people of different stocks and many nationalities but all united by a love of liberty."

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News  
October 20, 1939

## Not A True Picture

**The Negro 'Problem' Is By No Means Confined To The South**

(The Charleston News and Courier)

IN his syndicated article Robert Quillen related last Thursday that "in an alley frequented by colored people a negro farmhand creeps up behind another and fells him with a club. The injured man gets up and wards off other blows when a policeman arrives. Both negroes are fined the same amount for 'fighting.'"

The News and Courier takes the incident to be evidence that in back alley fights exact justice is not always meted out in police courts. Cases of white men who marily tried in police courts with injustice sometimes resulting.

About fifty-seven years ago when "race prejudice" was stronger than it is now, within a dozen miles of Mr. Quillen's present residence, a negro farmer was accused of lying in wait shooting and killing another negro farmer. He was arrested and from the jail sent for a firm of prominent lawyers, one of whom was later chief justice of the state. They defended that negro four times (there were three mistrials). He was acquitted on the fourth trial. Never a penny did the firm of lawyers receive for this service.

Since the negroes were set free thousands of them have had the services of white lawyers in South Carolina without money and without price. Yes, thousands, we affirm. Never since 1876 has a circuit judge sat on the bench in South Carolina who was not careful to protect the rights of negroes, and these judges have shown mercy to them.

The News and Courier holds that Mr. Quillen's picture of relations between the races in the South is inaccurate and overdrawn. Separation of the races is enforced, and, whether or not by statute, it is enforced in the North. Negro children in Topeka can attend a school with whites, but what would happen if within three years 10,000 negro families of this state should seek homes in villages of less than 5,000 people in Kansas or on Kansas farms?

When Southern negroes migrate in numbers to Chicago and New York they segregate themselves in the Second ward and in Harlem. They are "jimcrows" from white city districts and from all small towns and from the other day some of them were attacked in New Jersey and ordered to "go back South where they belonged."

Mr. Quillen's saying that the attitudes of the German Nazis toward Jews and of Americans toward negroes are identical or similar is, we think, grossly erroneous. The Nazis hate the Jews because many of them are able and have been prosperous. The Nazis fear their competition in the professions and in trade.

Our guess is that in Fountain Inn, South Carolina, an industrious negro who is getting along in the world, who pays his debts, who is a good customer, has plenty of friends among the people of Fountain Inn and of Fairview township have changed in character since we knew them persecution of negroes and injustice to them are not common in those neighborhoods.

Race separation is enforced in the South. It ought to be. It must be. The presence of two races of course creates a problem at times embarrassing, with unpleasant, occasionally disgraceful, incidents. The incidents have steadily decreased.

The great numbers of the negroes have made the "problem" acute in the South. We might have a problem if we had 800,000 Jewish, Polish, Italian, or Russian people in a total population of 1,800,000 in South Carolina. Among 65,000,000 people in the German reich were only 600,000 Jews. Forty-five per cent of our population is negro. In Germany about five and a half per cent, at most, of the people were Jewish.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939

UNITED STATES

### This Is Real Freedom

Just what do you think would happen to anyone who held a meeting in Berlin at which he denounced the Nazi government and its officials, referred contemptuously to the Chancellor as "Adolph Hitlerovich," and advocated a virtual revolution?

The participants in the meeting would find themselves swiftly incarcerated in a concentration camp—if they were fortunate enough to escape the headsman's axe.

Yet, in New York, the German-American Bund recently held a meeting in Madison Square Garden, which was decorated for the occasion with swastika flags and guarded by men wearing Nazi storm-trooper uniforms, at which the speakers sneered at the President of the United States and called him "Franklin Rosenfeld," denounced high government officials, including a distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court, called for the extermination of the Jews, and pledged themselves to establish a virtual Nazi dictatorship in this country. And what happened? Were the Bund members arrested as enemies of the government? No—instead, one of the largest concentrations of police in New York's history surrounded the meeting place, and protected them while they aired their views, which would destroy the freedom and protection they were enjoying.

There isn't another country in the world where that could happen. For there isn't another country in the world where the cardinal tenet of democracy, free speech, is so zealously protected. And free speech means the right to speak by those with whom you most violently disagree, as well as those with whom you agree. It means the right to call for a change in government. It means giving the people every chance to hear all sides of a controversy, and to weigh fact against fact and theory against theory before reaching a decision.

When you hear someone denouncing America and its institutions, remember this. Think of what happens to those bold enough to speak, even in moderate terms, against the regimes in power in Germany, Russia, Italy and a host of smaller countries. Ours is a freedom possessed by no other people. Why try to destroy it?—*Industrial News Review*.

## ANTI-NEGRO CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

BROOKLYN, Apr. 13—(ANP)—for the past three weeks the Brooklyn Eagle has devoted much space in its news columns toward fomenting hatred against Negroes in the Bedford-Stuyvesant sections of this city.

These attacks are part of a drive conducted viciously by Sumner A. Sertl, president of the Mid-

town Civic League, who is mainly responsible for large forces of special police assigned to this area upon the pretext that dangerous criminals roam at large.

A broad movement sponsored by militant Negro societies has been organized to counteract these attacks.

## EDITORIAL

Text for the week: If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty give him water to drink. Psalms 25; 21.

*Northwest Waterbury 4-14-39*  
We received a letter asking the question, "What does the Negro really want?" Apparently the major portion of the Negro press received the same query. The material to be used in a paper for a class in Sociology at the University of Tampa. The subject, the same as the question, "What Does The Negro Really Want."

It is gratifying to note that a sociology class way down in Florida will include a Negro paper of the most northern and western section of the country in their quest for a cross section of "What the Negro really wants?" Here is our answer. *Seattle, Wash.*

The Negro only wants the civil privileges guaranteed to American citizens under the constitution of the United States of America. No new laws are needed, only the enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments.

So-called "social equality," the bugaboo and straw-man that is flaunted ostentatiously by obstinate bigots, whose creed is intolerance and hate, is slowly yet surely being known for what it is; a condition that adjusts itself. The old maxim of "Water seeks its lowest level" proves the foregoing statement. Added to the enforcement of the constitution, the right to participate in the industrial and commercial life of the nation, upon a meritorious basis, would be a blanket coverage, solving America's number one problem, and allowing the nation to make greater progress. Today a large proportion of American citizens are down, because they are forced to stay down in order to hold the Negro-American down.

Hoping that this little note, which carries no animosity, but has constructive criticism for its theme, will satisfactorily answer your question, "What Does the Negro Really Want."

## Southern Man's Temper Aroused When Race Arrives

WASHINGTON, March 31—(ANP)—The hot Southern temper of a member of Congress flared up here Monday when two of the delegates of the Worker's Alliance conference on Relief appropriations, called at the house to ask his support of the deficiency appropriation asked by President Roosevelt.

*3-31-39*  
Declaring that a remark of one of the group calling on him incensed him, Representative Cox of Georgia aimed a blow at the caller's jaw which bystanders say was no love tap. The caller, Theodore B. Smith, a Washingtonian, had accompanied Clem T. Allen of Alabama, white, and Milton E. Eubank, a resident of Cox's district in Georgia, asking that the congressmen support the measure.

Mr. Cox assumed a different attitude when he learned what the visitors wanted and declared he didn't want to talk about WPA workers. Incidentally, it is said that Mr. Cox further remarked that they had better be home ploughing than coming to a Worker's Alliance conference in Washington. He is said to have added that he didn't like the activities of the Worker's Alliance in Georgia.

It was pointed out to Mr. Cox that there were members of his own party in his own district who were on relief and they deserved some consideration. Cox heatedly replied that he would make up his own mind how to vote on the question.



# New Deal A Threat To The Negro

Says Senator Taft At Howard University Charter

Day Dinner

Speaking a few days ago before the seventy-second Charter lay dinner of Howard University, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, took occasion to point out to Negroes some of the dangers they face if present conditions in this country are not soon changed.

He pointed out that colored people on WPA rolls were threatened with "economic servitude akin to serfdom." It was his contention that the colored people would best be served by government stimulating jobs for them where they would have an opportunity to earn more than a bare existence.

As a matter of fact, Senator Taft said, the whole New Deal movement toward government regulation and regimentation was "more of a threat to the colored race than it is to the rest of the nation." When the government undertakes to fix wages, working hours, prices and other practices, he explained, "there is real danger that the colored people will get the worst jobs in the worst industries."

"Under anything resembling regimentation," asserted the son of the former president, minorities are not likely to do the regimenting or have much to say about where they will be fitted into the social picture."

"And so," Senator Taft continued, "the colored people, even more than anyone else, are interested in government policies which will stimulate private industry and stimulate the creation of more jobs and more prosperity. If these are provided, then the education provided by Howard University and many other institutions will show to colored leaders the means by which they can go forward."

They will always have to fight against certain narrow prejudices, such as that which seems to have excluded Marian

Anderson from a proper auditorium in the city of Washington, and has excluded them from employment in various industries. But in that fight they will have the support of the white people, and all of the intelligent white leaders. Your goal is equal opportunity, the same goal as that of every other American."

Senator Taft pointed out that the colored people above all others were interested in maintaining Constitution and independence of the courts, "in order that no matter what the majority in any community may be, no matter who elects the legislative body or the executives, the colored man may receive from independent judges a fair trial in the protection of his constitutional rights."

He said we were witnessing what had happened to minority groups in Germany and Russia where a constitution and independent courts were lacking. Protection of all minority groups was the duty of the government, the Ohio senator declared. Once those rights are protected the colored man, like the white, must look to his own initiative and efforts to make progress, "assisted, but not controlled by the government," Taft asserted.

The solution of the problems of the colored people, he said, is not government assistance or the passing of laws.

"No government," Taft continued, "has ever poured out so generously money for relief and money for work relief like WPA as the present government. And yet today, after many years, millions of men are unemployed and an undue proportion of colored people are unemployed. We must be grateful for the government action, tiding men and women over the emergency of the depression, but it is not much of a substitute for real jobs, and it does not provide an economic basis on which progress can be actively continued."

"In fact, should the present condition become permanent, there is a real danger to the colored people. Government relief cannot do much more than provide a wage basis, very little, if at all, above the needs for a bare existence."

"If more and more of the colored people drift to this WPA scale, it will leave them ultimately in a kind of economic servitude akin to serfdom. The man on WPA has no opportunity to go forward. He receives

## Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Better Negro Chance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking at a tea at the home here of Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt urged greater opportunity for the Negro in this country.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated that she believes the Negro should have equality under the law, equality in education, equality in opportunity for work according to each individual's ability and equality as citizens.

The tea was one of the several meetings promoted in the interest of the NAACP to secure the interest of persons who heretofore have not been attracted to the association. About three hundred persons heard Mrs. Roosevelt.

# U. S. Hypocrisy In Race Relations Is Protested

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "The most effective protest that the United States can make to the brutal race prejudice of modern Germany is to see that lynching, Jim Crow practices, and nation-wide economic discrimination against Negroes is stamped out of American life," said Dean H. M. Smith of the Chicago Baptist Institute at a recent gathering in Chicago of Jews and Christians called for the purpose of protesting racial and religious prejudice in Germany.

Dr. Smith reminded the representatives of both the Jewish and Christian faiths that "the picture of Americans who maintain a social, political, economic and educational ghetto for black men protesting the prejudice of Germans who are treating Jews the way Americans treat Negroes would be an international joke if it were not instead a tragic instance of American short-sightedness."

"The prejudices of America should never justify the prejudices of Germany. But if Americans—either in the department of state or the average man on the street are to appeal to the conscience of the world in behalf of Jews in Germany they must not forget that the world is looking at America's own record in race relations."



## HONESTLY FACING THE INTERRACIAL MISSION TASK

By Noble Y. Beall

In the light of the present trend in race relations and the concern for interracial justice, it is well for us to stop and ask, "What does the Negro want?"

This problem is much more serious than we have taken time to consider. The Negroes are not inanimate things without emotions; they are human beings, personalities, with untimate powers for good or bad. Although, in many places in the South, they dare not raise their voices above a whisper nor make legitimate demands upon the public—a condition which proves the point—they do have emotions and they do have their just causes. They do have ideas and ambitions and desires which must be taken into account.

Usually when the interracial question comes up, there is a great deal of opposition, or passive negligence. As one pastor said recently, "when the interracial question is raised, I take a mental vacation, and let the others discuss it." Quite so, and his kind is legion.

### NO DESIRE TO RUB ELBOWS

The fact that a number of Negroes "pass" is due not so much to their desire for rubbing elbows with the white people as to their desire for a better position, or an unquenchable thirst for certain cultural privileges which are denied them as Negroes, and in order to escape certain social and economic penalties superimposed upon them for no reason on earth but because they are Negroes.

No one familiar with the facts can dispute that theatres, concert halls, churches, conventions and many of the vitally cultural institutions open to white people are closed to Negroes, thereby denying them the privileges of cultural improvement. These conditions along with many other similar handicaps imposed upon them, make them desire a way of escape from such injustices, and thus it would seem that they desire intermingling with the white people. But as a matter of fact, it is the reverse.

The Negro race, as a whole, even the highly educated class, does not have confidence in the white group, not even in the ones who are conscientiously and sincerely trying to alleviate their conditions.

The white race has been very shortsighted in not recognizing this fact. They talk a great deal about how to help the colored man without realizing that because of a widespread and deep-rooted lack of confidence, and frequently a thorough dislike of the white man, the Negro might resent that help.

Every picture has two sides. On the Negro's side of the picture there is to be found the same degree of distrust, dislike, and contempt that many white men have for the Negro.

Many intelligent Negroes say, "I only trust a white man

so far, no matter what he says, for after all he is white."

### SIMPLE BILL OF RIGHTS

Now that we have considered the things which the Negro does not desire or even look for, suppose we try to find just what he does expect of the white race.

1. The Negro wants, not an easy path, but his just reward after he has fought a good fight and traveled the hard way of life. He asks no favor, but only that he be given what he has earned.

2. He wants for his children equal educational opportunity. He wants them to be able to enter any college in the country and take any course of study for which they believe themselves to have special aptitudes. He wants them to make their way solely on the basis of their merit, and not to be retarded because of their color.

3. When they graduate, he wants them to be considered fairly for any position for which their special aptitudes and qualifications fit them.

4. He wants to know beauty; to be able to respond to the grandeur of opera, symphonies and musical concerts, to sit in any theatre he wishes and see real art enacted before his eyes instead of the second-rate pictures which comes to his local movie houses. He wants to be allowed to make his own place in the field of art and literature and music. He wants to seep his soul in the beauty of life and find it good. He wants just as much of the culture of the world as he is capable of appreciating.

5. He wants all the economic, political and civic privileges which are the right of any law-abiding citizen of this country. Should he break any of its laws, he asks only for justice without discrimination.

6. He wants to be able to worship God whenever and wherever he likes instead of being restricted to some poor little out of the way church specially set aside for him. He wants if he passes by a beautiful edifice and the spirit moves him, to go in and find God—not hatred and discrimination and a pulling aside of skirts. In other words he wants to practice and live his religion as outlined by our Lord.

### A QUESTION FOR CHRISTIANS

"This, in brief, is what the Negro wants from the white man. This is ALL he wants. Intermarriage, social relationships, and the like are individual matters to be considered on an individual basis. His friendship will be built on the basis of what he has to give to the party in question and what in turn that person has to contribute to his development. He wants freedom to make his own choice of friendships.

He wants a chance to enjoy this great, wide, beautiful world which God has created for his creatures, and to see God in the faces and hearts of the men with whom he comes in daily contact—regardless of the color of their faces!

What does the Negro want? Just what any other human being wants from life: a chance to grow and develop and live the finest, noblest life of which he is capable.

The question which we must decide is, "Does the Negro want too much?"

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star  
April 21, 1939

## Editor Miller Asserts Nation Is Ignorant Of Serious Negro Problem

CHARLOTTE, April 20—(AP)—Dr. Julian Miller, editor of the Charlotte Observer, said today that excitement over the suffering of racial minorities in Europe was "Hardly consistent with our attitude toward our own minority—the negro."

Miller spoke at a meeting of the North Carolina commission for interracial co-operation, under the chairmanship of Bishop Edwin A. Penick of Raleigh.

"America is frightfully ignorant of the negro and his problems, tragically so in the south," said Miller. He termed the rule of negroes by the whites in the south as a "dictatorship" and said that "we have a racial minority of our own, with problems akin to those abroad. It is a minority whose presence is a challenge."

If he is unfair in his requests, we should say to him in a brotherly way, "You are asking too much, and we cannot in the light of the New Testament, and the teachings of our Lord and Master grant your request."

But if he is fair in his demands, then we, as Christians and citizens of the greatest commonwealth on earth, should say to him, "You are right, and insofar as we are able, we will see to it that you get your rights."

It seems that anything less than that is UNCHRISTIAN.



# Rabbi Urges Minorities To Stand United

## Makes Plea For Jewish Refugees In Nazi Germany

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—"Minorities must stand together, must help each other in order to help themselves," Rabbi Peretz Halpern of New York City, told a mixed audience of Negroes and Jews at the Community Center here Sunday afternoon when he appeared as guest speaker for the colored committee cooperating with the Peninsula Relief Committee for Jewish refugees in Germany.

He visited Hampton Institute, and said he was greatly impressed with the opportunities provided there for Negro youth.

He told the audience that what Jews are passing through in Germany is worse than the slavery through which Negroes passed. He urged liberal support of the local drive from Negroes.

William Morgenstern, general chairman of the campaign to raise \$10,000 on the Peninsula, explained that the funds raised nationally would be distributed through three main agencies to aid Jewish refugees in finding suitable havens here and abroad.

Commonwealth Attorney A. L. Bivins, who introduced Rabbi Halpern, also invited Negroes to aid the Jewish minority.

The Rev. B. C. Harrod, president of the Ministerial Alliance, from which group the colored committee was formed, presided. The drive will last throughout the week and solicitors will make house-to-house canvas for funds.

Musical selections were rendered by the Hampton Institute quartette.

Charlotte, N. C., Post  
February 25, 1939

# Racial Prejudice Is Hit By White Church Leader

## Georgia-born Clergyman Scores Attitude of Many Southerners Toward Idea of Fair Treatment

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Rev. N. C. McPherson Jr., director of the Division of Ministerial Education of the General Board of Christian Education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with headquarters in Nashville, delivered a thought-provoking address here. He was presented on a program under the auspices of the NAACP in observance of its 30th anniversary.

Rev. McPherson, a native of Georgia, was well-informed on the attitude and treatment of Negroes by white southerners and minced no words in decrying their un-Christian actions.

Reminiscing on his early business experiences with Negroes in Atlanta, Rev. McPherson told how he and his father when telephoning the official of a bank would never use mister before their names; and how he would put their hands into their pockets when they went to a board meeting where there were Negroes because they did not want to shake hands with them.

The speaker said that he soon learned, however, that those Negroes knew more than he or his father, and that they asked for nothing but an opportunity to work and live like other men.

Rev. McPherson spoke of cheapness of Negro life in some parts of the south, and said that since the south would not effect legislation for the protection of Negroes from the hands of mobs, the federal government must do it. He recognized the fight against the anti-lynch bill, but said he was quite hopeful of its passing and urged the Negroes to give their financial as well as moral support to this bill.

For democracy the speaker said, "If one loves democracy, he must see that it functions for all of us." Dr. McPherson was not afraid that the "isms" of Europe would destroy American democracy, but rather "democracy is likely to fail because we are making it function for only a few people."

The cause of most of the racial misunderstanding is due largely to one race putting all members of another race into one category, though Rev. McPherson. He urged both the Negro and white persons present to regard each other as individuals.

Rev. McPherson listed five things essential to the progress of the Negro and deliberated on each. They are: (1) the Negro's knowledge of his history; (2) being heroic even under handicaps; (3) refusing to be content with less than democracy ought to offer; (4) working for own economic betterment, and (5) joining and supporting some sort of organization which will guarantee to the Negro democracy.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier  
April 10, 1939

## Advantages for Colored People

In the North the negroes are encouraged to vote; they are assisted in voting. Many of them hold offices. In New York city which has about half as many negroes as the state of South Carolina has, about 40 per cent of the negroes are on relief rolls. In South Carolina it was reported the other day that of 47,000 persons on WPA relief rolls 30,000 were white and 17,000 were negroes, albeit the negroes are about 46 per cent of the whole population. In the North the negro children and youth attend the same schools and colleges that the whites attend. In the North negroes are often entertained at hotels and restaurants that entertain white people. In the North an old or a blind negro receives, under the social security law, more than double the pension that he receives in the South. Some Northern and Western states pay more than three times the social security pensions that

seriously and vote in larger numbers eventually than do their gentlemen according to our present statistics."

Southern states can pay. These great advantages of the North as a place of residence for negroes as compared with the South cannot be overestimated or too often repeated. There is no "lynching issue" in the Northern and Western states. In them civilization and culture are superior and racial discrimination, all forms of intolerance, are hated.

## Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt Gives Definition Of Term "Liberal"

### He's A Person Who Hears All Sides and is Willing to Make Experiments

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Roosevelt defines a liberal as "a person who is willing to listen to many sides of the question, to keep an open mind so that if new facts are presented he or she can change his previous conclusions on any subject." The First Lady says, "I should expect a liberal to contemplate any new theory advanced on any subject with interest and curiosity, and to accept experimentation in a calm and judicial spirit." This statement is made in answer to a question posed by Mrs. Fern Runion, Huntington, West Virginia, as to Mrs. Roosevelt's definition of a liberal. The answer appears in the April issue of *The Democratic Digest*, of ficial publication of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee.

In refuting a statement of Dr. George Gallup, Head of the American Institute of Public Opinion: "You are always right to the extent that you ignore women. Elections always come out as men vote," Mrs. Roosevelt says, "I have never thought that there would be any great difference between the way men voted and the way women voted. I have always thought, however, that there would be greater interest shown by women in certain public questions and that their interest would bring these questions to the fore and draw the attention of the public to them. I do not think that the women's vote is to be ignored because as they become more conscious of their public responsibilities, I think they may take them more



# 'We Want America to Really Be America For Everybody,' Says Langston Hughes

## Discrimination in World of Letters Is Described by Noted Negro Author

*The following is the text of a speech made by Langston Hughes, one of the many distinguished speakers at the public session of the Third American Writers' Congress held at Carnegie Hall Friday night.*

By Langston Hughes

Twice, now, I have had the honor and the pleasure of representing the League of American Writers at Congresses held abroad in Paris and in Spain. In Europe I spoke first as an American and as a writer, and secondarily as a Negro. Tonight, here in New York at the Third American Writers' Congress, I feel it

wise in the interest of democracy to reverse the order, and to speak first as a Negro and a writer, and secondarily as an American—because Negroes are secondary Americans. All the problems known to the Jews today in Hitler's Germany, we who are Negroes know here in democratic America—with one difference. Here we may speak openly about our problems, write about them, protest, and seek to better our conditions. In Germany the Jews may do none of those things. Democracy permits us the freedom of a hope, and some action toward the realization of that hope. Because we live in a democracy, tonight I may stand here and talk to you about our common problems, the problem of democracy and me.

Since this is a writers' congress, I shall approach that problem as a writer. I shall speak of the color-line as it affects writers, as it affects me—and when I say me, I do not mean me, myself, alone. By me, I mean all those Negro writers who are seeking to put on paper today in the form of verse, or prose, or drama life in America as we know it.

### The Problem of

Here are our problems: In the first place, Negro books are considered by editors and publishers as exotic. Negro material is placed, like Chinese material or Bali material or East Indian material, into a certain classification. Magazine editors will tell you, "We can use but so many Negro stories a year." (That "so many" meaning very few.) Publishers will say, "We already have one Negro novel on our list this fall."

The market for Negro writers, then, is definitely limited as long as we write about ourselves. And the more truthfully we write about ourselves, the more limited our market becomes. Those novels about Negroes that sell best, by Negroes or whites, those novels that make the best-seller lists and receive the leading prizes, are almost always books that touch very lightly upon the facts of Negro life, books that make our black ghettos in the big cities seem very happy places indeed, and our plantations in the deep South idyllic in their pastoral loveliness. In such books there is no hunger and no segregation, no lynchings, and no fears, no intimidations and no Jim Crow. The exotic is the quaint and the happy—the pathetic or melodramatic,

perhaps, but not the tragic. We are considered exotic. When we cease to be exotic, we do not sell well.

I know, of course, that very few writers of any race make a living directly from their writing. You must be very lucky and very famous to do that. But a great many American writers—who are not Negroes—may make a living in fields more or less connected with writing. They may thus be professional writers living on or from their literary reputations and able, from their earnings, to afford some leisure time for personal creation. Whether their books are good or bad, they may work in editorial offices, on publishers' staffs, in publicity firms, in radio, or in motion pictures. Practically never is such employment granted to a Negro writer though he be as famous as the late James Weldon Johnson or as excellent a craftsman as the living Richard Wright. Perhaps an occasional prize or a fellowship may come a Negro writer's way—but not a job. It is very hard for a Negro to become a professional writer. Magazine offices, daily newspapers, publishers' offices are as tightly closed to us in America as if we were pure non-Aryans in Berlin.

### Negro Novelists And Hollywood

Of course, Negro novelists do not sell their novels to motion pictures. No Motion picture studio in America, in all the history of motion pictures, has yet dared make one single picture using any of the fundamental dramatic value of Negro life—not one. Not one picture. On the screen we are servants, clowns, or fools. Comedy relief. Droll and very funny. Such Negro material as is used by the studios is very rarely written by Negroes.

I speak first of this problem of earning a living because it is basic. Most undernourished writers die

young—or cease to be writers, because they are forced to do something else.

Let us turn to the lecture field, a source of income for many Nordic



LANGSTON HUGHES

and non-Nordic writers who are white. The leading lecture bureaus do not handle Negro speakers. Thousands of women's clubs and forums have never had—and will not have—a Negro speaker. Since tea is often served, the factor of social equality, of course, enters into the arrangements. In a number of states of our American Republic, it is prohibited by law for whites and Negroes to drink tea together in public places.

On lecture tour, the Negro writer, if a tour he has, runs into all the difficulties that beset colored travellers everywhere in this country: in the South the Jim Crow coach and the segregated waiting room. If travelling by car, no tourist camps for Negroes, few restaurants that will serve a meal. Everywhere, lack of hotel accommodations. This week the press reports that Marion Anderson was refused accommodations in the Hotel Lincoln at Springfield where she went to sing at the premiere of Young Mr. Lin-

coln. Negro writers and artists on tour in this country, if greeted with acclaim on the platform, are often rudely received outside the hall as human beings. They are expected, I suppose, to sleep in stables, if there happens to be no colored families in the town to accommodate them.

### Segregation And Insults

Ten days ago, a friend of mine, a well-known Negro novelist whose third novel has just come from the press, was invited to talk about his book before a large women's club at their clubhouse. At the hour of the lecture, the novelist could not get past the attendant at the outer door. He was forced to go to the corner drugstore and telephone the ladies that he was on the sidewalk waiting to appear before them. Doormen, you see, and elevator operators accustomed to our segregation-patterns, will often not admit Negroes to hotels and clubs

### Assails Treatment Of Jews by Nazis

even when they are specifically invited there as guests. Negroes, in America, whether they be authors or not, are still expected to use the servant's entrance.

When these things are put into a story or a book, they are not exotic or charming. There is about them no sweet southern humor—even when told in dialect—so they do not sell well. One of our oldest and most cultural of American magazines once, in turning down a story of mine—which they had a perfect right to turn down on literary grounds—wrote me a quaint little note with it. The editor said, "We believe our readers still read for pleasure."

So, in summary: The market for Negro writers is very limited. Jobs as professional writers, editorial assistants, publisher's readers, etc., are almost non-existent. Hollywood, in so far as Negroes are concerned, might just as well be controlled by Hitler. The common courtesies of decent travel, hotel and restaurant accommodations,



politeness from doormen, elevator-men, and hired attendants in public places is practically everywhere in America denied Negroes, whether they be writers or not. Black authors, too, must ride in Jim Crow cars.

### Creating "the American Dream"

These are some of our problems. What can you who are writers do to help us solve them. What can you, our public, do to help us solve them? My problem, your problem. No, I'm wrong! It is not a matter of mine and yours. It is a matter of ours. We are all Americans. We want to create the American dream, a finer and more democratic America. I cannot do it without you. You cannot do it omitting me. Can we march together then?

But perhaps the word march is the wrong word—suggesting soldiers and armies. Can we not put our heads together and think and plan—not merely dream—the future America? And then create it with our hands? A land where even a Negro writer can make a living, if he is a good writer. And where, being a Negro, he need not be a secondary American.

We do not want any secondary Americans. We do not want a weak and imperfect democracy. We do not want poverty and hunger and prejudice and fear on the part of any portion of our population. We want America to really be America for everybody. Let us make it so!

### Two Of A Kind—With A Single Thought—"Nigger"

On our return from the West a few days ago, we found two articles, one in the Atlanta Georgian, and the other in the Atlanta Constitution; both written by a type of white man, the South is praying to get rid of. These two men are relics of a dead past, when a white man running for public office, had only one plank in his platform: "I am against the nigger." One of these old relics, is named Dudley Glass, and is on the Georgian staff as a columnist; and having fits because Mrs. Roosevelt invited Marian Anderson, the world's greatest contralto to sing before the King and Queen of Great Britain; the greatest honor that could come to

any American. Mrs. Roosevelt did just what Dudley Glass said America ought to have done; give the British Crown the best we had in our shop. Miss Anderson is America's greatest artist in her line and our First Lady gave the King and Queen America's best. Mrs. Roosevelt had nothing to do with Miss Anderson's race or color, she wanted talent; Miss Anderson has it, and Mrs. Roosevelt seized it, and Dudley Glass can't do anything about it. Neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor Miss Anderson know there is such a character as Dudley Glass, an ordinary columnist on a second class newspaper is in the world. What Mr. Glass and his type says amounts to nothing in world consideration, but what Mrs. Roosevelt did tells the story of human greatness.

The other relic is one Frank Colescott, a carpet bagger from Indiana, Ohio and several other states. He was recently elected Imperial Wizard of the defunct Ku Klux Klan realm. The Constitution which has always had a weakness for the Klan announces, that Colescott was elected by Dr. Evans and will carry out the Doctor's policies. The Constitution gives the following biography of the new wizard:

#### BORN IN INDIANA

Born in Terre Haute, Ind., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colescott, the new wizard was graduated from Terre Haute Veterinary College in 1917 and enlisted immediately in the army. He served overseas with the first division, and after 23 months was transferred, after the war, to the fifth division. He became a second lieutenant.

Officially connected with the Klan since 1923, he served as grand dragon in Ohio and as "imperial representative" in Texas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky. He lives at 8 Collier road, is married and has a daughter, 14, a student at North Fulton High school.

For the last two years, Colescott has been in the Atlanta headquarters as chief aide to Doctor Evans, to whom he has

always been loyal. His promotion to the wizardry means a continuance of the Evans policies, softened extensively in the last 10 years as prosperity and age have mellowed him.

The new Wizard announces that the Klan stands for white supremacy and has nothing against the Jews, the Catholics but the order is for all white folks and their protection. The Negroes to quick to announce for the benefit of the new Wizard and his type, that they have no fears from his implied threats; that the American people advanced too far in religious tolerance, while his type slept and wrangled among themselves about who should control the "dough;" for night riders, whipping posts, burning homes and barns, and lynching Negroes to tolerate the crimes of a dead and forgotten order that writes its oath of allegiance in human blood; and too cowardly to walk the streets with open faces. But if Dr. Evans directs the policies of the new wizard as the Constitution says the Negro will have no more to fear under Frank Colescott the new wizard than they had under Dr. H. W. Evans the retiring wizard.

But the Glasses and Colescotts, are the relics of a type of poor white people, who have blocked the progress of the South and made it poorer by fighting the Negro. They remain in the ditch with the Negro in order to keep the Negro there. He feels that if the Negro did not have any property or other tangible assets, his type would have what the Negro has without working for it. President Roosevelt announced a few months ago, that the South was the economical problem of the nation. Who dares to dispute the facts, getting mad is no answer to the President's announcement. The South has lost too much time and energy fighting the Negro to make its greatest progress, and the South will always be the economic problem of the nation until it learns how to lift the Negro as it climbs.

Both Glass and Colescott have but a single thought; keep the "nigger" down.

Two souls with but a single

thought,

Two hearts that beat as one."  
Keep the nigger in the ditch.

—Union-Review.

## COLORED RACE IS WAITING FOR NEW LEADERS, PACE SAYS

*John*  
Insurance Company President Makes Address to Atlanta Univ. Graduates

*6-23-39*  
ATLANTA, June 22 (ANP)—:The race with which we are identified is waiting for your leadership help direct its strivings to the place that it will eventually take among the other races of the world," said Herbert Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company of Chicago, told the graduates at Atlanta university's 70th commencement Monday. "You have arrived on the beginning of your careers at an auspicious time in the life of the world, and if you dedicate and consecrate your talents and training to the service of a people who need you, you will not depart from the fundamentals of the true character and right living that you have learned within these hallowed walls."

*Thurman*  
Dr. Pace's subject, "Backgrounds of Tomorrow" was a challenge to the imagination of the graduates to desire to become a part of the forces which are battling for justice and right. After a careful review of the chaotic conditions in the world today, in which he mentioned the wars between the European countries, the political unrest in our forces, race hatred, and lynching, the speaker declared these things to be potent factors in "Backgrounds of Tomorrow," just as the incidents of 1911, 1912 and 1913 were the hTirty-four graduates received advanced degrees at the commencement backgrounds of the world gone mad in 1914. exercises. For the first time in its history the university conferred the degree of master of social work on four students finishing from the Atlanta University School of Social Work which became affiliated last September 1.



# Sec'y Henry A. Wallace, Presidential Possibility, Expresses His Views On Negro;

WASHINGTON, June—(ANP)—Fully cognizant of the problems confronting the Negro in America today, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, devoted two hours to discussing these problems in an interview with a representative of the Associated Negro Press, last Friday.

"In discussing a federal anti-lynch bill," said Mr. Wallace, "I am not familiar with the technicalities involved in the bills—but I think the president had a formula which seemed workable. I am in favor of the most effective way to stop lynching. All of this, however, is entirely out of my department, and whatever I had to say would be a personal opinion, and I don't want to discuss something with which I am not entirely familiar."

## NEGRO PLIGHT IN SOUTH

In discussing the plight of the Negro in the South where many whites are employed as farm and home demonstrators, he deplored the fact that the majority of the jobs held were due to the fact that local groups controlled the appointments. But in the executive positions which were in his power, Mr. Wallace pointed out that Negroes held some of the most important jobs, and some of the best paying jobs.

Asked whether or not he felt that the federal government will need to establish a permanent system of relief to take care of a number of jobless, Mr. Wallace said he didn't believe it necessarily so.

"This depends upon whether or not we can keep private capital flowing freely enough. We can't expect an abrupt change. For instance, it is computed that it takes some 18 billions of dollars annually of corporation capital invested in machinery, and four billions of capital funds to keep industry going. If we don't have this, we have unemployment. The government has been trying to supply this need by furnishing two to three billions of dollars annually to do the work of four bil-

lions. Now, if we suddenly cut this off to see if private capital will take care of this duty, private capital shrinks back and doesn't work. There is not any necessity of governmental support for unemployed forever."

## ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF

The federal government is best suited for the administration of relief, Mr. Wallace believed, fearing that reversal to the states would cause inequalities greater than those that exist at present.

In the matter of civil service commission requiring photographs, Mr. Wallace felt that this did not reach his department, since there were plenty instances where Negroes had been taken on purely on the basis of their ability.

"The question of discrimination is raised by groups which vary greatly. In one department here in the bureau, men are discriminated against—in fact, the division itself is composed of women and they want no men in it. That is the department of home economics. And then again, there are departments which do not want women. It is all involved and does not reach us as far as people believe it does," he explained.

Here the secretary pointed out that two of the employees of his division, colored, held ratings as senior clerk and administrative assistant. Both are under civil service and have been in the department for a number of years. One, William E. Weir, has a rating of senior clerk and is employed in the extension department at a salary of \$2,300 per year. His brother, Raymond J. Weir, Jr., is in the main building as administrative assistant at a salary of \$3,000 per year.

## FAVORS SLUM CLEARANCE

Mr. Wallace is highly in favor of slum clearance as a federal program. "One of the greatest things that can be done," he nodded when asked about this program.

Discussing the matter of the "white pri-

mary", Mr. Wallace said he believed that program of his department in the South, wherein Negroes were permitted to vote on questions relating to crops, was sufficient answer to this point, and the experiences had pointed to a successful prosecution of this one thing.

"I am enormously concerned," said Mr. Wallace, "with conditions in the Southeast where white and colored sharecroppers live. There is not enough good land there for everybody, but the FSA, the triple-A and the extension service between them have been able to do a great deal in encouraging them to raise more garden foods and to feel confident in doing this."

"Speaking from an economic viewpoint, civic rights and understanding will take care of themselves when the economic situation is taken care of."

A survey made recently shows that the number of appointees in the bureau numbers 52,000 of which 1,123 are Negroes. These are known as "direct secretarial appointees" and do not include a large group between 15 and 20 thousand more who hold letters of authorization in various services of the department. When asked about the ratio of Negroes compared with whites, it was said that no thought had ever been given such a thing, and employees were not regarded on the basis of color in this particular administration.



## "Where There Is No Vision"

Sometimes we wonder whether the white people in the South realize that their ideologies are leading them to the brink of ruin, or whether they do know and don't care. The South, with its eroded hills, floods, destitution, malnutrition, illiteracy, and syphilis, plunges on unthinking and blind, into an abyss of darkness.

Many years ago we saw the picture of a man standing way up high on the limb of a gigantic tree. The foolish man was busy sawing off the limb which supported him, and forgetful of his precarious condition, shouted to the man underneath the tree below: "Look out, something's going to happen."

White people in the South who are always submitting prejudiced propositions to their community about black folk constantly remind this writer of that crazy picture of the yesteryears.

Monday the "Tiny Times" suggested that it would be an "intelligent thing" for Oklahoma City to maintain two zoos—one for whites and another for Negroes. This proposal is made in spite of the fact that the city manager and councilmen are put to their wits ends to maintain the one zoo we now have and the other municipal agencies.

It is interesting to study carefully the disaster and desolation which has come to the states below the Mason and Dixon line, because of the patterns of living fashioned by them for Negroes. Take for instance, the sharecropper system. Few people today realize that following the abolition of slavery, the South instituted the present system down in Dixie as an expedient by which to continue a form of peonage. Vagrancy laws were also instituted for the purpose of enforcing Negroes to work, either under the unfair farm contracts imposed, or on the county farms and highways.

But farm tenantry and vagrancy laws have in the past seventy-six years engulfed several millions of poor whites along with the blacks and spread destitution all over a once fair land, which nature originally and more bountifully endowed than any other section of the United States.

The destitution that has come to Dixie has not only driven thousands of black men and women to northern climes, but in addition to this the recent report to the President of the United States on the Economic Condition of the South says:

"Nearly half of the eminent scientists born in the South are now living elsewhere. While some of these have been replaced by scientists from other sections of the country, the movement from the South has been greater than this replacement. The search for better opportunities than are available in the overcrowded, economically underdeveloped southern communities drains away people from every walk of life. About one child of every eight born or educated in Alabama or Mississippi contributes of his life's productivity to some other state."

It can be seen by this presentation of an ugly situation that the South voluntarily exiles its best whites along with its advanced blacks. Those who remain are the common and ordinary. It might seem all right to drive out of Dixie such renowned potentialities as Joe Louis and Jesse Owens, but to white people the picture should take on a different character, when it is seen that the failure of the South to provide adequate opportunities for Negroes, cannot be confined to black people along but effects the entire southern structure.

Up in New England where people are not so foolishly operating two institutions when only one is needed educational opportunities are par excellent. Take New York,

as an example, where mixed schools exist, the average annual salary of school teachers is \$2,361.00, while down in Arkansas, where separate schools curse two races the annual teacher's stipend is \$465.00. Brilliant white teachers do not stay down in Arkansas, Mississippi or Georgia. They move up North where they can forget tradition and teach in mixed schools. Now who loses most in such a situation, the poor black or the dominant white?

Truly Booker T. Washington was right when he said: "No man can hold another down in the ditch without getting down in the ditch with him." It is all right to laugh at the illiterate black man's brogue, but the Negro maid who speaks broken English is the companion of the rich white man's child in the nursery. It was Ben Tillman who said: "You cannot monkey with pitch without getting some of it on you," and that is the reason why the last United States census showed that illiteracy is higher in the South than in any other section.

Taxes are eating the nation up, we are burdened with heavy debts, both public and private, and yet we have men who suggest that we drag over our railroad tracks an empty car for the whites and an empty car for the blacks; that we have two schools on every hill when only one is necessary; that we go on and on with this silly economic philosophy in order that we pet prejudice and continue the propagation of the idea that one human being is better than another.

The mills of the gods grind slowly. Somehow, out of the welter of such confusion the Almighty balances the scales of justice. In 1929 millions of white people discovered that an empty white belly was the same as an empty black belly. That's where our dumbbell economic theories lead us, but undoubtedly we did not stay in the valley of destitution long enough to grasp clarity of vision. We still surrender to vanity, selfishness and hate. Folk who indulge themselves in a brainless superiority complex control the social order.

Home ownership would have saved the soil of the South, but a system of semi-bondage perpetuated by former slave owners has caused peons to let the hills peel and wash away. A few have grown rich in the river control areas through fat levee contracts, effected through cheap black labor. The South turned its back on a sensible reservoir system because of its blind, traditional attitude towards exploitation of the Negro.

All we have down South is the very young and the very old. The middle age groups leave in large numbers, because their earning power is greater in other places, but blindly southerners do not see that they themselves peg the wage scale with unjustly, under-paid black toilers. White people secure work down in Dixie in preference to black folk, but, apparently the white toiler never knows that his boss never pays him any more than he knows the destitute black man would accept.

Sometime ago federal statistics showed that Negroes in the South suffered from a higher ratio of syphilis than white people, but the same records showed that this was not due to the Negro's having an inferior physical machine, but rather to lower living standards forced upon black folk. So then it can be seen that the South wilfully permits the development of a human cesspool in its community life, in order to stand aloof from a certain group and say, "I am holier than thou."

We wonder whether some of this pitch which white folk put upon Negroes does not find its way back into

white homes. The germs of syphilis when once alive, know no color line. Incidentally, we might say that syphilis is known to be a white man's disease. This is proven by reason of the fact that syphilis is unknown in the interior of Africa. So then with our superiority complex in the South we force black men and women to suffer from the white man's physical burden.

Perhaps such an outlook and philosophy denotes intelligence. At least it might appear from close range that the fellow who acts strangely as our white neighbors is getting somewhere, but when we take into account the larger view; when we see in the more expanded realm what we do to the strong as well as to the weak, it should cause us to wonder whether or not prejudice is worth the price.



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## A Negro Looks at South of Today

As a Negro, I am vastly encouraged by changes in the South during the past two decades in race relations, education, health and business—all indications of a new day breaking for my people in Dixie, says Ollie Stewart, in the Commentator.

Twenty-five years ago a group of white boys in Louisiana tied rocks in the one-piece overall suit which was practically all the clothing I had, and heaved it into a lake where I was swimming. Then they chased me home in my birthday suit. They laughed and laughed to see the little black boy run.

It wasn't funny to me. I left the South soon afterward, determined never to return. But times have changed. And so have I. And so has the South. Recently I shook hands with two of the "boys" who chased me. One is a member of a Louisiana school board—and spends most of his time getting more schools for little black boys.

Early last summer I sat in a hot and dusty parish school building in Saint Joseph, Louisiana. White Boy Scouts were acting as ushers. On the platform stood a white man and a black man, shaking hands. Said the white man, Louisiana's state superintendent of education: "I consider this one of the most important occasions in the United States in the past 150 years. It marks the beginning of a new era!"

Then the black man spoke, his softly-slurred words accented with pride: "All my life, 78 years, I couldn't read and I couldn't write. Now, bless your soul, I c'n do both. And figger a little too. It's like gettin' religion all over again!"

They gave the black man a certificate. Before the day was over, certificates were given to 2200 colored "graduates" of that district's adult education class—as proof that the recipients (18 to 78 years old) were no longer illiterate. Louisiana's educators announced the slogan that now resounds all up and down the bayou country: "No illiteracy by 1940!"

Multiply Saint Joseph by 300 and

you have an idea of the extensive effect in its treatment of black folk. Louisiana's "no illiteracy" campaign. Multiply Louisiana by all the Southern states and you have an idea of what is being done to end the vicious circle of illiteracy breeding illiteracy.

Louisiana this year appropriated for its state Negro college the largest lump sum ever granted a Negro college. Beginning this year, there will be eight-month terms in primary and secondary schools—instead of the usual three to six months. Where eighth-grade and high-school graduates have been used as teachers, only persons with degrees will be hired henceforth. And the teachers' salaries will go up.

All this may seem trivial when compared to standards in New York, Washington, California or other places. But it is revolutionary in a section where only a short while ago 50 percent of the entire population was absolutely illiterate—and where there was only one Grade-A high school for Negroes in the entire state!

Until very recently Georgia was spending an average of \$35.32 for the education of each white child annually, and only \$6.38 for each Negro child; in Mississippi it was \$45.34 against \$5.45, and similarly in other states. Negroes now get about three times as much for education as they did 10 years ago. Apparently the South is finally heeding the admonition of the late Booker T. Washington that "you can't keep a man down in a ditch without staying down there with him." It sees that ignorance takes a terrific toll in crime, poverty, disease and destruction of property.

Southern Negroes are being provided also with better health conditions. Tuberculosis refuses to be kept across the railroad tracks by city ordinances, and no town can remain healthy if cooks, baby nurses, maids and waiters live in epidemic-ridden quarters. So Negro communities are getting better sewage, more hospitals health centers, and playgrounds, and fewer fire traps for houses. Look at Houston, Newport News, Atlanta or Birmingham for proof.

I am no Pollyanna. I know that the sunny Southland is far from perfect in its treatment of black folk.

er in spirited but friendly rivalry.

To me, these changes are all indicative of better things, and I prefer being encouraged by what has been done to being depressed by what yet remains to be done.

**"NEGRO IS NOT FREE" IS TEXT OF PASTOR'S LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS**

(For its choice of the Speech of the Issue "Press-News" gives you a condensation of "What Is The Price?" We chose it for its terse practicality. We commented its truth to our Christian audience.)

5-11-39

The Negro, a "kidnap victim," for more than two centuries was compelled to do the white man's tasks without compensation or reward. He knew God and prayed, and liberators arose, and he was freed. A great constitution was amended so as to guarantee him life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Today we face the question, is the Negro really free?

Under varying circumstances the Negro has served his country. He has not failed in so far as he has been permitted to help. For a period of over three hundred years he has lived with the white man, fought beside him, toiled and prayed with him. One would think that after such long companionship he and his white brother could get along together. If he is "brave" he should have no fear. If he is "free" he should neither discriminate against others nor be discriminated against.

Today we celebrate the birth of Abraham Lincoln, America's great emancipator and humanitarian. God bless his memory. But why should his memory be so revered, his name immortalized unless those for whom he died are really free?

Has the black American citizen a right to a good living, to a home? Theoretically, the answer is "yes," actually, the answer is "no."

A few years ago resident taxpayers of 91st Street, Elmhurst Manor, Brooklyn, N.Y., united in a whispering and sign campaign in an effort to keep Negroes from purchasing property and residing in that street. They finally decided that the only way to keep Negroes out of that street was by pledging the property owners not to sell to Negroes and by placing signs in windows assuring Negroes that they would be unwelcome. Illustrations like this one might be multiplied.

What is the sin of being born black? Why is it incredible that God should make a "Black Man?"

It is said that the presence of Negroes in a community causes a depreciation in property value because his property is not kept up. There is a lot of truth in this. Why? Because the Negro is not permitted sufficient work, and if he does work, his compensation is too meager to afford him a substantial living.

I ask, friends, what is the price for genuine Negro freedom?

Rev. M. P. Linder.



## TAFT'S VIEWS

Robert A. Taft, like all others being mentioned for the Presidency, is in danger of hurting his candidacy by a failure to guard carefully his remarks on public questions.

For instance, listen to the Senator's reply to the question in regard to his position on the "white primary," a well known disfranchising device in vogue in many Southern States:

"With respect to primary elections, I hesitate to have the federal government interfere in methods in which primaries or conventions may be held in the different states. If the colored people can be insured their right to vote at the election, any party which adopts a white primary is going to stand a good chance of losing the election."

Now if the above is Mr. Taft's position on white primaries and "lily white" Republican conventions of the South, he needs to be informed frankly that his position is opposed by ever thinking colored person in the South. The fact that this position he takes is endorsed by some of the slick colored politicians of the South, does not alter the fact that the Negro masses are religiously opposed to any color test for participation in any elections held in the South, including primaries and conventions.

We hold that the exclusion of any citizen from a primary, which in many instances is decisive, is a form of disfranchisement that is not sanctioned by any fair interpretation of our Federal Constitution.

Mr. Taft has gone on record in a most commendable manner for the passage of a Federal anti-lynching law and evinces his desire for the passage of such a law by saying he will vote for invoking the cloture rule in the Senate to put the bill on passage. By this stand he is to be considered as being a believer in the supremacy of the nation in contrast to those who hold to the out-worn theory of the supremacy of states.

But Mr. Taft is in danger of being called inconsistent when he calls for national laws to end lynchings because this crime violates the Federal Constitution, and yet he is willing to concede to political groups in states the right to use devices for depriving citizens of the right to vote in elections where public officials are chosen.

It can be conceded, as Mr. Taft says,

that the party which resorts to the white primary would be in danger of being defeated, provided all citizens are given a right to vote in the general election, following the primary. But it often happens that unless a citizen gets a chance to take part in a primary he loses his opportunity to choose the best qualified candidate for an office.

Mr. Taft, we are sure, knows that in many parts of the South the "Republicans for Revenue Only" are notorious for holding their "lily white" conventions in places from which colored citizens are excluded. They operate under state laws or customs that give them the privilege of carrying on this form of disfranchisement. It is distressing to colored citizens to see Mr. Taft give aid and comfort to "lily whites" at a time when it was hoped that our great Republican leaders, conscious of the part that "lily-whiteism" has played in driving thousands of Negroes from the Republican Party, had determined that its influence would be destroyed.

The correspondent who interviewed Mr. Taft states that the Ohio Senator was not quite clear on the white primary. We are sure this must be true, because the Senator is known as a genuine friend of colored citizens and has proved this friendship by words and deeds during his brilliant career in the political affairs of his great state. It can be hoped and believed that when Senator Taft is clear on the intent and purpose of "white primaries" and "lily-white" conventions he will be as strongly opposed to them as the colored citizen at whom these disfranchising devices are aimed.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser  
June 27, 1939

### A SWEDE LOOKS AT AMERICA

It is always interesting as well as helpful to have an intelligent foreigner say what he thinks about America. Last year the Carnegie Foundation decided to bring to this country a person qualified to conduct an objective study into the problem of the American Negro, and it chose Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, a professor in the University of Stockholm and a leading member of the Swedish Senate. Prof. Myrdal and his wife are now back in New York after a thorough survey of the Southern states.

They are not yet ready to express opinions on the Negro problem, but they were willing to discuss with Marquis W. Childs, a correspondent of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the author of "Sweden: The Middle Way," some of the impressions they have gained of life in the United States.

Prof. Myrdal and his wife are not strangers in America, but this trip has given them their first real opportunity to get down to grass roots and find out just how stable our democracy is. He is rather amused by the common American conception that Sweden is a Utopia, and, as almost any other Swede would have done, said to Mr. Childs:

"Ever if, in general, the economic and cultural standard of well-being in Sweden is comparatively high, higher than in other European countries, there remain preventable poverty, inefficiency, and industrial maladjustments; but we are prepared to face our problems squarely; we investigate our shortcomings intensively, and use the technique of social engineering to plan for their removal. It is the very tension between recognized shortcomings and reform which denotes our democracy, not richness and complacency."

We suspect that in that last sentence Prof. Myrdal inferentially put his finger on one of the weakest spots in American democracy. This country, and especially this region, has not liked the idea of scientific investigations designed to show up our worst features. In the last few years, however, under the stimulus of the Roosevelt administration, many excellent critical studies have been made, for example those on the South, on farm tenancy and now on economic problems. But we need many more of these critical studies.

Too many Southerners, for example, are complacent about the immense poverty in our rural areas, yet Prof. Myrdal did not believe until he came South that such poverty existed anywhere. He was also shocked to find so much political corruption in federal, state and local governments. But on this score we hardly need a foreigner to make the picture clearer; the enormous amount of graft and corruption that exist must take the heart out of most sensitive Americans.

"Of course," says our Swedish visitor, "I am a foreigner, an outsider, and therefore I am reluctant to speak, but I must say that it seems to me particularly unfortunate that the possibilities for graft should have continued down into this phase when government intervention and government spending are necessary. Sometimes it has occurred to me that perhaps your democracy began too early. You take it for granted. With us it began late and we are very conscious of the need to make it a workable way of life."

But because our democracy began early, and because we had a republican revolution under Jefferson's leadership before the country settled down to a fixed pattern

of life, we escaped some of the handicaps to democracy, such as a hereditary aristocracy and a church-dominated state, which still plague many of the newer democracies of the Old World. Nevertheless, Prof. Myrdal fears that class lines are a real matter of concern in this classless democracy of ours, and he is right. We must fight against aristocratic tendencies now as vigorously as Jefferson fought against aristocratic forces in his day.

The best weapon, The Advertiser believes, is education, which many states are neglecting or restraining. Prof. Myrdal was surprised to find in many really sizeable communities in the United States not a single bookshop. "This is particularly hard to understand," he told Mr. Childs. "In Sweden, of course, the habit of reading, possibly one may call it intellectual curiosity, is grounded in the great number of study groups fostered by trade unions, the cooperative societies and numerous other organizations. Many people go to school—although that is not quite the phrase for it—most of their lives. We feel that this is a good groundwork for democracy."

Prof. Myrdal's complete report on what he finds in America should be of immense interest to the American people, whose democracy, while older than Sweden's, is today perhaps more precariously balanced. We can learn a great deal about strengthening democracy from the Swedes, and particularly from one who has accomplished as much in his own country as has Prof. Myrdal.



RACE PROBLEM- 1939  
UNITED STATES

# Senator Vandenberg Discusses Race Problems; His Ancestors Helped 'Underground Railroad'

WASHINGTON.—The name Vandenberg is not new in the history of this country—and the Vandenberg of the past were as firm in their convictions as the Vandenberg of today.

For the past generations of this famous family, living in the upper part of New York state, were active in the conduct of the famous "underground railroad" which brought greatly sought freedom to escaping slaves in the eras preceding and during the dark days of the Civil war. Grandfather Vandenberg was an outstanding and forthright man, according to the standards of his day, and he stood firmly by his convictions.

An that heritage has passed down the line to the present outstanding member of the family, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. Turning to the Congressional Record, his biography briefly follows: "Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Grand Rapids, was born in that city on March 22, 1884, the son of Aaron and Alpha (Hendrick); educated in the common schools, later studying law in the University of Michigan; has an honorary M. A. from his alma mater and an honorary LL.D. from Hope college and from Alma Union college, New York, where he is honorary chancellor this year; editor and publisher of Grand Rapids Herald until appointment to the United States senate; author of several books dealing with Alexander Hamilton; in 1912, a member of the Michigan commission which put Zachariah Chandler's statue in the Washington capitol; in 1916 and in 1928 was chairman of the Michigan Republican State convention; from 1928 to 1931 member of the Republican State central committee of Michigan; married Hazel H. Whitake of Fort Wayne, Ind.; his three children are Arthur H. Jr., Barbara and Elizabeth; appointed to the United States senate March 31, 1928; elected on November 6, 1928 for the short term and for the short term and for the long term ending in 1935; re-elected for the term ending in 1941; Republican candidate for president pro tempore of the senate in 1933 and 1935."

## VIEWS ON RELIEF

When asked his opinion on the necessity of the federal government establishing some sort of a

permanent relief agency to care for the millions of idle which is predicted will be a part of our population for years to come, Sen. Vandenberg said:

I have no doubt that a permanent system of relief for the jobless is an unavoidable federal obligation. So far as I am concerned, I would have the federal government adequately face this obligation at all times. Until we have restored a system of American economy which provides real jobs at real wages in private employment, the government cannot and must not avoid its responsibilities to the victims of unemployment.

"But, of course, the best contribution that the federal government can make to the unemployed is to establish a new administration of federal affairs which will permit American business once more to throb and thrive and through its own expansion and activity to create gainful occupations for all of our people. I have the conviction that this is substantially possible and that a beginning in this direction may be anticipated in 1941 if the Republican party meets its responsibilities and its opportunities in the next 18 months."

On the matter of state administration of relief as compared to federal administration of relief, Sen. Vandenberg was equally as outspoken, saying:

"I think it is absolutely essential that relief should be administered by state and local authorities sustained in substantial part by adequate federal-grants-in-aid. Only in this fashion can we unify the resources that are available to meet all types of relief requirements including unemployables as well as employables."

"Only in this fashion can we avoid the waste and duplication and exploitation which inevitably attaches to federal dictatorship in this field of service which ought to be operated on the intimate basis of home rule decisions in our states and in our local communities. Only in this fashion can we get the biggest percentage of the relief dollar at work for the reliefer himself instead of for his overlords and overseers."

"There ought to be no trouble whatever about protecting such a localized system from racial prejudices and discriminations. The

federal government can set down compulsory general standards in these respects; and, it can withhold its grants-in-aid whenever and wherever these standards are violated or ignored. Of course, there should be no such discriminations, an if they exist, they are as cruel as they are un-American."

This reply was elicited by a question as to whether or not relief should be administered by the federal government which theoretically bars discrimination on the basis of race, or by the individual state which, in the South, would then be free to maintain a differential in relief allotments based on race.

## FAVORS SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance as a federal project also brought a decisive reply when the senator was questioned on it.

"I favor the federal slum clearance program and I have supported it from start to finish. But I want always to be sure that it is precisely what it pretends to be: namely, slum clearance—instead of low cost housing which competes with private industry and private investment and which merely creates a specially preferred class of favored tenants."

Sen. Vandenberg is definitely opposed to what is called the "white primary" in the South, and on this subject, although he was not entirely at home, declared emphatically:

"I favor electoral equality regardless of race, religion, creed or nationality. The enforcement of equitable election laws is primarily a responsibility of each individual state. But there is always a federal question involved in the preservation of constitutional rights."

"The Negro can always protect his rights in this respect by going to the supreme court of the United States—and I would always expect that competent counsel would volunteer to take him there. Meanwhile, if congressional apportionment were based on the relative number of voters in each state instead of on the relative number of inhabitants in each state, we would enjoy a powerful influence in behalf of unhampered universal suffrage."

## VOTED AGAINST JUDGE PARKER

"I have frequently cooperated with Negro groups in many different ways. I am unable to set down a bill of particulars," the senator said, when asked what had been his attitude toward Negro organizations aiming to improve conditions among Negroes in this country, "but I think this fact is notorious in my own state of Michigan."

"So far as federal issues are concerned, I think the Negro spokesmanship of the country was never more interested in any single issue than it was in the rejection of the confirmation of Judge Parker of North Carolina for associate justice of the supreme court. I voted against the confirmation of Judge Parker, because I was unable to avoid the conclusion that he was prejudiced in the matter of defending the integrity of equal suffrage."

The army, navy and air service of the United States army were discussed, particularly with reference to the status of Negroes in all branches military.

"I most emphatically favor the entrance of qualified Negroes into all branches of the army, navy and air service. In my view the racial factor should be absent in all these considerations."

"In other words, the Negro should be admitted to these services not because he is a qualified Negro, but because he is a qualified individual regardless of the fact that he is a Negro. I think I have supported all legislation in the last few months particularly which has contemplated the training of Negro pilots in connection with the expansion of the aeronautical service."

On the question of the elimination of the photograph on civil service applications, which arises because of present regulations and has been regarded in some sections as a discriminatory practice, Sen. Vandenberg replied:

"I know nothing about the operations of the photographic requirement in connection with the civil service applications. Therefore, I am not in a position to make any competent comment upon it. I can well understand that there are many public positions in which personality and appearance may be one of the major factors as eligibility—and appropriately so."

"Therefore, the photographic requirement may be essential for perfectly legitimate reasons entirely foreign to any question of racial inhibitions. I regret that in this and in all other matter of ultimate decisions should be based on relative qualifications with equality of opportunity for all concerned."

## FAVORS APPOINTMENTS FOR QUALIFIED

Sen. Vandenberg was then asked: "Is it not possible to have more colored executives and clerks scat-



tered throughout the various governmental departments in Washington?"

"I have had no administrative experience along the line which is involved in this question of intermingled white and colored employees in the various departments in Washington," he replied. "My general attitude toward all of these related subjects is indicated in my preceding answers. I think, I might add, as a matter of 'background' at this point, that my grandfather's activities in charge of the famous 'under-ground railroad' in Northern New York preceding and during the Civil war and his presence as a delegate in the Lincoln Nominating convention gives me a inevitable inherited sympathy with Negro rights."

But it was on the question of the anti-lynch legislation that the senator took a very decided stand.

"I am in favor of federal anti-lynching legislation," he said, "although I recognize the difficulty in framing a practical measure within the framework of the constitution which concentrates all internal state police power and authority in the states themselves. I think it should be possible, however, to frame a federal anti-lynching law," he continued, "which can be assured of constitutional approval. The crime of lynching is intolerable. It is blemish upon our civilization. I rejoice that the force of enlightened public opinion is progressively reducing it to a minimum."

Swinging ever so slowly in his arm chair, Sen. Vandenberg's keen, clear eyes search his inquisitors most thoroughly, but there is a kindliness about his penetrating gaze which breaks into a warm smile as he hesitates before answering a puzzler.

About the man, there is a cordiality little suspected and a feeling of genuineness and sincerity, once he is understood. He has been opposed in his home state, it is true, but only because of misinterpretation of his ideas and ideals.

Surrounded by books, scattered over his office mantel, and over his desk, the senator from Michigan, regarded as possibly the strongest candidate in the Republican ranks, has for company the autographed photographs and letters from every president since Theodore Roosevelt's time. They look down on him from across the room in a most prophetic manner. Only time will tell whether this is an omen.

## NEGROES HAVE BEEN FAITHFUL

By Noble Y. Beall

**N**EGROES have been faithful to their country, to its laws, its traditions, its ideals, its institutions, its developments. They have put into our commonwealth many things. They have contributed physical labor, music, humor, and placidity of disposition, all of which are invaluable.

The South would not be what it is today without these precious possessions brought to it and inculcated into its very life by the Negroes. All of these things have grown out of and have been contributed by a quality of mind and heart, which the Negroes possess perhaps of a unique type and to an unusual degree. The quality of all these may best be characterized by one word "faithfulness."

The Negroes have been and are today faithful to white people. It has been pointed out many times that during the War Between the States the Negroes left in charge of the plantations, women and children, and all the possessions, never once betrayed the trust, though the war was being fought to keep them slaves and they knew it. There never has been, certainly in this country and perhaps not in any country in the world, another instance of such sincere, sacrificial fidelity. Many and interesting are the stories told of personal, individual cases of loyalty and fidelity.

Some of the riches spiritual experiences of white Christians have come out of their contact with Negroes who knew and loved and served the Lord Jesus Christ.

Some of our people wave all this aside and call it simply a relic of the African mind. Many who have watched sympathetically the development among Negroes know that it is due to the capacity of the Negro to co-operate with others who may even for a time seem to them to be inconsistent and neglectful.

### A MARVEL OF MISSIONS

It is one of the marvels of all missionary history that the Negroes have responded to the Gospel message at the hands of people who have in many instances wrongfully treated them.

It seems that in every way the Negroes have proven themselves worthy of our confidence, sympathy, co-operation and help. They have responded to what we have done, they have developed their own churches, associations, conventions, institutions and work.

And yet, there are millions of them who have not been won to Christ. There is much to be done in training their leadership. There is the great, difficult problem of our relationship with them to be worked out.

The Negro race has made much progress since their emancipation from slavery more than seventy-five years ago.

Part of the progress is due to the efforts made by friendly white people, but most of it is due to the faithfulness of the Negroes themselves to the things which are high and holy.

During this period illiteracy has been decreased from ninety per cent down to about sixteen per cent. Negroes have acquired some \$2,500,000,000 worth of property. The Negro death rate has been greatly lowered. Their moral, educational and religious standards have steadily risen. A well trained, capable Negro leadership has emerged which has made education, science business, invention, literature, music, drama and religion parts of the Negro's own cultural pattern.

There remains much to be accomplished. The Negroes, the largest racial group in the South, still suffer untold economic handicaps. These serve as a drag upon our whole social order. Not alone do the Negroes suffer, but all people suffer, whether they be white or colored. A people cannot treat another people unjustly without suffering proportionately, at least in spiritual matters.

During all these years that we have been doing mission work, Southern Baptists have said over and over that we acknowledge our responsibility to the Negroes; we have passed from one to three resolutions each year for more than ninety years expressing our sense of responsibility and proclaiming our purpose to help them. But we have not accepted the responsibility in the same light, and made provisions for the work on the same basis, as we have that of other types of mission work.

### MISSIONS NEEDED IN EDUCATION

There is need for more missionary work in the field of education. Many of the leading denominations of the United States are doing a worthy part by the Negroes of their faith in this field. We are doing more than we have ever done, but we are on the bottom of the list in comparison with other great denominations.

In public education the South is still far behind in educating the Negro child. We as Baptists have no direct responsibility in this matter, but there is no escaping our indirect responsibility. There is hardly to be found a single school board in the country but what some Baptist is serving on it; there is hardly to be found a single one but what the Baptists of the city, county or state have much to do in controlling it. To whatever extent this may be true, Baptists are responsible for the existing conditions.

In addition to aiding in the education of Negro preachers we owe something to the hundreds of Negro children who might be aided in and through the public schools of the states, counties and cities.—Home Missions.



# N.Y. Pastor Advises Big Audience

1-14-39  
Heard at Wheat  
Street in Behalf  
Of Civic League

By WM. FOWLKES, JR.

Proclaiming that "the Negro needs economic opportunity more than anything else" on the American scene, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, New York City, electrified a large audience at Wheat Street Baptist church Friday night as he strongly recommended "mass action" without violence as a means of removing economic shackles in "our way out."

The young New York pastor spoke under auspices of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, which brought him to the Gate City in its effort to arouse the vote-consciousness of its colored citizens. He used as his subject, "The second Emancipation of the Negro."

Dr. Powell sored time and again as he worked towards his answer to the question to the solution of the question, "What shall we do?"

## HITS DUBOIS' THEORY

He denounced W. E. B. DuBois' one-time theory of the "Talented Tenth," whereby education would suffice, saying that the answer must lie with the rank and file. The solution, said he, will not be found in mere education, nor in "pollyana or escapist religion," nor by a philosophy of violence, nor by black nationalism, nor by isolation, nor by ex-

alting of a of a chosen few. It will be found, he pointed out, in the integration of our group in American life so much so than "any attempt to put us out will impair the whole."

"Stop imitating other groups," Dr. Powell strongly advised, saying that they had made a "mess of things all over the world." In this instance, he referred to "fighting brothers in Spain," "the bombing of women and children in Ethiopia," "lynchings in our American democracy," and looming wars which threaten everywhere.

## AUDIENCE CHEERS

His audience cheered loudly and long as he gave out ways of reaching our goal. "Let us be ourselves," "be proud of our past," "work towards a racial future to take our place along with other groups," "live within our means," "do away with the divisions that beset us," "purge our so-called societies, color consciousness," and "banish denominationalism."

Citing the influence that the church has in American Negro life, Dr. Powell stated that "If we could transform our churches into really meaningful organizations we would reach our goal upon him. He said advancements in leaps and strides.

Leadership of the group came in for criticism as the speaker recommended its "purge." He said that most of the leaders were still "Uncle Toms"—whether dressed in cutaways and striped trousers, their hands would reveal prints of the old walking cane and their back pockets red bandana handkerchiefs. At one time, the minister pointed out, that he had wondered time and again how Negroes kept their faith in Christian religion in the face of the irrefutable evidence of the American civilization. He said that "Christianity in America is a matter of church-ianity."

## RESPECTS NAACP

Dr. Powell said he had respect for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League in their advancement and fights, but warned that no people has been led out of any sort of bondage by a paid leadership, most of whose money came from those who must be fought. Cognizance was given to the changing world in which we live at the outset of the speaker's address. He warned that our times are many times over more com-

plex than those of the pioneers and that the world is drawing apart to two poles—individualism or collectivism; democracy or fascism or states called by other names—and that the Negro must decide into what camp he will be found. He said it is far worse to be neutral than to be on the losing side.

## "IS THE NEGRO FREE?"

The New York minister said he questioned whether the Negro group is really free or not. He indicated his belief that the "emancipated" racial body is being bound more and led back into slavery in the query. On this point, he spoke of the "mis-education of the youth for a world in which it could not live and work," of lack of representation in political life and of injustices before the "bar of justice."

Treatment of Negroes to a degree worse than that given aliens from any quarter of the globe was hit by the speaker, who pointed out that the group was here producing the American civilization long before most of the other racial bodies ventured. He said America will never be able to wipe off the string of barbarism as long as it showed lynchings. The Negro, Dr. Powell ably stated, has always stood the pressure of American life and has come out an asset to himself and the civilization despite all the handicaps thrown upon him. He said advancements had been made despite "diseases of poverty," no jim-crow in taxation and other inflictions such as economic replacement in domestic capacities and only partial or no recognition in the age of mechanization. He said the group asked the same opportunity.

At another time and again how Negroes kept their faith in Christian religion in the face of the irrefutable evidence of the American civilization. He said that "Christianity in America is a matter of church-ianity."

In clear terms he defined his subject stating that the "second emancipation must be an emancipation from the chains of economic slavery." Showing what had been done in New York City by the Coordinating Committee, of which he is chairman, in less than one year, he stated that the same non-violence mass action could be successful anywhere. The committee, he said, began its famous work by getting the co-operation of the masses of Negro housewives in

Harlem and by issuing effective ultimatums to gas and electric and telephone companies, who later were forced to sign agreements to hire colored workers.

In securing employment in the gas and electric offices, Dr. Powell said that the committee threatened "lightless nights," and mass descension on offices one hour be-

# Plenty To Do In U. S. For A Minority Group — Dr. Wright

## ABILITY DEMONSTRATED

NEW YORK—"Justice to minorities begins at home," declared Dr. W. L. Wright, president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club given in honor of the president, trustees, and faculty of the institution by Samuel P. Gilman, 120 Broadway.

"The minority problems, and those of the smaller nations, should attract our attention on the front page of the daily press," Dr. Wright asserted. "May we not call attention to the one in our midst?"

## NUMBERS COMPARED

"The 13,000,000 Negroes in this country make a population 50 per cent greater than the total population of either Belgium or Holland and equal to the combined populations of Norway Sweden, and Denmark."

Other speakers at the luncheon, at which Mr. Gilman presided included:

Judge F. E. Crane of the New York State Court of Appeals; Dr. Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University; Dr. N. P. Mead, president of the New York City College; J. F. Talcott, of the board of trustees, and the Rev. W. H. Brooks of Washington, D. C., a former slave who was graduated from Lincoln in 1872.

Dr. Wright reviewed the coming of the Pilgrims to American shores, and later the slave trade which brought Africans to the New World. He lauded their fidelity during Civil War.

"For this minority group in our midst, 2,500,000 in the North, more than a million in the Middle Atlantic States, we ask full measure of justice and opportunity," declared Dr. Wright.

"The Negro has shown competence in all fields of thought and endeavor. No dividing line can be drawn based on ability, integrity, or appreciation of beauty in art and music.

"He can enjoy, he can create for the pleasure and benefit of all. Shall it be said to our lasting dishonor that we limit opportunity by color?"

"We look down the vista of the endless years we hope for our American republic. Our generation is but one, "continued Dr. Wright, "yet we in these early days lay the foundations which determine the safety of the structure. We establish justice for all, or eventually none share its blessings."



# Race Must Escape Help Of The WPA, Senator Taft Declares

PHILADELPHIA (SNS)—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, declared here Friday night that it is "vitally essential" that the Negro race escape from the "demoralizing help" of the WPA. He asserted "further progress" could come only from "a sound basis of national economic recovery."

Speaking before the Bishops' Connectional Councils and the Congress of the Young People of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Convention Hall, Senator Taft warned that if "bare existence" through W. P. A. persists, "and more and more of the colored people are reduced to this status, it will not perhaps restore slavery, but it will create a condition very close to serfdom in which there is no hope and no future."

"Any race," he continued, "which relies on the help of others, whether it be the government or private individuals, demoralizes itself by teaching its members to lean on others. Your progress has been based on the magnificent efforts of your own leaders, many of them in the Methodist Episcopal church." Senator Taft said he did not believe that the Negro should fail to look to his government for action, but what they should look for he continued, should be "the protection of your constitutional rights to which you are entitled."

"If you can be assured," he said, "of the unqualified enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, you have the basis on which further progress can be made the moment a reasonable prosperity is restored in the United States."

"That is the ground on which you are entitled to an anti-lynching law, to protect in practice rights guaranteed in theory by the Constitution."

"No one can be more interested than you in the maintenance of the constitutional protection of minority groups, and the existence of independent courts to uphold the rights of minorities. We have seen in Russia and Germany what happens to minorities under a totalitarian state."

"The more a people are regimented, the more the government decides what jobs people shall have and what their rewards shall be

## Urges Passage Of Federal Anti- Lynching Law

the worse is the condition of the minority. You can be quite certain if we ever get to socialism in the United States, a race which represents only ten per cent of the total population is going to get the worst jobs in the most undesirable industries.

"Fortunately, the people of the United States are turning more and more away from totalitarianism and regimentation and socialism. They are determined to work out their salvation along the lines of individualism, of individual initiative, and of free commerce. I am hopeful that that determination may lead to economic prosperity."

### SHEEP IN WOLVES' CLOTHING

The other day Dr. Guy Johnson, noted sociologist of the University of North Carolina, journeyed to the Virginia State College and told his Negro auditors that the N. A. A. C. P. was making a mistake by fighting for educational equality through the courts, by using the same tactics in all localities and by insisting upon the Negro's right to vote. There was not a red-blooded Negro in the audience who believed such nonsense.

Dr. Johnson feels that more can be accomplished by interracial conferences and interchange of goodwill ballyhoo in obtaining educational equality than by making a sustained and spirited fight in the courts.

Dr. Johnson thinks that an organization fighting for equal rights should crawl and kowtow in deference to the prejudices of local Southern fascism.

Dr. Johnson thinks that the Negro should stop agitating for the vote and meekly accept the status accorded him by the Rebel South.

Like many of the vaunted liberals of the New South, Dr. Johnson is a sheep in wolves' clothing.

Many of these white Southern liberals win reputations for wolfish courage and boldness in broadly championing human rights, but they reveal themselves as essentially sheepish whenever pinned down to something specific for the improvement of the Negro's lot.

They are long on collecting spirituals, folk lore and symposia on the plight of the white and colored workers of the South, but they grow apprehensive when somebody steps forward with a remedy.

We have had interracial conferences for years and yet the entire South neglects the higher education of Negroes.

steals from little black children and robs Negro teachers of millions annually. Now is the time for action, and our only recourse is the courts.

It may not please these sheep in wolves' clothing to have the various tax-supported universities forced to accept Negro graduate students, but every Negro knows that we'll get adequate graduate training in no other way.

The same is true of per capita expenditure for Negro school children and equal pay for Negro teachers. The time for begging is past.

The various Southern states themselves placed the "equal but separate" clauses in their constitutions. Negroes have decided to make them practice what they have been preaching.

No organization representing the aspirations of thirteen million Americans can afford to cut and trim, hedge and compromise in deference to local forces of hatred, prejudice and injustice. None will.

The colored American has reached the place where he demands a showdown on this whole question of democracy.

He refuses any longer to sit meekly by and let his oppressors have the reputation of being just and fair while feasting on the fruits of inequality at his expense.



## TOO MANY HYPHENATES

(By Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

The story goes that a Negro witness was on the stand testifying in court concerning an accident. The opposing attorney interrogated the colored witness thus in an effort to draw from him his idea of an accident:

"Suppose, Uncle Joshua, a man tumbled from the 5th floor of the adjoining building to the ground and got up and walked away unassisted, what would you call that?"

Uncle Joshua replied, "I would call that a miracle."

The attorney, seeking to corner Uncle Joshua, came back briskly, "Suppose the man tumbled from the same 15th floor the second day and walked away unassisted what would you call that?"

The attorney, of course, was expecting the answer to be "accident," whereupon Uncle Joshua replied sharply, "That would be a coincident." The attorney, somewhat peeved and not a little irate, shot back at Uncle Joshua the very abrupt question:

"Uncle Joshua, suppose this thing took place each day for a week and in each case the man walked away unassisted, what in the name of high heavens would you call it?"

"I would call it a habit," replied Uncle Joshua, much to the discomfort of the attorney and more to the amusement of the court.

Within a very brief span of weeks the world has been startled and saddened by three of the greatest submarine disasters on record. The sinking of the Squalus of the United States navy brought great sorrow and deep concern to the nation. This sorrow was only relieved by the fact that the life-saving device worked admirably, thus holding out hope for the future. Within a very short time, a British submarine went down with three or four exceptions. Hardly had the world reconciled itself to a second major naval disaster when the French submarine, the Phoenix, went down and was a complete loss and even its resting place upon the ocean's bottom is a mystery. These are not miracles nor coincidents nor habits, they suggest cases

of plain sabotage, however loath the government may be to admit it.

Some of our air liners have likewise been destroyed under circumstances which suggest sabotage. The fact is, these democratic nations are melting pots of diverse races and kindreds and within their borders are all degrees of hyphenation. This is especially true of this country. In our munitions factories and throughout the government administrations are to be found these hyphenates who are making their living in this country, but whose loyalties are across the seas. This is one reason why the nation is loathe to suspect or allege sabotage, for it would have dangerous implications for safety of the nation.

But we may as well face the facts, even though these facts be ugly. Far too many of these hyphenates are "on the inside" of things naval and military in this country to give comfort to the real Americans. If Uncle Sam would take a friendly tip, I would suggest to him where to find a million "true blue Americans" who will not only die for this country, but who would be guarantees against sabotage. These million men are of dark complexion and with slave antecedents, but they are loyal to the core, and if America has any 100%-ers, these are they. Many things may be charged against them, but disloyalty and treason have never been suggested.

It makes a loyal American sick to contemplate the possible extent of sabotage in this country that would seriously embarrass the nation in case of war. It was much of a problem during the last war, and will be a greater problem during the next. If Uncle Sam wants his defenses made sure, then let him fill these key places with Negroes who are true and tried. This is the only sure answer to the questions these sinking submarines are raising in the minds of the nations of the democracies. Then, too, it is more than passing strange that within so brief a time these disasters have only visited the so-called democratic nations that are being riled by the totalitarian states. This is tremendously suggestive. Prejudice is very expensive when it stands in the way of certainty in a nation's defenses. The question has been raised,

and we are offering here the answer—the only one that is infallible.

How long, Uncle Sam, before you will realize that in these millions of black men you will have your mightiest defense against sabotage?

## 'Democracies'







"A Negro family stands silent  
before the statue of Lincoln."

*James Magazine*  
By S. J. WOOLF

WASHINGTON.

**A**MERICANS from a thousand different Main Streets and a hundred Broadways are rubbing elbows here on Pennsylvania Avenue—Americans come to see their capital. Farmers are here, and city folk, bankers and laborers, the well-to-do and the humble; people from close by, people from far away, sightseers, business men, casual visitors. But mostly they are sightseers and tourists, at this time of year, for Washington is a Summer lodestone for Americans. 7-9-39

The Southern drawl mingles with the New England twang in the streets, the Western speech with that of New York and the Atlantic Coast. And in dress there is the same broad variation—sombreros and Panama hats, battered felts and cloth caps, calicos and silks, seersucker and linen and denim. At the Union Station there are incoming crowds, outgoing throngs. Eager passengers swarm at the airport. Automobiles with license tags from every State in the Union add to the traffic snarls.



America is here, seeing its Capital City, probably on its way to the World's Fair, eager to take in all the sights. America in cross-section is "doing" Washington; it is out for a good "look-see" such as it so much enjoys. And the reactions of these Americans to what they see are as varied as are the people themselves. Walk with them, listen to them, watch them, and you will have vignettes of this broad land of ours, and of its people.

massive marble head:

"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

#### LINCOLN MEMORIAL

**T**HE white marble steps leading up to the Lincoln Memorial gleam in the sunlight, and with the Doric temple at their head are mirrored in the oblong pool at their base. A Negro family alights from a creaking jalopy bearing a Virginia license plate, which has drawn up on a side path. The father is wearing faded blue overalls that bag at the knees and his shirt is open so that powerful muscles are revealed. Covering his short-cropped kinky hair and casting a cool shadow over the upper part of his dark brown face is a misshapen straw hat. The mother is a young woman whose large but lean form might well serve as a model for the statue of a goddess. With them are two little boys about 6 and 8 years old. Although their own car is filled with bundles, unhesitatingly they leave it unwatched, and climb the steep steps.

In contrast with the out-of-doors the interior of the Memorial seems cool. The dazzling sunlight falling upon the colonnade throws orange reflections upon the heroic seated figure within. They illumine the deep-set eyes and play strange pranks with the kindly mouth. There are many people about: men in light Summer suits and women in bright-colored dresses which stand out vividly against the white walls and the thirty-six marble columns.

Suddenly the four Virginians appear, silhouetted against the bright light outside. For a moment they stand as if transfixed. Then they enter, and as they do the man with an almost unconscious gesture removes his tattered hat from his head. Perhaps it is the shadows they throw upon the tiled floor which attract attention. Perhaps it is the shuffling of their torn shoes. Almost every one turns to look at the latest visitors and at the same time every man removes his hat. Oblivious of the others, the four are silent before the statue for a few minutes. Then the father, bending over to his two sons, reads, in whispers, the inscription over the



## RACE PROBLEM- 1939 UNITED STATES

Nashville Tenn Banner  
October 2, 1939

### Anti-War Leader Visits Nashville

Evil means to accomplish worthy ends never succeed, according to Dr. Harold Fey of New York City national peace organizer, in Nashville Sunday and today to confer with religious pacifists in an effort to build sentiment to keep the United States out of war and to protest war as a method of settling international differences. Dr. Fey is executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and his engagement in Nashville is one of a series of twenty nation-wide conferences in behalf of the pacifist movement.

After speaking at Fisk University Sunday morning and afternoon and at Hillsboro Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, Dr. Fey met Tennessee pacifists at Scarritt College today. The meetings here were arranged by N. C. McPherson, chairman of the Nashville branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Dr. Fey was heard by a mixed congregation at Fisk Memorial Chapel at 11 a. m. Sunday. A delegation of more than 100 war mothers were among those attending.

A World War veteran, Dr. Fey said he believed he had been spared to point out that the way of war is the way of death and that it is still possible to find a substitute for war if the ways of God and not of force are used to that end.

"It is easy to say," he commented, "that we may do evil that good may come of it; but if good comes through evil ways then evil is good. God is not God if he must depend on evil to do his will."

The speaker cited the effort to repeal the present Embargo Act as one of the ways in which good people may be led to adopt evil means to achieve noble aims. "It is being proposed, he said, "that in order to gain peace America should become the arsenal of Europe's war. But there is another way; the way Jeremiah talked about and the way Jesus showed us. That is, to overcome evil with good. It may take us to the cross, for evil is a terrible fact in the world and it means that somebody will suffer."

"In the World War twenty years ago our aims were good but we used the wrong method of gaining them. The treaty of revenge written at Versailles sowed the seeds of what is taking place in Europe

today. Whether Germany or the Allies win, there can be no victory for peace through war; for it will mean another treaty of hatred and revenge."

## Fisk President In Group Wanting U. S. To Remain Neutral

### Negroes Should Seek To Safeguard Democracy At Home, Says Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (ANP)—Still more leaders of the American Negro, continuing the symposium begun last week by the Associated Negro Press, are certain of the racial benefits to be derived from the present European war, while some are of the opinion that the United States can remain neutral. All, however, are deeply opposed to any plan to use Negro soldiers exclusively as stevedores or work regiments.

Among those believing America will remain neutral is Dr. A. W. Dumas of Natchez, Miss., new president of the National Medical Association, who says "the lesson we learned in the recent World war will act as a deterrent influence in keeping us out of the present conflict. Since we have not recovered from the aftermath of this war, knowing full well its implications it would be foolhardy to take any part in it. But the Negro, if called upon to shoulder arms in defense of our democracy, must accept the challenge and fight in the interest of his country just as patriotically as any other citizen. In this way, another opportunity would be offered to demonstrate beyond a doubt his right to enjoy the blessings vouchsafed to him by the American constitution."

The effect of the war will be the same on Negroes as on other citizens, thinks Dr. Dumas. The need for war materials and food should cause a business boom which though artificial would halt unemployment

and bring general prosperity to both races "while the war lasts."

The N. A. A. president is opposed to a separate Negro army division, believing the race should be treated as other citizens. "A put Negro division, even if officered by Negro officers, could be subjected to discriminatory practices, and used as front-line defense in actual combat and suffer from merciless gun fire, thus sustaining and bearing the brunt of the enemy's fire to make it easy for white soldiers to step in and get credit for the success," says Dr. Dumas. "This would not be without a parallel, as history proved at Fort Pillow during the civil war. The Negro could best function if he were integrated in white divisions, and so distributed that he could share and fare alike as his white compatriots. In this way there could be no charge of discriminatory practice."

Dr. James W. Eichelberger, Chicago, secretary of Christian education of the A. M. E. Zion church, says America should not be drawn into the war, since it is not our fight, and adds "we can wish and pray that we keep out." He believes there is merit in the plan for a Negro division in army and navy.

"This war may open tremendous opportunities for American Negroes provided we are sufficiently sensitive and prepared," Dr. Eichelberger opines. "If continued many months, it will deplete the manhood in the nations involved; it will also withdraw thousands of workers of foreign birth and descent from American industry to participate in the war. In such event unprecedented opportunities will be given American Negroes if we will prepare now and begin to fight for such opportunities."

Believing that America will be drawn into the war should France and England become seriously jeopardized, although feeling we should remain out, is Dr. Thomas

E. Jones, president of Fisk university, in Nashville.

"Negroes should put forth every effort to safeguard democracy in this country, and further the allegiance of those in other nations, for the position which the Negro as a minority member in this great democracy can win for himself will be the most eloquent testimony to the effectiveness of our type of government for minorities within nations and small nations within an international organization for peace, which America should strive to form from what is left of the nations now at war," says Dr. Jones.

One of the country's best known business men, R. R. Wright, Sr., president of Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co. at Philadelphia, who hopes America will not be drawn into the war, sees two effects on the race. Since war makes prices rise and influences profiteering which proves more dangerous to the poor and minor classes than to others, the European conflict will "no doubt affect the American adversely simply because he is a minority group."

But on the other hand, because the Negro is a minority group and subject to discrimination "even by our government," during a war the race would "receive some consideration it would not otherwise receive," says the bank president.

## Warns U. S. Against All Race Bias

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—"Americans who are rightly disturbed about the loss of democratic rights in many countries abroad, will have to overcome their apathy toward the denial of equal citizenship rights to the Negro minority in this country if democracy is to be kept alive in the United States," Rep. Caroline O'Day (D., N. Y.) told more than 100 persons at Columbia University's Women's Faculty club.

Mrs. O'Day was the principal speaker at an afternoon tea given at the club by Mrs. Alfred Meyer. "Unless the fight is made to pass a Federal anti-lynching bill, and to open up to the Negro opportunities for education and cultural advancement on a plane of equality with every other citizen, respect for democratic rights and democracy itself will wither," Mrs. O'Day warned. 11-11-39

Praises Carver  
It was recently brought to her attention, she said, that the Ameri-

can women and Race citizens represent two groups in our country whose struggles for equality of opportunity and recognition in all phases of American life have been almost parallel and these two groups have made the greatest strides during the history of our country in the last hundred years.

Mrs. O'Day paid tribute to Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee scientist, who was an honor guest at the tea.

### White Cites Lynching

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the group that a recent investigation conducted by the association, revealed that more than 20 unreported lynchings have taken place in the state of Mississippi this year.

"The growing force of the nationwide condemnation of this crime," he said, "has driven lynching 'underground.' The new technique is for the mob to appoint a small committee who take the victim off to the swamps and then return to report quietly that everything has been handled satisfactorily."



## WHERE IS OUR SECRET SERVICE?

Ever since the World War, we have been reading in our daily papers that a certain young man from Philadelphia named Bergdoll dodged the U. S. draft and escaped to Germany. We have been reading about this young man for fifteen or twenty years. The other day this young man showed up at a court martial hearing in our New York harbor. He said bluntly and boldly that he had been moving back and forth between Europe and this country ever since he is supposed to have fled these shores years ago.

And what is more, he admits that he has lived in the city of Philadelphia about six years out of the total number of years he is supposed to have been absent. He said he came into this country by way of Canada and crossed the border in Maine and came right on down to Philadelphia. He also says that when he got ready to go back, he sailed right out of the harbor of New York, and the only thing he did that was irregular was to use a phony passport or an assumed name.

Ye gods and little fishes! Where was the great Mr. Hoover that he couldn't find him? Where were all the F.B.I.'s that they couldn't find him? And where was our unofficial Secret Service man, Walter Winchell, that he couldn't find him? The case of Bergdoll proves conclusively that we have no Scotland Yard in this country. We do not even have a first class Secret Service in this country. If we do, somebody has betrayed our State Department and allowed Bergdoll to move back and forth as he pleased. What was the consideration? Well, you guess.

If the President is interested in preserving America for the Americans, it is high time that he supported a bill which will rid us of the un-American people of all shades, colors and beliefs. It is high time we clean house right down to the bone. If we do not clean house, then we may be prepared to find ourselves in the hands of the enemy within and the laughing stock of the outer world.

Our white brother seems to be stumbling in the dark these past twenty years. He does not seem to be able to find himself. He lacks vision, he lacks courage, he lacks resourcefulness, he blunders here and blunders there, and taken all in all, he is sleeping in a most decisive manner. We would not be so curious about this whole thing were it not for the fact that we, ourselves, are caught in this whirlpool and under the system, we can do nothing about it because we are called colored Americans. We insist, however, that so long as we are a passenger on the train, even if we cannot be the engineer or even the fireman, nor yet the conductor or the brakeman—so long as we are permitted to be passengers on the train, we insist upon our right to speak out when we see the whole thing headed for a wreck.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian  
October 27, 1939

## U. S. Opens Quiz Of Widespread Racial Threats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—(INS) Widespread threats of violence against racial minorities in this country are being vigorously investigated by the Department of Justice, Attorney General Murphy had disclosed today.

Such threats have been noted particularly, Murphy said, against Jews residing in New York and in Chicago. He declared he had ordered immediate presentation of any substantial evidence in this regard to a grand jury.

In Chicago, Murphy said, Jewish shop owners have been threatened with violence. Indicating such threats had been delivered through the mails, the Attorney General said postal inspectors have been asked to work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in probing their sources.

As another phase of its broad counter-sabotage, espionage work, the department, through the F. B. I., is investigating reports that the German-American Bund possesses large stores of arms and ammunitions in various of its headquarters or in caches.

A recent witness before the Dies committee told of a "veritable arsenal" in the house of a Seattle man, assertedly connected with the bund. Other reports of large secret ammunition stores have come from San Francisco.

## FOREVER SENSITIVE

Mrs. Walter D. Lamar of Macon, Ga., president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, wailed "insult" last week because First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill said, "all the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery."

According to the gallant Southern lady, this "insult to the best part of America shows both ignorance and stupidity; ignorance of historical facts and stupidity in that it antagonizes a large part of the country he would least desire to anger."

Of course Winston Churchill is neither ignorant nor stupid, and what he said is the exact truth.

For the past three-quarters of a century the former Confederates and their descendants have been industriously engaged in the task of selling this country and the world the notion that chattel slavery was not ignoble, was not a stain on the South, and that all who condoned and profited from the nefarious institution represented the cream of human culture.

They are forever sensitive about it all, quick to rise to the defense of a debasing and discredited system, hystericaly condemning everybody who dares to tell the truth about it.

This supersensitiveness is very interesting to the psychologist.

If chattel slavery was not a stain on the South, then any assertion to the contrary falls flat in the face of the facts.

If it was a stain on the South, then all the denials in the world cannot alter the fact.

In any case, seventy-five years have passed since the North whipped the South and forced the emancipation of the slaves, and since the rest of the world has largely forgotten the issue, Southern white people should be intelligent enough to stop denying the obvious and let the whole thing drop.

They reveal a sense of guilt and shame by this constant and belligerent defense of the indefensible.



# Social Equality Is Personal Matter, Says J. N. Garner In Discussing Dixie Problems

## Opposes White Primary in His State and Feels Negroes Have Constitutional Right to Vote

## Says Boyhood Playmates Were Black

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cactus Jack Garner! Or, to be more polite, John Nance Garner, vice president of the United States, potential candidate for the presidency under the banner of the Democratic party.

Before we go any further, discussing John Garner, get any preconceived notion of the man entirely out of your mind. It was with trepidation and suspicion that the appointment for an interview was made—but when a voice on the other end of the phone said, "Why not come down right now?" at 8:30 in the morning, it was the first of a series of shocks for your correspondent.

In the office he occupies, John Nance Garner is an entirely different man from any notion most colored citizens may have of him.

Cordial, gracious and keenly alert, Mr. Garner promptly disarms his Negro visitors, leaves them flabbergasted and then goes right into an easy conversation that warms up gradually as the bushy-browed, chubby man relates story after story of his experiences with Negroes.

And don't think for one minute that Mr. Garner is not familiar with Negroes for he was born in a town which had a colored population outnumbering the whites, five to one.

But first, look at the Congressional Record for his biography: "John Nance Garner, elected to the 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 congresses; elected speaker of the house, December 7, 1931; re-elected to the 73rd congress, but resigned, having been elected vice president of the United States, Nov. 8, 1932; re-elected vice president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1936."

Cold figures and facts give little indication on the surface of

the man who is next to Franklin D. Roosevelt as leader of the political party in power.

Refusing to talk for publication directly because of his position, nevertheless Mr. Garner in a most remarkable conversation aired some very interesting views, purely personal, but nonetheless valuable.

### Bans Quotation

It is impossible to quote him for he refuses to be quoted and will not give interviews either for the daily press, press associations, magazines or any other type of publication. He remarks that when he was speaker of the house he talked plenty, enjoyed being quoted and seeing his name in print, but when he became vice president and a member of the cabinet, he eschewed making any statement on questions of public policy, gave a promise that he would not seek the appointment of any person to office or disclose any information which came to him without the consent of the president. He certainly has kept that promise.

But that does not mean he won't talk "off the record," and just as white newspaper correspondents have found the jovial white haired presiding officer of the senate one of the most colorful of personalities, so have the colored reporters who have had an opportunity to invade his private office. It is impossible to attempt to quote Mr. Garner because the colorful and picturesque adjectives that punctuate his descriptive phrases frequently could not be published anyway. They are too realistic and savor too much of the wide open spaces of Texas and the human type of talk for polite publication.

Garner knows a lot about colored people, is entirely conversant with their problems, and has a lot of ideas about their progress and citizenship, surprisingly broad and in many of his attitudes and privately expressed opinions, almost beyond liberal.

Why he has never put them into action is another question, but in private conversation they frequently come to the surface in a most startling fashion. Born in Red River county, Texas, some distance from where he now lives and where he has been elected to congress for the past 30 years, Garner grew up in a section where Negroes outnumbered whites five to one. His playmates were colored-boys, one of whom, Rube, still lives and counts the vice president his best friend.

### Uncle Adams and Aunt Tildy

Like many Southerners, Mr. Garner had his Aunt Tildy and his Uncle Adams, Negroes who had been with the Garner family for years. Perhaps two stories of them will illustrate his feeling for those old folk, both of whom had been attached to his family before he was born.

Uncle Adams lived to the ripe old age of 100 years. He had always been a fixture about the Garner household. He wasn't on salary. He got whatever he wanted, and when he needed spending change, he just asked for it. Uncle Adams was a frail, delicate, thin old man and after he passed his nineties, as the Garner home had only fire places for heat, things weren't easy for Uncle Adams, especially to keep warm. Mr. Garner's mother was afraid Uncle Adams would freeze if he whether it was a good one or not. They had supported the Democratic party in 1932 and in a greater degree in 1936, and he wanted to keep them with the party because they represented the balance of power. Never lose sight of the fact that Mr. Garner is a practical politician of the old school.

Connally would not budge, how-

ever, because he had to be re-elected senator from Texas, and he knew that what his electorate wanted was the defeat of the anti-lynching bill.

Many colored men have come in for praise by Garner, among them being Earl Wilkins of the Kansas City Call, who once wrote an interview with him; he also has kind words for Chester Franklin of the same paper, whom he met. Charles Houston of the N. A. A. C. P., also ranks high in Mr. Garner's estimation, but perhaps his greatest admiration is reserved for Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee institute.

### Admires Dr. Carver

Mr. Garner delights to tell how Prof. Carver appeared before a committee holding tariff hearings on the peanut at one time. He likes Carver because he believes him honest and second because he thinks he has done more for the development of agricultural products than any man he knows.

Carver, according to the Garner version, appeared before the house committee one afternoon at four o'clock, just before they were ready to close. The hour was late and witnesses were restricted to 10 minutes. Carver ventured the information that he was being paid \$5,000 by the peanut industry to appear there. The Garner ears pricked up. He knew the peanut growers were no softies, and if they were paying this "odd looking" Negro \$5,000, he must be plenty smart.

It took Dr. Carver four or five minutes to get his bottles out and to get started. He had hardly launched into his talk before his time was up. Garner moved that he be given 10 minutes more, and when those were exhausted, motioned to Nick Longworth, who was in the hearing, and Longworth moved that Prof. Carver be given time to continue and finish his discourse. The result was that Carver took an hour and a half and the committee voted the highest possible tariff on peanuts, at the highest that has ever been voted.

Garner's creed is a square deal for everyone under the law. He always adds that "under the law" phrase. He believes in helping the weak, but thinks Negroes made a mistake in asking for preferential treatment. He insists they should

ask for equality, but not preferential.

He does not claim to be a conservative. He points to the days when he was regarded as a radical, and was damning Wall street and its triplets, Mellon, Morgan and Mills. He is equally opposed to Harry Bridges, Earl Browder and Communism. Garner walks the middle of the road toward what he likes to call Americanism.

### Civil Service

The civil service photograph requirement is not a law, but this reporter and a lot of other folk did not know that until Garner pointed the fact out. It is just a regulation. The way to get around it, according to Garner, is to abolish the rule whereby those in charge of employment can select the first three for a trial. If he did not make good, that would be his bad luck, but if the highest man on the list were appointed, that would do away with favoritism and give every man a chance. The president could bring about such a state by an executive order, and one who has heard Garner talk would not be certain but that he would put such an act in force.

Unemployment and agriculture are the things closest to the Garner heart. Something must be done to correct the one and to strengthen the other.

No, sir, Garner does not wear a halo, and he surely does not wear horns. Interviewers who reach his inner office soon find out that he is entirely familiar with the attitude taken toward him by the majority of persons, and he knows full well what Negroes throughout the country feel about him. Preconceived ideas of Garner are due for a smash, once the man warms up and talks freely and fully.

It is altogether possible that if, in the juggling of fate, Jack Garner should become president of the United States, a lot of folk might be surprised, and agreeably so. remained in one of the cabins, so she pushed a trundle bed in her own bed room, and there Uncle Adams slept the last six or eight years of his life.

Aunt Tildy more or less ran the place. Whenever he talks about Aunt Tildy, Mr. Garner frequent-



ly chuckles. When he was elected privileged to invite within its to congress from Uvalde, where threshold whomsoever he desires. he now lives, a territory in which there are a lot of colored people, the population is largely Mexican, according to Garner, he would rather have in his home than many he stopped off at Detroit, Texas, there have in his home than many his old home town, on the way to of the "onery" whites who are Uvalde after his first session in constituents of his district. At congress. In Red River county least, that is reliably reported to in which Detroit is located, a be the position he takes. congressman was regarded as a And in speaking of private big man, much more so than in homes, Garner said to a reporter Uvalde, which might explain why that he did not mean places of the tow-headed youngster had so public accommodation, but that all easy a time being elected. So the citizens should have a right to go citizens of Detroit arranged a well-any place which was open to them come for their distinguished son, under the law. The law, that is There were three or four hundred Garner's constant cry. He is will- people assembled at the railroad in to stand or fall on the law. station awaiting his arrival. But Concerning the anti-lynching bill, in front of them all stood Aunt the vice president does not think Tildy. When the train stopped and very much of it. He thinks the Garner stepped off, she rushed strategy of those who push it is over, grabbed Garner and kissed all wrong. He believes that what him right in the presence of all they ought to try to do is to re- that crowd, yelling, "Fore de shape the measure and call it Lawd, if it ain't Mis' John!" She something else so as to avoid the was the first to welcome the new age-old opposition which has been congressman. built up in the South. What he would do or thinks its proponents should do is to fashion a bill which Southerners who really don't want lynchings at all could support. For example, a measure which would declare that when- ever three or more men commit- ted a murder and it was not speedily punished, that the case automatically be taken to the nearest federal judge who, under the law, would be compelled to impanel a jury.

#### Opposed to White Primary

Some of the Garner viewpoints, however, are refreshing. He has definitely expressed himself as opposed to the Texas "white pri- mary," but is said to take the po- sition that there is nothing which can be done about it right now, unless the supreme court changes the opinion which it rendered in the last appeal which went up to that tribunal. Garner admits that he is dead set against any group of venal voters whose votes can be bought and delivered having the right to vote, but he also points out that times have changed. There was a time in Texas when elections were replete with kill- ings in four or five counties the other side of Houston, and chiefly on account of the disputes engen- dered by the Negro votes. Today, he admits the character of the Negro voter has improved to such an extent that he sees no reason why they should not be permitted to vote. Besides, he insists, as citizens they ought to vote accord- ing to the law.

This, perhaps, is the keynote to the Garner philosophy. He claims to be a stickler for the law. He wants every man regardless of color to have his rights under the law.

Garner regards the theory that people down in Texas are afraid of social equality as a lot of poppy-cock.

#### Social Equality

Social equality, according to the Garner theory, is a personal thing. It affects a man's home and he is

### What Youth Thinks

Yet too young to be regarded as ma- ture enough to know its own mind, and yet because of its considerable repre- sentation qualified to be in a large meas- ure the spokesman for the Youth of America, the American Youth Congress, which met recently in New York, and ad- dressed by the First Lady, must at least be accredited with sufficient gumption to be liberal and tolerant. We commend the Congress for refusing to pass a resolution condemning Communism alone, and while willing to condemn to all three "isms"—Nazism, Fascism and Communism—the Congress said: "This Congress accords full freedom of speech and discussion to all young people, regardless of . . . political label, whether Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist, Fascist or any other." American Youth evidently believes that suppression of free speech is not on- ly un-American, but lacking in ordinary sportsmanship.

If Democracy, and we have special ref- erence to the good old-fashioned Ameri- can brand, is not sufficiently demonstrat- ed in what it does for its adherents to command their devotion and respect, it can hardly hope to be made more secure by denying its citizens of varying politi- cal beliefs the right to air their views. The right of free speech, of course, does not extend to the limit of allowing aliens or citizens the right to advocate over- throw of the existing government by force. But democracy does guarantee, or should, that minorities have the right to peaceful assembly and petition. This sov- ereign right American Youth seems de- termined to retain. Next to the denial of equal justice before the law with all oth- er fundamental rights of citizenship, the suppression of free speech and the at- tempt to stamp as "red" everyone who dares to point out the evils of entrenched demagoguery do more than anything else to destroy genuine love of country and respect for its laws.

### JEWS AND NEGROES IN SAVANNAH

In our Sunday's edition of The Journal we carried a story relative to a Jewish clerk slapping a colored youth who was at the time under arrest and in custody of the police. The clerk who did the slapping was arrested by a Jewish policeman and was fined \$50 or 30 days.

We are alluding to that unfortunate incident editorial- ly because the news item in question has aroused consider- able comment, which we knew it would do; and as the re- sult of that pro and con comment we now have the oppor- tunity of expressing our sentiments and those of our peo- ple about the existing complex racial situation in Savan- nah.

The Negroes of Savannah are not prejudice towards any race, and because the Jewish people have themselves been the victims of the same kind of injustice, oppression and exploitation, as that now suffered by our people, our people have thrown practically all of their support to the Jewish people, feeling that one minority group would un- derstand and sympathize with the problems of the other.

We are not surprised when a Negro is lynched by southern whites, or when one goes into court and is rail- roaded or is forced to pay a heavy fine when he should have been exonerated; but our understanding is complet- ly stunned when a member of the Jewish race adds one scintilla to the presentable sufferings of our peo- ple.

Our story concerning that incident was not intended to prejudice our folk against the Jewish race, and our ref- erence to the racial identity of the slapper was merely done to distinguish him from that group whose pet diversion is the abuse of Negro citizens.

Again, we might add, that some of our Jewish friend- resented that distinguishing reference, yet they do not hesitate to call us nigger swara or any other epithet that might drop to the end of their tongue. We have as much race pride and as much self-respect as any other racial group, and we feel that the Jewish people in Savannah, in view of our support and loyalty, should be the last people to call us by a name which it is obvious that we resent. The reporter in writing his story could not refer to the of- fender as a Chinaman, Italian, Greek or German; he accurately alluded to his racial identity so his readers would know the difference, and he did it without prej- udice.

The Jewish and Colored peoples of Savannah enjoy a fine relationship, and we trust that this relationship will intensify to such an extent that the two races will succeed in completely eradicating race prejudice and make this city one of the best in the country for minority peoples.

The Negro is different from other races in that he doesn't condemn an entire race for the short comings of one, or even a few. The Negroes of Savannah are not go- ing to feel bad towards their Jewish friends because Oscar Marcus slapped one of them. They are holding him re- sponsible for his rash act and not his race.



## The Slave Eulogizes Slavery

Back in the time of slavery, bondmen endorsed slavery. The most difficult task of William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass and all of the abolitionists of that period was to convince the chattel himself that slavery was a curse. In the *Oklahoma City* and in the slave pen one could find Negroes who felt as though serfdom was a form of improvement white folk had fashioned for the blacks. They sat on Sundays in Jim Crow pews and listened to the reading of that passage of scriptures, "Servants obey your masters' and they have much to say on Mondays regarding the practical application which the bondmen should make of same in their every day lives.

Such Negroes even became derisive when abolitionists talked of freedom. Liberty would never come. The Negro always would be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. To them slavery was an undisguised blessing. Human equality meant nothing. The whipping post, concubinage of black women and all of the miseries of forced labor were the instrumentalities which in the end would lift Negroes some day up into the levels of a Jim Crow haven comparable with what inferior human beings should have.

Now, as then, down in the wilds of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, the greatest danger that can come to a member of liberal organizations, develops out of the presence there of the "stool pigeons" of slavery, who rush across the plantation to tell the masters of present-day peonage that some stranger is on the plantation talking freedom and telling of opportunity in other climes. The abolitionist of today is perhaps the representative of the Sharecroppers' Union, the Workers' Alliance, of perchance the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Anything can happen to the reformer because the folk he seeks to help refuse assistance. The slave loves enslavement. Such people must be saved from themselves.

In Oklahoma City today, in our public school system, one finds the exact replica of the picture we have drawn in preceding paragraphs. Negro teachers have been enslaved for many years in the worst forms of bondage, and many of them love that bondage. Subjection has, with them, become a habit, and they rail against those who stand on the fringes of freedom and attempt to help them. Today, as the Black Dispatch fights to right the wrongs which have been done to these slaves, they rebel and seek to tell themselves and their friends, that everything is all right.

As we have said before in these columns Negro girls have, in recent months, come to this writer and told of attempts to force them into concubinage in order to get a job. Employment, as everybody knows, has been steeped in venality, and positions went to the highest bidder. Teachers get no contracts and their salaries are below the level of the whites. Recently this publication printed a salary list showing the favoritism shown teachers, in total

disregard to tenure, preparation and position. Teachers rebelled against that. "The salary list should not be published," shouted these peons. "What you see is all right with us, why is it not o. k. with you," they chorus.

Again the slave must be saved from himself. History repeats itself. The humanity of today is the humanity of a thousand years. One cannot change the outlook of the slave so long as he remains in the environment of slavery. The naked savage refuses to wear a pair of pants.

This week the Black Dispatch has published the salary list of a number of white schools in Oklahoma City. It is shown that in one white school listed, and where there are only two more teachers than in Douglass High School, the salary paid these white teachers is \$21,000 more than paid Negro teachers. We wonder will the slaves wake up? We wonder whether they will recognize a service rendered to them in the publication of the white teacher's schedule? Is it not fortunate that in the Negro community there is an institution which can secure public documents and records and present these facts to its readers? We wonder how many tax-paying Negroes will argue that we should not have printed the salary schedule of white teachers?

Undisturbed by the howl that comes from the slave quarters, the Black Dispatch shall fight on. We think the teachers in the Negro schools should have contracts. We think a teacher ought have that sort of protection. We believe in a teacher-tenure law, which would remove their positions away from reach of job peddlers and designing politicians. We think that Superintendent Reiff should have the right to name his teaching staff without molestation from school board members.

We think the rule should go further than that: We think that the principal of each of the schools should be responsible for recommending the instructors who teach under him. Everyone knows that Principal Rogers is a puppet. He has no authority over any of his subordinates and therefore insubordination runs riot at Douglass. We stand for the correction of such evils and we know that Douglass High School nor any of our grade schools can develop into what they ought to be until this is done. The Black Dispatch could not run one month if its employees were selected as are the instructors in the schools.

## FOIL ANTI-SEMITISM, CHURCHES REQUESTED

(The Associated Press)  
Berea, Ky., June 13.—Herbert Semans of New York, secretary of the national conferences of Christians and Jews, told Methodist student leadership training conference delegates at Berea college today greater activity was needed by Christian churches to "stem the growing tide of anti-Semitism."

Semans said the anti-Semitic situation in America was "as bad now as it was in Germany before the Hitler regime." Those conducting groups studying the underlying philosophy of religious work included Dr. Marshall Steel of Dallas, Tex., Dr. James W. Workman of Fayetteville, Ark., and Dr. J. Earl Moreland of Nashville, Tenn.



# TEXAS GOVERNOR IS ATTACKED BY RADIO, PULPIT AND PRESS

By O. J. CANSLER  
Staff Correspondent

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 9—The "hillbilly" tunes that landed Governor W. Lee O'Daniel in the executive mansion at Austin

## B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 9—Governor W. Lee O'Daniel, in an effort to extricate himself from the predicament he now finds himself, following his infamous "reprieve message," spoke over the radio Monday and indicated his action was taken to emphasize the gravity of capital punishment.

His talk was accompanied by music and a song dedicated to the condemned man. His "weak" explanation failed to halt criticism.

were strangely silent last week and stark reality stared the erstwhile popular "man of the hour."

The Governor's 30-day reprieve to Winzell Williams, convicted Dallas murderer, brought a torrent of criticism from the press, radio, pulpit and every conceivable avenue of expression, not because of the stay of execution itself, but the apparent motive actuating the executive's decision. Governor O'Daniel, as quoted by the Dallas press, stated that the doomed man "would suffer the dreadful punishment of certain death staring him in the face for thirty days." This seemed, to his way of thinking, the worst form of punishment to be meted out to the culprit.

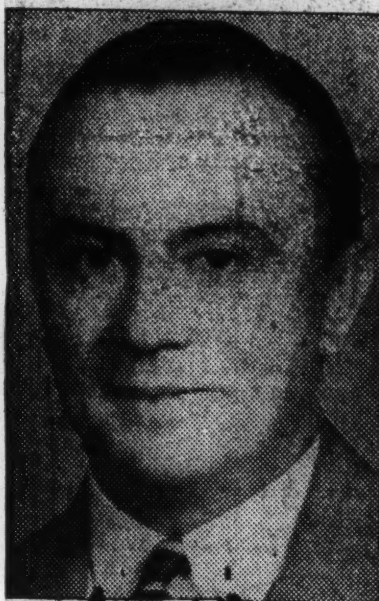
### BRANDS STATEMENT AS "MOST INHUMAN THOUGHT"

Representative J. E. Winfree, Houston, chairman of the committee on penitentiaries, read the Governor's words on granting the reprieve, and, according to the press said: "That statement is the most heinous, most foul and most inhuman thought that ever emanated from the brain of man in this State in the last two decades, and I resent it!" Representative Winfree is reported to have prefaced his castigation with the remark that he had read in history of despots of Rome who put people to death in the arena in order to see them suffer, and that he made his answer to the Governor as "a friend of the 7,000 forgotten men in the penitentiary."

The attack on Governor O'Daniel is bitter and some of the statements are:

ELPASO HERALD: "Texas stands abashed before the world. Texas begs forgiveness for the

'WHAT MANNER  
OF MAN IS THIS!'



Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel won a Texas election by shouting his belief in Ten Commandments. First Act: Reprieve so man could face death day. Was punishment. Courtesy: Dallas Morning News.

act of its servant."

FORT WORTH PRESS: "We feel sorry for O'Daniel. Not for thirty days, but for all his days and all his nights this thing will come to haunt him."

The Rev. Wayne Buchanan, Episcopalian, Houston: "My personal reaction is one of disgust."

District Judge Norman Atkinson: "I cannot credit my ears or eyes."

Winzell, the unwitting cause of it all, says: "In spite of what Mr. O'Daniel said, I am doing all right." Williams seems to appreciate the additional time in which to "get ready" for death.

### RACE LEADERS BITTER IN CONDEMNATION

## Editor of "America" Says Seeds of Racism Exist In America's Treatment of Negroes

America must be alert lest the doctrines of Racism, which are at present being used by the countries influenced by the Nazi government and philosophy as an instrument for political and persecutory aims, spread into this country, said the Rev. John LaFarge, S. J., associate editor of the magazine AMERICA and leader of the Catholic interracial movement, in a brief talk on the "Negro News and Views" program, broadcast over Station WNYC Saturday afternoon.

"Racism," LaFarge explained, "already has a foothold in America. During the two or three decades that immediately preceded the War of Secession and shortly after that event, racist theories singularly like those now being circulated by the Nazis were propagated in this country. They were used to justify chattel slavery; and later to justify political and legal discriminations against the Negro. The influences of American racist doctrines has persisted into our day. Some of them were revived on the floor of the Senate during the filibuster on the Wagner-van Nuys anti-lynching bill. There is enough of that mentality latent in the American people and in the American social structure to afford a rich seed ground for European Racism when it is transplanted to our shores."

The Catholic editor pointed out that many of the thousands who are crying out in horror against the dread possibility of swastikas coming to our shores are blind to the fact that the United States "has been manufacturing its own swastikas for the past century or more; that these swastikas can be seen visibly in so many words upon countless segregated institutions in some parts of the country, and invisibly woven into the prejudices and customs of millions of persons all over the country."

True Americans, he stated, should vehemently applaud the nationwide showing-up of Racism. "But let us insist that if, when, and by whom Racism is discussed, on every platform and in every part of the country, the whole scope of racism shall be relentlessly exposed; and thus the main stress of that discussion be laid upon the group that has suffered most from practical Racism in the past, is suffering vastly more than any other group from it at present, and will continue to suffer in the future unless it keeps making itself heard and known: the Negro group in the United States. Let us remind our fellow-citizens that if they wish to keep Racism out, they must exclude every bit and every form of it. Let Negro and white work together to bring the

whole and unvarnished, undiminished truth before the American people, and thus save Americans from being the victims of a delusion into which, if the present tendency goes unchecked, they may all too easily drift."

"Negro News and Views" is a radio program presented on Station WNYC, 810 kilocycles, each Saturday afternoon at 4:15. It is arranged by the National Urban League and directed by Edward Lawson, managing editor of Opportunity magazine.



## HON. HARRY C. SMITH

### Defends President Harding!

In the late President Warren G. Harding's notorious Alabama speech having relations to the two races, he is quoted as saying "there are fundamental, eternal and inescapable differences. Knowing Mr. Harding so well and having had close contact with him for so many years, we have never believed that he ever originated or gave utterances to such a fool-expression. Then, too, Warren G. Harding, thru his father, had blood-connection with the race. We were both members of the State Assembly of Ohio in 1900—he in the Senate, the writer in the House of Representatives.

### First Lady of the land, Takes humanitarian stand!

Riverdale, N. Y.—(CNA)—If democracy is to be preserved, equality under the law is essential, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared this week in a talk at the home of Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, here.

The First Lady advocated equality in education, equality in opportunity for work according to each individual's ability and in all phases of American life.

"Poor whites in many states," she pointed out, "as well as Negroes are disfranchised because of the poll taxes."

"When individuals have no stake in the country," she continued, "they have not the same feeling of responsibility—they do not care what happens to it, be they white or black, foreign-born or of the earliest American stock."

# Negro Asks Only Justice, Says White Magazine Editor

## Letter Printed In Louisville Daily Newspaper

LOUISVILLE —(ANP)— Taking exception to an editorial appearing in the Courier Journal, leading daily paper, Charles D. Dunne, white, executive vice-president of the Insurance Index, in a letter printed in the paper, pointed out what he considered fair treatment of the Louisville Negro.

"Your suggestion is mirth-provoking when you suggest that a Negro should be appointed on the board of aldermen," wrote Mr. Dunne, whose father has been a staunch foe of discrimination and was an ardent supporter of Oscar DePriest during the 1932 congressional campaign. "Certainly the Negro should be represented not only on the board of aldermen, but on every other legislative body.

"The Negro asks nothing but justice and proper respect for his rights as an American citizen. He represents approximately one-seventh of the entire population of Louisville, but if he does not have representation in proportion, then he is being deprived of his

rights. The Negro should be treated on the same basis as other citizens in the business and social life of the community.

"It is my understanding that the Negro teachers of Louisville are being paid about 15 per cent. less than white teachers, and this is accomplished through a classification of Negro teachers on a basis less than others. That means that either the Negro is being discriminated against, or that Negro school children are receiving training from inferior teachers. You would do well to advocate proper housing for Negro school children, and not make it necessary for them to occupy buildings that were long ago discarded by white children, and which are in many

president in 1928, made a strong plea for better educational facilities for Negroes and called upon the nation at large to help solve the racial problem at a Lincoln university luncheon given at the Empire State club by J. Frederick Talcott, a member of the university board of trustees.

Mr. Smith, also a former governor of New York, pointed out that "the number of Negroes has trebled since freedom came to the race" and added "there has been talk about the Negro problem ever since then."

### A WHITE PROBLEM

"But in the first place," he said, "part of what we call the Negro problem is a white problem. The white part of the population hasn't always done what it could to help the Negro on his long upward climb. Today we are trying to make our institutions serve them better and give them more oppor-

cases fire traps and disease breeders."

Mr. Dunne also condemned the state for sending Negroes to graduate and professional schools elsewhere, and pointed to the recent supreme court decision, blasted the custom of playing up the race of a Negro criminal in crime stories and then praised the race' achievements.

Opportunity is all they ask. They can and are solving their own problem and working out their own destiny. But they need some help."

After pointing out that the colored race is one-tenth of the population "only three quarters of a century out of slavery, and only a few hundred years out of savagery," he declared:

"It strikes me that the remarkable thing is not that we have a Negro problem, but that the Negro is so little of a problem and has come so far in so short a time. We can help them work out their economic and educational future if we provide more adequate educational opportunities for them.

### CLEAR UP SLUMS

"We should stop crowding them into slums, both country slums and city slums. The Negro problem would be much more quickly solved, too, if better health and medical service were available to the race, and that is one of the things we must give attention to along with education, housing, jobs and better working conditions in the future.

"There isn't any bigger job ahead of us in this country than to help give the opportunity to this race that they are entitled to as citizens of the nation. To give them their opportunity will not only help them, but it will help the entire nation. It will make this a better and more harmonious country. This problem of race relations will take care of itself largely when the colored race is given educational advantages,

health and medical care, better living conditions and more of the good jobs and not all of the poor ones."

Another of the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist church of Washington for 56 years, a former slave who is a member of the class of 1872. Dr. George Johnson, dean of Lincoln,

spoke in the absence of the president. Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, who was ill. He referred to the increase in enrollment during the past 20 years and listed as needed facilities a library, dining hall, additional space for science study and new dormitories.

Dr. Johnson introduced several prominent alumni including both Dr. Brooks and Dr. Solomon Porter Hood of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., former minister to Liberia and a graduate of the class of 1873.

## Round Table of The Air To Discuss "The Negro"

CHICAGO, Ill.—The famous University of Chicago Round Table of the Air will discuss on Sunday, May 21, "The Negro in America." The program will be on the National Broadcasting Company network from 10:30 a. m. until 11 a. m. central standard time.

Speakers on the Round Table will be Professors Paul H. Douglas and Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, and Walter White, of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The University of Chicago Round Table has been a popular feature on the network for a number of years and has discussed all kinds of topics, but this is the first time the speakers have dealt with the Negro. It is felt that a favorable response from listeners will be helpful in stimulating further discussions on this topic.

# Chance Chief Need, He Declares

## Negro Problem Is Also a White Problem, He Says

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Alfred E. Smith, he of "Brown Derby" fame and Democratic candidate for



## New Racial Persecution

FROM THE recent disclosure of plots made in racial persecution in the form of an anti-Semetic drive, the question comes to surface if the colored group of America is not also included. 5-30-34

In the first place an intolerant drive has been made against our group since its advent upon the plane of citizenship. So we are accustomed to persecution. But one must always be alert to help defend any persecuted minority.

To be sure there is no financial, social or commercial competition pretended by the Negro. In that no jealousies exist so common to those contending for financial and commercial control. There has never been any question of his loyalty and his financial resource is as limited as his sparse political interests.

The colored group for the most represents the servant class. In this sphere it has made a lasting place by its faithful stewardship. Our national fabric is so interwoven that to attempt to pull the Negro out would weaken the whole setup.

Our number is also a great factor in our indispensibility.

We are truly Americans and the possible thing that will happen to us is that some one will take into consideration our numerical power and attempt to exploit us politically. In that our people will get the long needed training in a political sphere.

From that premise, the Negro will go out on his own political endeavor and assert himself independently from those who tutored him for political exploitation. So let us keep faith in the principle that in the long run right will prevail if we do our part.

### HAS THE NEGRO A FUTURE IN VIEW?

In an every day walk of life we come in contact with all classes of people, and yet we only think of ourselves, when we are doing well, but I wish to impress upon your minds that it is now time to stop and think. We may stop for a few minutes to adjust or eliminate Race Habits.

Habits that are making things serious than it should be. I have noticed that there is a bit of prejudice, selfishness, jealousy, etc. plus gossip. 6-3-34

It is ridiculous that there are about thirty-one thousand (31,000) Negroes in this city and only about three hundred registered. Now what is really the trouble. I'll say that there may not be an interest in Negro Progress. It really breaks one heart when there are a few that's making an effort to help and some groups elsewhere are trying to impede the Progress of the Race.

considering the lack of cooperation on the part of the citizens.

Really there are so many things to refer to: I haven't heard anything about a Negro Booth at the N. Y. World's Fair; surely the Negroes are not slipping in the North too. Of course we have heard of few taking part in the preparation for the fair.

In 1901-1902 during the exhibition the Negroes did have Needle Craft, etc. so I learned sometime back and we are modern now; seemingly but not much advancement. I wish to recall a few years back, when Negroes were really standing for something. The South was first to put in a Negro Senator, and South Carolina also had more Negro representatives than any other state in the union. To prove my facts I'll recall as follows:

U. S. Senator H. R. Revels of Miss Benj. S. Turner, M.C. of Ala. Josiah T. Walls, M.C. of Fla. Robert C. DeLarge, M. C. of S. C. Jefferson H. Long, M. C. of Ga. Joseph H. Rainey M. C. of S. C. and R. Brown Elliott M. C. of S. C. They served in the 41st and 42nd Congress of the U. S. I am simply giving this sketch to let you see that we haven't been down all our lives but the younger folk shall have to get together and see what is to be done. We need more schools in order to eliminate the double sessions. Everyone should back up the P.T.A. Congress in its effort that it is attempting to put over.

We are living in the 20th century and the Negroes in general will look forward for the bright lights. We should try to eliminate gossips, as a rule our race is smart but sometimes too smart. I wish to remind you of a character whom tried something that no other man tried to do. That is, organize a government within a government—Mr. Marcus Garvey but what happened? In his country the king asked for a loan, the state refused. A Rubber Co. gave the loan, being too weak to execute his plans the Rubber Co. has

charge of all the rubber plants in Liberia. A perfect sell out. So let us get together, we live to better our conditions.

A character in the new movie role "Gone With The Wind" a Southern drama will remind us that wet nurses were hired for white babies and I am sure that hatred has been decreed for it to get such a lead as it has now between creeds, but forget it and look forward for a future. Let the fathers get interested enough

in their sons; get them to pay the poll tax; get registered; join the N.A.A.C.P., P.T.A. and help our newly organized charitable club known as the "Alcoma Charitable club" and we may get some place. As a rule Negroes give very little for charity; we have been accused to that extent by members of the white race. It is true? I'll say readers of this article, I hope you really will take notice of some of the facts stated. Thanks.

Bazzell A. Mears,  
404 A Sumter St.,

Charleston, S. C.

## Minnesota Students Won't Produce 'Porgy'

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 30.

Bursting into headlines on the University of Minnesota campus and crashing the front pages of Twin City dailies for the last three weeks have been the seventy Negro students at the university concerning the staging of the celebrated play "Porgy."

The storm arose over a controversy between Dr. C. Lowell Lees, director of the University theatre, and the Council of Negro Students, when Dr. Lees announced through the Minnesota Daily

campus publication, that the play was to be produced with the cooperation of the Council. It didn't end until a committee from the local N.A.A.C.P. read a resolution to the theatre authorities protesting the production of the drama.

First clouds gathered when the Council unanimously voted non-support of the undertaking on grounds that it would tend to intensify race feeling, crystalize common stereotypes of whites about Negroes, and would be in no way beneficial to colored students as a minority on the campus.

Post-vote dissension among colored students caused complications which led to weeks of bickering, with Lees announcing, because of division of opinion among the Negro students, the revival of plans to rehearse the play, with ing vote by the Council, with ing vote by the Council; with aroused student and Twin City

criticism of both sides, and finally with the intervention of the N.A.A.C.P. to ring down the curtain on the "sound and fury."

It was Lee's contention that "Porgy" would give the Negro minority a chance to participate culturally in the activities of the university, while objections countered with the cry of segregation. They said they wanted equal participation with all other students and the aspect of having the whole group herded into a play dramatizing miscegenation, poverty and profanity did not appeal to them.

At present, to quote a Minnesota Daily headline, "All Is Quiet on the 'Porgy' Front."



# SOUTH CAROLINA LEADERS DEBATE RACE QUESTION ON CONVENTION FLOOR

## Social Service Committee's Report On "Race Question" Stricken From Report.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 30.—During the annual South Carolina Baptist convention the delegates and leaders engaged in a heated discussion near the closing sessions before striking from the report of the social service commission, a section of its findings entitled, "The Race Question."

The first real convention controversy, resumed from a section in the social service commission report urging the convention to "seek to accord the Negro his just and legal rights as fast as he is able to assume them."

It began with the reading of the section by its author, the Rev. W. W. Leathers Jr., of Conway, a member of the commission.

Immediate objection was raised then to a section which dealt with the Negro's right to vote, saying: "Everyone agrees that whole there was made another motion some restrictions should be placed to refer the section to the next year's committee. There was also who is qualified to vote should be made a few minutes later another permitted to do so. There is motion to receive the entire report as information.

The motion to receive the report as information did not receive a second, the motion to relation is denied the ballot simply because of its color."

The discussion with motions flying back and forth and several delegates attempting simultaneously to get the floor on frequent occasions.

"To tax the Negro without letting him vote if he is qualified amounts to taxation without representation and if I remember correctly that was one of the principal questions fought out by our ancestors in the American Revolution," one speaker declared.

### SOUTH LIKENED TO GERMANY

Others asserted that the matter had no place at the convention and deplored the fact that it had been advanced.

a ham may receive a higher sentence than a bank president who defrauds the public of \$100,000.

### NEED TRAINED MINISTRY

"The primary need of our Negro brethren is a trained ministry. Negroes receive notoriously low and inadequate wages. As a consequence, they live in houses that are poorly constructed and not conducive to the highest type of living. Their diet cannot be balanced and wholesome; hence, disease makes heavy inroads upon them.

"The average Negro's wages will not permit him to educate his children. They cannot dress as they should, neither can they have the books or periodicals which would be conducive to the highest intellectual life. Few Negro houses have electric lights or waterworks and bath tubs are practically unknown among them.

"We should not, however, overlook the truth that progress is being made in improving the Negro's condition. . . . As a general rule, however, the white man first provides for his own needs and then gives the Negro that which is left. We are still far from the ideal of justice and fair play in our dealings with this minority group of our population.

"A few suggestions are offered in conclusion. We should look upon the Negro as a worthy end in himself, rather than as a means toward our selfish ends. The South too long has thought of the Negro as a mere means for increasing the white man's wealth and pleasure.

"We now must think and plan with reference for the Negro's own welfare, even if we ourselves must make some sacrifices. We are grateful for the fine spirit of fellowship which exists between local white and Negro leaders in various parts of the state.

"Several white men are on the boards of trustees of the Negro colleges, many white preachers frequently preach for the Negroes and in a number of cases, Sunday school, B.T.U. and W.M.U. workers and others help in the Negro churches with various problems.

"The Christian spirit of mutual helpfulness and cooperation between the leaders of both races is basic and fundamental to the solution of our racial problem. May this spirit increasingly prevail among us.

### DENOUNCE NIGHT RIDING

"Again, let us seek to accord the Negro his just and legal rights as fast as he is able to assume them. Let us go on record as unqualifiedly denouncing mob violence, night riding by hooded bands to intimidate Negroes and prevent them from enjoying and exercising their just and legal rights, and all other forms of illegal coercion used to intimidate the underprivileged portion of our population.

"Let us do everything possible to see to it that the Negro receives an equitable share of our public school funds.

"We suggest that all of our denominational colleges and seminaries provide in their sociology departments courses in race relations in which an earnest effort shall be made to apply the Christian principles to this sphere of life."

Following the south's entertaining of the World Baptist Alliance last summer, it is regrettable that this fine report could not pass in a great body of Christians. Thanks to our champions down there and may God have mercy on the oppressors.

Macon, Ga., News  
November 9, 1939

## EDITORIAL Warts on Our Toes

A Macon business man who is proud of his town, his state and his section, produced a copy of this week's magazine Look, flung it open at the beginning of a picture sequence, and demanded "Why don't some of you fellows call 'em down about this?"

The pictures told of squalor in the South, of evidences of industrial domination over textile employes, of poverty among sharecroppers, of decadence in the columned old mansions of decay, of grime and pathos in Southern city slums, of backwardness in a little school somewhere in Tennessee

The man who had the magazine was outraged. He said it was a disgrace for anybody to publish something like that. Of course you could get pictures like those, he said. But you ought not to "blow up" such unpleasant problems. It would be better to show pictures of neat stores and thriving cotton mills and model farms and rich men's houses.

In general, his attitude seemed to be that you can't cure the South's ills,

and the less you advertise them the better it is both for self-respect and for business. Besides, he was sore because he thought the pictures conveyed wrong impressions. Some of them did. There was a picture of a little Negro boy driving a mule hitched to one of those tobacco sleds, and the text said it was an example of child labor hauling tobacco to market. The fact, as any tobacco belt resident knows, is that the child was driving a sled full of fresh-pulled tobacco from the field to the packing barn. And, of course, riding on the sled is more like play than work, and if the child weren't driving the mule he would either be doing nothing or something more difficult than driving the mule.

But none of that sort of inaccuracy denies the fact that child labor is used on Southern farms. In many cases there is nothing wrong about the way it is used. Children need some responsible work, as all the bank presidents who used to be newsboys will attest. But in particularly poverty-ridden cases, labor by undernourished, malarial and worm-infested children is just a part of the generally hopeless and depressing scenes.

Frankly, The News doesn't share any of the feelings of the man who had the magazine yesterday. The more such pictures the merrier. The more we think of what is wrong with us, and the more we know others are thinking about these things and reviling us, the sooner we will try to mend them.

Were it not for knowledge of our shortcomings, and a dramatic analysis of them which shows how and whom they hurt there never would be any inspiration or impulse to try to improve upon them.

The dark little school room pictured in Tennessee is a far cry from the fine brick consolidated schools for white children in Georgia that don't stay open seven months with teachers who don't get paid their salaries. But it isn't such a far cry from the falling-down wrecks where Negro children are similarly untaught in this gracious state, and the Negroes too are Georgians. On their future depends much of Georgia's future.

The puzzles are great which present themselves in any consideration of what if



would take to help the tenant farmer, the slum-dweller, the disenfranchised Negro, the oppressed whites, and all the other disgraces which have come upon this land. But by pretending the puzzles aren't there, or by clinging to faith that they will cure themselves, nobody ever accomplished anything at all.

One of the pictures in the magazine was of a Negro drinking from a public water fountain above which was a sign "Colored." That was supposed to show the injustice of racial segregation. It didn't do that very convincingly, and most Southerners who like to think of themselves as open-minded seem to feel that such segregations as this are not worth raising a stew about while so many more serious examples and systems of social injustice are available to quarrel about.

Moreover, racial segregation obviously arises from social custom based on the informal relics of a caste system. In most cases it amounts to no more than a parallel to the fact that Mrs. Vanastorbilt would not invite a fish-wife into her drawing room. This does not mean that Negroes invariably correspond to fish-wives or that all whites correspond to Mrs. Vanastorbilt—God forbid.

But the system of segregation is based on social distinctions almost as strongly as upon racial distinctions, and as the social distinctions change by slow degrees, the racial segregation will change likewise. What the final result may be a number of centuries from now nobody can more than guess.

In short, the problem of segregation is so minor as compared with the problems of poverty, of oppression, of educational disadvantage and of political laziness and dishonesty and chicanery, that we may without much violation of conscience put it away on the calender for consideration after we have done something about the bigger warts on the toes of Southern civilization.



Anniston Ala Star  
April 9, 1939

## Regarding Rights Of Negro

By BRYANT PUTNEY

During the last few decades, upwards of 2,000,000 Negroes have left farms in the South and migrated to the large industrial centers of the Northern states. Between 1920 and 1930, the Negro population increased only five per cent in the South, but in the North it rose 64 per cent and in the West 53 per cent. The Negro population of Michigan increased 182 per cent during the ten-year period, while the increase in New York, California, and Wisconsin was over 100 per cent. Nearly 90 per cent of the Negroes moving northward settled in cities. Detroit's Negro population totaled less than 6,000 in 1910; by 1930, it had risen to 120,000. The 1930 census showed that the Negro population of New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, and many other Northern cities had more than doubled during the previous decade.

The primary cause of the northward migration of Negroes was the opening up of new employment opportunities due to the wartime expansion of industry and the stoppage of immigration. One of the consequences was the creation of difficult problems of social adjustment. Partly as a result of growing economic competition between whites and Negroes, discriminatory practices began to appear and soon became widespread. Students of race relations express the opinion that, although it sometimes takes different forms, discrimination against Negroes is practiced in many parts of the North as commonly as in the South.

Finding that discrimination in New York state is widespread, particularly in the fields of employment, education, housing, recreation, and hospitalization, an official Commission on the Condition of the Urban Negro Population has recommended passage by the New York Legislature of 14 specific measures to improve the economic, social, and cultural opportunities of the state's 500,000 Negro residents. The fact, as shown by the commission's two-year investigation, that Negroes do not share the rights and privileges of citizenship equally with white persons was held to "seriously affect the general public welfare of the state." The commission pointed out, however, that

although "laws can set the pattern for community improvement, they reach maximum effectiveness only with the support of an aroused public opinion which understands their importance."

National attention was recently centered on the problem of discrimination against Negroes by the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rent Constitution Hall at Washington to the sponsors of a concert by Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, and by the controversy over the use of a white high school for the same purpose. The school board of the District of Columbia, which at first refused to grant a permit for use of the school, later reversed its action, but imposed conditions which the concert sponsors refused to accept.

Whereas discrimination against Negroes in the Northern states seems to be increasing, the opposite appears to be true in some parts of the South. Although a large part of the Southern colored population is barred from effective participation in national and state elections because of party rules prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, Negroes have begun to participate freely in non-partisan municipal elections and local referenda in a growing number of Southern cities. Within the last few years, Negroes have served on juries in a number of Southern and border communities, including Atlanta, Baltimore and Dallas, which had previously refused to call them for such service. On the other hand, the disparity between white and Negro schools in the Southern states, all of which maintain dual systems, seems to be increasing. In 1900, the disparity in per capita expenditures upon the two racial groups was only 60 per cent in favor of the whites; by 1930, it had increased to 253 per cent.

# Would Use Hitler Methods To 'Squelch' Negro In Dixie

Letter Signed By "Rustic" Says Negro's Place Is In the Cotton Patch and Not the Courts of Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Mar. 2—The use of Hitler methods to "squelch" the Negro and put him "back in his place" was advocated here in a letter to the Charleston News and Courier. The letter was signed "Rustic" and began with the sentence:

"A lot of us out here in the back woods don't want a single dime of our tax money spent on educating Negro lawyers."

Referring to the Negro's "place," the letter declares "that place is in the cotton patch and not the courts of law."

SAYS STATE MUST BE RUN BY WHITE MEN

The writer declares that South Carolina must be run by white men and suggests several methods of keeping Negroes from studying professional courses such as law. He says a Negro student ought to be admitted to the University of South Carolina and the men students there should be allowed to "change his mind." He further suggests that if the legislature establishes a separate Negro school it ought to cut the appropriation for the regular Negro college at Orangeburg \$25 for every dollar required for the law school. The other suggestion is that an oral examination be required for admission to the law school by a board of white men, and he adds "no Negro could pass."

The writer admits that he is prejudiced and narrow and "not ashamed of it."

The letter was a result of the winning of the University of Missouri case in the supreme court of the United States and demonstrates that some elements in some southern states are not by any means prepared to give the Negro an equal break in education. Observers here pointed out that this type of thinking makes it imperative that Negroes themselves continue to give support to all campaigns for better education for the group.

**FIGHT ON NAZIS IS AID TO NEGRO, SAYS EUGENE K. JONES**

New York, Feb. 16—In a widespread denunciation of the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany there is being born a growing revulsion against the oppression of the Negro people in this country. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive director of the National Urban League, told the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the League this week at the Russell Sage Foundation.

"Even in the South," he said, "our national and local Urban League workers report there is an increasing number of whites who sympathize with our demands for larger economic advantages for the Negro and for some social schemes that will vouchsafe to all citizens the inalienable heritage of their civic status and a fairer and more nearly equal distribution of the products of labor."

Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, associate rabbi of the Free Synagogue, declared that "Negroes in America are suffering all the things of which Jews are just beginning to complain."

He warned against the conception that the country is merely "passing through a temporary panic like that of 1929."

"What we are seeing is the total collapse of a system, and it will never be possible to restore the social order of 1929," he asserted.

Rabbi Goldstein stated that a new conception of democracy and a new social order should come out of this

collapse. Such an order, he said, would alleviate the suffering of Negroes and other minority groups who are denied equal treatment under our present system.

He attacked the regimentation of peoples under Fascism, and pointed out that Democracy must mean that all groups must be free to develop their own culture and make their own contribution to the common society.

Charles Bowles, publisher of the Springfield Republican, was elected to the executive board of the league. Others re-elected for three year terms included Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Roger Baldwin, Abraham Lefkowitz, Mrs. John F. Moors, Frederick D. Patterson, Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, Lieutenant Governor Charles Peletti of New York; Mrs. J. M. Proskauer, Mrs. V. G. Simkovitch, C. C. Spaulding and W. R. Valenti.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, who presided at the meeting, was again re-elected president.



## The Right of Petition

Representative E. E. Cox of Georgia, who slapped the face of one of his white constituents, who, incidentally, happened to be a member of the Workers' Alliance, when that gentleman appeared before him Monday, has perhaps forgotten that the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Georgia grant the right of petition.

Article 1 of the Bill of Rights says:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Quite evidently Congressman Cox was exercised because of the companions of the white spokesman for the Alliance. According to the news reports, two of these associates were Negroes, and Congressman Cox is purported to have said that the two Negroes would be better off behind a plow back in Georgia.

All of this may be true. Perhaps the Negroes would have been better off back down in Georgia behind a plow, but even so, the constitution of the United States does not delegate to any federal or state authority the right to bar freedom of movement. In fact the right of petition implies the right of citizens to go to the seat of government for "redress of grievances." Nowhere in the constitution does it say that congressmen have authority to tell citizens when to petition the government, and if you are not clear on that point attention is called to Article 1 of the Bill of Rights which reads:

"Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

Now there is no written laws down in Georgia which say citizens shall not petition the federal government. Of course we know there are some "unwritten" laws which seek to bar Negroes from constitutional guarantees, and this is probably what Congressman Cox had in mind when he whacked the Workers' Alliance spokesman in the outh.

Time was when the poor whites down in the South assumed that it was socially worthwhile and economically sound to ignore the presence of the black man in his baliwick, but the depression with its devastating effects upon the rural South has taught millions of white-faced southerners that there is absolutely no difference between an empty white belly and an empty black belly. They both gripe the same. Slowly there is dawning upon the consciousness of Dixie that the white laborer will never secure his rights so long as a destitute, jobless black man hangs outside the door of the South's industrial establishment.

Knowledge of this fact accounts for the presence in Washington of a mixed delegation. When 100 interracial representatives arrived in the nation's capital coming from 13 of the southern states, to discuss with Congress the appropriation of \$150,000,000 for WPA, the importance of this news item is found not in the slapping of the white spokesman, nor in the amount of money asked for. The significant fact standing out like a lighthouse is that the poor white man and the black man down in Dixie are at last getting together. Out of their united might and strength will come a greater observance of civil rights and constitutional guarantees.

## White Supremacy Scored In Chicago

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — The unanimous and voiced opinion of radio listeners, U. of C. faculty and students and just plain citizens fortunate enough to hear "The Ethics of Race Discrimination" discussed last Sunday by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is that it was the most interesting, comprehensive and penetrating study of the origin of the races and the most scathing indictment of so-called "white supremacy" heard in the metropolitan Chicago area the past decade.

Dr. DuBois, whose logic and philosophy now finds expression in Atlanta University's Department of Sociology, gave his radio address in the Chapel of the University of Chicago. Speaking of the problems of race—as between Nordics and Jews, whites and blacks, and Europeans and Asiatics—Dr. DuBois theorized:

### CITES PROPOSITION

"Before the World war we were wont to express these facts in a series of propositions.... These statements are: (1) There are persons in the world dangerous or even fatal to the world's well-being. (2) These persons belong to certain easily distinguishable races. (3) These races comprise the majority of mankind and (4) The saving remnant, a majority of men, must keep themselves apart and distinct in order to save civilization.

"Put this way and inculcated by direct teaching, by social environment and by various methods through which we impress the young, the duty on the part of a minority of the white race to have the world become terrific... The white man's burden was heavy. With, and behind such earnest people were, of course, many others with far different and lower motives.

### SLAVE CAPITALISM

"When capitalism became the dominant method of modern European industry in the 18th century, it was founded on the gold which slavery in Africa and America poured into Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries, and on the Industrial Revolution which the African slave trade instituted. In this way color caste was not a conclusion of science, so much as a necessity for the profits of industry....

A tremendous change in the relation of human beings was bound to follow."

### TESTIMONY!

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Wonder how sincere we would be if we were to say, "So far as I am personally concerned, there is no Jew nor Gentile, no Catholic nor Protestant."

The strongest promise ever made to man was made to Abraham. The Master keeps His promises. You can lay the foundation of all your future activities on the promise of the Master. It was only when He sent His Son into the world that the Gentile had a Chinaman's chance. What He will do with the Jew who refuses to recognize His Son is strictly His own business. Yes, I wouldn't be in brother Hitler's boots for the whole German empire. Nuh uh!

Yep, in the "sweet by and bye," we'll be walking around the great white throne shaking hands with peoples from all the nations of the earth. We won't stroll far before we'll run into Aunt Dina and Uncle Mose, wearing about the broadest smile of the best of 'em.

Hope Aunt Dina doesn't get too talkative and tell all about how... "Yas sur Mass Jesus, de white folks sholy was good to me down dar. Dey ow me ter wash dey close, scrub all de flos, sweep de yahds, tend to de babies, milk de cows, an—well, do mos aller de wuk. Yas sur, dey sholy did." And what did the white folks do for you, Aunt Dina? "Oh, dey done er powerful sight fer me, Mass Jesus, dat dey did. Dey gimme mos aller de ole close, whut dey ain got no nose fer. Dey gimme mos all de seraps fum de table, an... Well, dey didn't let me go so powerful hongry."

Then when Uncle Mose loads up his favorite 'corn cob,' finds a convenient seat on a log, summers, at the feet of Almighty God, gets his ol' pipe going good—"Yas sur, Ole Marster, de white folks sholy was lovely to me an my ole oman. Dey low me to pick de cotton an de cawn, de eaters an de sugar cane, raise de cows and de hawks, an... Well sur, let me do mo—aller dey wuk for em—yas sur. Well sur, dey gimme a coupler pairs er overhauls mos evy year, some ntry good coarse shoes fer de winter time (coast is go bare-footed in de summer time), dey gimme ley ole Sunday close, whut dey don't need no mo—now an den dey gimme one er dey ole hats ter keep de rain an sunshine off'n dese ole white har er mine, dey limme wash up de new cyai evy Sunday mornin, an dey gimme er purty good log cabin ter live in. Yas sur, Ole Marster, dey

sholy was lovely ter me an de ole oman. An mos certainly wud be powful glad ter shake hands wid mah ole "boss man" ef'n he's up hyar. Dat I wud, dat I wud."

But if Uncle Mose and Aunt Dina had any dea that their "tawk" would cause any trouble for their white folks they would be as "mute as nice." Yes, they are built just that way.

Norman Park.

J. N. FOREMAN.

## Pope Praised On Stand On U.S. Negroes

NEW YORK — American Negroes of all creeds are greatly heartened and encouraged by Pope Pius XII's concern for their spiritual and material welfare, as expressed in his latest encyclical, according to individual statements issued last Saturday by sixteen prominent non-Catholic and Catholic Negroes.

The statements were released by George K. Hunton, editor of The Interracial Review, a Catholic publication promoting good will among all races, but particularly between the whites and Negroes of the United States. Its editorial offices are at 20 Vesey Street.

The non-Catholic race leaders who praised the Pope's message were Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity; Roy Wilkins, editor of The Crisis; Dr. E. P. Roberts, a trustee of Lincoln University; Robert Elzy, secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League; Dr. Walter N. Beekman, civic leader; George S. Schuyler, journalist; James H. Hubert, secretary of the New York Urban League; Franklin O. Nichols, research associate of the Citizens Housing Council, and George Streater, writer.

The following Catholic Negro leaders commended the message: Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, president of the Catholic Interracial Council; Maceo A. Thomas, president of the Catholic Laymen's Union; Archibald F. Glover, city engineer; Emanuel A. Romero, vice president of the DePorres Club; Captain Mathieu V. Boutte and Dr. Edward E. Best, associate editors of The Interracial Review, and Elmo M. Anderson, editor of Our Colored Missions.



## SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE MAY GET IN RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

### Gives His Attitude Toward Colored Citizens but Shies Away From Proposed Federal Law Against Lynching

WASHINGTON, June 15 (ANP)—Fully cognizant of the problems confronting the Negro in America today, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, devoted two hours to discussing these problems in an interview with a representative of the Associated Negro Press.

Frank, yet not trying to overstate his views, the secretary impressed with his unwillingness to discuss the things he has accomplished in his tenure of office, but was rather inclined to praise his fellow workers and turn over to them some share of the honors which go with the things he has done.

"You have a staunch supporter and friend," said Mr. Wallace, "in Mr. Bledsoe here," pointing to S. B. Blesoe, a native of Memphis, who heads the department of information. "I believe he is one of the most sincere men I have ever met."

Then began a discussion of problems, national in scope, which vitally affect the status of the Negro in all parts of the country.

"In discussing a federal anti-lynch bill," said Mr. Wallace, "I am not familiar with the technicalities involved in the bills—but I think the president had a formula which seemed workable. I am in favor of the most effective way to stop lynching. All of this, however, is entirely out of my department, and whatever I had to say would be a personal opinion, and I don't want to discuss something with which I am not entirely familiar."

"Yes, I have spoken before before a number of colored audiences," he said, "addressing a group of 500 down at Tuskegee Institute, back in 1933, and then again in 1936. I was asked to address a group of Y. M. C. A. workers who were celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of Y work among Negroes. This meeting was held at Howard university in 1938. Through Dr. W. W. Alexander, who is in the department, we have cooperated

cause inequalities greater than those that exist at present.

In the matter of civil service commission requiring photographs, Mr. Wallace felt that this did not reach his department, since there were plenty of instances where Negroes had been taken on purely on the basis of their ability.

The ultimate reactions in such cases assumed a broader aspect and right now the department is in favor of employing such persons as are qualified. The secretary felt that under the law, department heads were supposed to pick people who had ability regardless of race.

Here the secretary pointed out that two of the employees of his division, colored, held ratings as senior clerk and administrative assistant. Both are under civil service and have been in the department for a number of years. One, William E. Weir, has a rating of senior clerk and is employed in the extension department at a salary of \$2,300 per year. His brother, Raymond J. Weir, Jr., is in the main building as administrative assistant at a salary of \$3,000 per year.

"In the old days," said Mr. Wallace, "when there were custodial jobs, which have since been transferred to the National Park service, we could do more and did so more. But now, our personnel are on a higher scale."

Asked whether or not he felt the federal government will need to establish a permanent system of relief to take care of a number of jobless, Mr. Wallace said he didn't believe it necessarily so. "This depends upon whether or not we can keep private capital flowing freely enough. We can't expect an abrupt change. For instance, it is computed that it takes some 18 billions of dollars annually of corporation capital invested in machinery, and four billions of capital funds to keep industry going. If we don't have this, we have unemployment. The government has been trying to supply this need by furnishing two to three billions of dollars annually to do the work of four billions. Now, if private capital will take care of this duty, private capital shrinks back and doesn't work. There is not enough good land there for everybody, but the FSA, the triple-A and the extension service between them have been able to do a great deal in encouraging them to raise more garden foods and to feel confident in doing this."

Discussing the matter of the "white primary", Mr. Wallace said he believed the program of his department in the South, wherein Negroes were permitted to vote on questions relating to crops, was sufficient answer to this point, and the experiences had pointed to a successful prosecution of this one thing.

"I am enormously concerned," said Mr. Wallace, "with conditions in the South east where white and colored sharecroppers live. There is not enough good land there for everybody, but the FSA, the triple-A and the extension service between them have been able to do a great deal in encouraging them to raise more garden foods and to feel confident in doing this."

"Speaking from an economic viewpoint, civic rights and understanding will take care of themselves when the economic situation is taken care of."

Considering that the department is one of the largest in the government, with a total working force nearing 90,000 and a budget of one billion dollars for 1940, it is hard to conceive the enormity of the task of administering this bureau. However, Mr. Wallace has given time and attention to the building of the bureaus in his department until it is one of the most efficiently administered in the governmental setup.

A survey made recently shows that the number of appointees in the bureau numbers 52,000 of which 1,123 are Negroes. These are known as "direct secretarial appointees" and do not include a large group between 15 and 20 thousand more who hold letters of authorization in various services of the department. When asked about the ratio of Negroes compared with whites, it was said that no thought had ever been given such a thing, and employees were not regarded on the basis of color in this particular administration.

"When I was a small boy, George Carver, a Negro who is now a chemist at Tuskegee institute, was a good friend of my father's at Iowa State college. Carver at that time was specializing in botany, and he would take me along on some of his botanizing trips. It was he who first introduced me to the mysteries of botany and plant fertilization. Later on I was to have an intimate acquaintance with plants myself, because I spent a good many years breeding corn. Perhaps that was partly because this scientist, who belonged to another race, had deepened my appreciation of plants in a way I could never forget.

"Carver was born in slavery, and to this day he does not definitely know his own age. In his work as a chemist in the South, he correctly sensed the coming interest in the industrial use of the products of the farm—a field of research which our government is now pushing. I mention Carver simply because he is one example of a truth of which we who meet here today are deeply convinced. Superior ability is not the exclusive possession of any one race or any one class. It may arise anywhere, provided men are given the right opportunities."

At the time of the Marian Anderson controversy here in Washington prior to her Easter concert at the Lincoln Memorial, Secretary Wallace wrote a letter to Mr. Chapman in the department of the interior and told him he was fully in accord with the plan and would support the concert.

## Roberts Assails Race Hatred in Brown U. Talk After American Constitution's Only Threat, Supreme Court Justice Says

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—Unreasonable race hatreds are the only real threat to the Constitution, Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U.S. Supreme Court told his audience at recent commencement exercises at Brown University.

He assailed the fears, often expressed by one side or the other in national controversies, that various legislative measures endanger the 150-year-old document.

### No Place for Hates

Race hatreds, class hatreds and political hatreds have no place in a government of reason, the justice maintained.

Referring to the division of opinion on slavery as the "one fundamental, cardinal difference that has rent this nation," he said no democracy can exist unless the great majority of the people think alike and adhere to the same great principles of liberty and freedom established in the Declaration of Independence.

Several prominent white alumni, interviewed following the speech of Justice Roberts, expressed the belief that he was sounding a warning to Southern whites to desist from racial persecution within their boundaries.

### Presence Hopeful

T. Hare Powel, grandson of Lieut. John Powel, who led the first colored regiment from Rhode Island in the Civil War, said:

"I feel, after hearing Justice Roberts's speech, that, as long as he sits on the Supreme Court bench, there will be no back-to-Africa law approved by that court, nor any chance that the rights of colored people will be forgotten."



# Race Should Seek Its Constitutional Rights—Taft

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking last week before the Bishops' and Connectional Councils and the Congress of the Young People of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Convention Hall, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, warned that if "bare existence" through W. P. A. persists, "and more and more of the colored people are reduced to this status, it will not perhaps restore slavery, but it will create a condition very close of serfdom in which there is no hope and no future."

"Any race," he continued, "which relies on the help of others, whether it be the government or private individuals, demoralizes itself by teaching its members to lean on others. Your progress has been based on the magnificent efforts of your own leaders, many of them in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Senator Taft said he did not believe that the Negro should fail to look to his government for action, but what they should look for, he continued, should be "the protection of your constitutional rights to which you are entitled."

"If you can be assured," he said, "of the unqualified enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, you have the basis on which further progress can be made the moment a reasonable prosperity is resorted to in the United States."

"That is the ground on which you are entitled to an anti-lynching law, to protect in practice, rights guaranteed in theory by the Constitution."

"No one can be more interested than you in the maintenance of the constitutional protection of minority groups, and the existence of independent courts to uphold the rights of minorities. We have seen in Russia and Germany what happens to minorities under a totalitarian state."

"The more a people are regimented, the more the government decides what jobs people shall have and what their rewards shall be, the worse is the condition of the minority. You can be quite certain that if we ever get to socialism in the United States, a race which represents only ten per cent of the total population is going to get the worst jobs in the most undesirable industries."

## WPA DEMORALIZING TO COLORED RACE, SAYS R. A. TAFT

Ohio Senator Urges A.M.E.'s to Fight for "Sound Recovery"

(Special Dispatch)

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, declared here tonight that it is "vitally essential" that the Negro race escape from the "demoralizing help" of the W. P. A. He asserted "further progress" could come only from "a sound basis of national economic recovery."

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which you are entitled to an anti-lynching law, to protect in practice rights guaranteed in theory by the Constitution. "No one can be more interested than you in the maintenance of the constitutional protection of minority groups, and the existence of independent courts to uphold the rights of minorities. We have seen in Russia and Germany what happens to minorities under a totalitarian state."

"The more a people are regimented, the more the government decides what jobs people shall have and what their rewards shall be, the worse is the condition of the minority. You can be quite certain that if we ever get to socialism in the United States, a race which represents only ten per cent of the total population is going to get the worst jobs in the most undesirable industries."

"Fortunately, the people of the United States are turning more and more away from totalitarianism and regimentation and socialism. They are determined to work out their salvation along the lines of our Constitution, of individual initiative, and of free commerce. I am hopeful that that determination may lead to economic prosperity."

Sirs: June 10-23-39  
I like the explanation of this war given by "Boogaloo" a happy-go-lucky Negro as he talked with my husband. Here it is.  
"Boss, I tell you what I think about this here war. Germany, some back she starts a crap game, threw an eight, then falls off. Now she wants her money back and starts grabbing. The mistake was when she first started grabbing not knocking H— out of her."

"Yes sir, Boss, if we fight I go. Ise rather be a slave to my folks than to the Germans."

MARY J. PHILLIPS

Darien, Ga.

NEGRO IS SHADOW OVER ALL THINKING IN DIXIE," SAYS MAURY MAVERICK.

New York, Feb. 16—In almost every southern question, the Negro is a long black shadow affecting southern thought, declares Maury Maverick, former congressman from Texas, in an article in the winter number of the Virginia quarterly Review.

Writing under the title of "Let's Join the United States," the fiery Texan, who was the only southern Congressman to vote for a federal anti-lynching bill during the last session of Congress, lashes out at the phony tradition of the South in these words:

"Sir, there are two Souths. The South! The Glorious South! The land of noble families illustrious traditions of magnolia blossoms and beautiful poetry, of Old Black Joes bowing and scraping to their cultured masters who always treated their Negroes just exactly as Nobody Else Knows How."

Then there is the region of poor whites and underprivileged Negroes; of the worst labor conditions in the U.S., of unsalable business and agriculture, of the lowest standard of living; of lynching bees; of lowest production in dairy products and green vegetables the worst housing and the lowest wages anywhere in our country."

Maverick traces the historical background of the type of thinking which makes American Tories fight so hard for "states right", local self-government, "plant police," "plantation police", the right to be "let alone" in business. Back of it all is the Negro, he says, either as a fact or a symbol.

As in almost every other southern question, he says, "the Negro was a long black shadow."

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